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LINNÆUS

C.AT

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
BOTANY.

CONTAINING

An EXPLANATION

OF THE

THEORY of that SCIENCE,

AND AN

Interpretation of its Technical Terms.

EXTRACTED

From the Works of Dr. LINNÆUS, and calculated
to aſſiſt ſuch as may be deſirous of ſtudying that
Author's Method and Improvements.

WITH

Twelve COPPER PLATES, and Two
EXPLANATORY TABLES.

To which is added

An APPENDIX;

CONTAINING

Upwards of Two Thouſand *Engliſh* Names of Plants,
referred to their proper Titles in the Linnæan Syſtem.

By JAMES LEE,
Nurſery Man, at the Vineyard, at Hammerſmith.

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PREFACE.

THOUGH the Study of Botany is of late Years become a very general Amuſement in this Country, there has yet appeared no Work, in our own Language, that profeſſedly treats of the Elements of that Science; it is therefore hoped, that what is now offered to the Public, if it ſhall appear to have been carefully executed, will be conſidered as a Performance of ſome Utility. The Matter it contains, or at leaſt the far greater Part of it, will probably be new to the *Engliſh* Reader; for though ſome few Explanations of the ſame Kind may be found interſperſed in larger Works, theſe are for the moſt Part too coſtly to fall into many Hands; nor could the Reader expect to find therein the Whole of what he ſeeks, the explaining the Theory of the Science not having been the immediate Object of thoſe Publications.

The Matter of the following Sheets has been collected from the Works of the celebrated Dr. *Linnæus*; whoſe Labors for the Reformation of this Science in general, and whoſe Invention of the Sexual Syſtem in particular are well known. As the Writings of this learned Profeſſor are interſperſed with philoſophical and critical Remarks that are of leſs general Uſe, it was thought that a direct Tranſlation of any of his Works would not be ſo well received, as what is now given; which contains an Extract of his moſt material Doctrines. The Method in which theſe have been diſtributed in the following Chapters, we propoſe to explain; but to render this more intelligible, it will be expedient to lay before the Reader a ſhort Account of thoſe Diſcoveries that have given Occaſion to the moulding of this Science into a Form ſo different from that in which it appeared in the laſt Century.

The *Sexual Syſtem* of Botany, as its Title imports, is founded on a Diſcovery that there is in Vegetables, as well as in Animals, a *Diſtinction of the Sexes.* This was not wholly unknown to the Ancients; but their Knowledge of it was very imperfect. In order to ſhew in what Reſpect this Diſcovery has been inveſtigated farther by the Moderns, it will be neceſſary to anticipate part of the ſubject Matter of the following Chapters.

It will be ſeen in the Courſe of this Work, that the Flowers of the Generality of Vegetables are *Hermaphrodite*, containing within them the Characters of both Sexes; but that in the Claſſes *Monoecia* and *Dioecia*, the Sexes are parted and allotted to different Flowers; and that in the Claſs *Dioecia* in particular, the Sexes are even on different Plants, the male Flowers growing all upon one Plant, and the Female upon another. Now this laſt Circumſtance the Ancients had obſerved. Indeed it could hardly eſcape their Notice, for the Palm Tree, whoſe Fruit was in Eſteem, being of the Claſs *Dioecia*, a very little Obſervation was requiſite to teach them, that in theſe Trees the Flowers of the Male were neceſſary to ripen the Fruit of the Female. Accordingly we find, in the Account given by *Herodotus* *, of the Country about *Babylon*, where theſe Trees were in plenty, that it was a Cuſtom with the Natives, in their Culture of this Plant, to aſſiſt the Operations of Nature, by gathering the Flowers of the male Trees, and carrying them to the Female. By this Means they ſecured the Ripening of the Fruit; which might elſe, from unfavorable Seaſons, or the Want of a proper Intermixture of the Trees of each Sex, have been precarious, or at leaſt not to have been expected in equal Quantities.

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* Book Firſt.

It ſeems pretty extraordinary, that this Diſcovery ſhould not have led the Ancients to detect the whole Proceſs of Nature in the Propagation of the various Species of Vegetables; and yet it does not appear, by any of their Writings that are come down to us, that they went farther than this obvious Remark upon the Palm Tree, and ſome ſimilar Notions concerning the Fig. They had indeed, from what they ſaw in theſe Plants, formed a Notion that all others were Male and Female likewiſe *; but this Notion was falſe, the far greater Part having Hermaphrodite Flowers, and ſerves to convince us, that what they diſcovered of the Palm and Fig, was only a right Gueſs, and not founded on any Knowledge of the Anatomy of Flowers, either in thoſe Trees, or any others.

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* Thus *Theophraſtus.*

“ In Trees, conſidered univerſally, and taking in each
“ ſeveral Kind, there are, as has been ſaid, many Dif-
“ ferences. One of theſe is common to them all, namely,
“ that by which they are diſtinguiſhed into Female and
“ Male, of which the one bears Fruit, the other not, in
“ ſome Kinds; in thoſe in which both bear Fruit, that of
“ the Female is the beſt, unleſs theſe are to be called
“ Males, for ſo they are called by ſome.”

Hiſt. Pl, Book III. Chap. 9.

In this dark State the Doctrine of the Sexes of Vegetables remained, not only through all the Ages of Antiquity, but almoſt till the End of the laſt Century, the Moderns ſeeing no more of this Doctrine than the Ancients had done before them; and hence we have to this very Hour in Uſe the falſe Diſtinctions of male and female Species of *Cornus*, *Pæony*, *Ciſtus*, and many others, which have all hermaphrodite Flowers, the Diſtinction in theſe Caſes being grounded on nothing more than ſome Difference in the Habit of the two Species with which the Sexes are no ways concerned.

The Honor of having firſt ſuggeſted the true ſexual Diſtinctions in Plants appears to be due to our own Countryman, Sir *Thomas Millington*; from whoſe Hints Doctor *Grew*, as the Doctor himſelf acknowledges, was led to the Obſervations he has given on this Subject, in his *Anatomy of Plants* *. After this, *Camerarius*, *Moreland*, *Geoffroi*, *Vaillant*, *Blair*, *Juſſieu* and *Bradley*, purſued their Enquiries and Experiments ſo far as to remove all Doubt concerning theſe Diſcoveries; and laſtly, Doctor *Linnæus* founded thereon the

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* Publiſhed in the Year 1682. The Doctor expreſſes himſelf thus :—" In Diſcourſe hereof with our learned " *Savilian* Profeſſor, Sir *Thomas Millington*, he told me, " he conceived that the Attire doth ſerve as the Male, for " the Generation of the Seed. I immediately replied, " that I was of the ſame Opinion, and gave him ſome " Reaſons for it, and anſwered ſome Objections which " might oppoſe them, *&c.* Anat. of Plants, p. 171.

Syſtem of Botany, which we are going to explain in this Work.

The Sexual Hypotheſis, on its firſt Appearance, was received with all that Caution that becomes an enlightened Age; and Nature was traced experimentally through all her Variations, before it was univerſally aſſented to. *Tournefort* refuſed to give it any Place in his Syſtem; and *Pontedera*, though he had examined it, treated it as chimerical; but the Proofs which Dr. *Linnæus* has ſtated amongſt the Aphoriſms of his *Fundamenta Botanica* *, and farther explained and illuſtrated in his *Philoſophia Botanica* †, are ſo clear, that the Birth of Animals is not more evidently the Conſequence of an Intercourſe between the Sexes, than that of Vegetables; and it would be now as ridiculous for any one, who has looked at the Arguments, to doubt of the one as of the other.

We ſhall not attempt to lay all theſe Proofs before the Reader; our Buſineſs is to explain, not demonſtrate; but as it may be ſatisfactory to ſee ſome one Fact eſtabliſhed, that carries Conviction with it, we ſhall here give an Extract of a Letter from *Berlin*, inſerted in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* ‡, concerning a remarkable Experiment made on the Palm Tree.

Extract of Mr. Mylius's *Letter to Mr.* Watſon, *dated at* Berlin, Feb. 20, 1750—51.

" The Sex of Plants is very well confirmed, by
" an Experiment that has been made here on the
" *Palma major foliis flabelliformibus.* There is a

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* Aphoriſm, 132 to 150.

† Page 86 to 96.

‡ Vol. xlvii. Page 169.

"great Tree of this Kind in the Garden of the "Royal Academy. It has flowered and bore "Fruit theſe thirty Years, but the Fruit never ripened, and when planted, it did not vegetate. "The Palm Tree, as you know, is a *Planta Dioecia*, that is, one of thoſe in which the male "and female Parts of Generation are upon different Plants. We having therefore no male "Plants, the Flowers of our Female were never "impregnated by the Farina of the Male. There "is a male Plant of this Kind, in a Garden at "*Leipſic*, twenty *German* Miles from *Berlin*. We "procured from thence, in *April* 1749, a Branch "of male Flowers, and ſuſpended it over our female Ones, and our Experiment ſucceeded ſo "well, that our Palm Tree produced more than "an Hundred perfectly ripe Fruit; from which "we have already eleven young Palm Trees. "This Experiment was repeated laſt Year, and "our Palm Tree bore above two Thouſand ripe "Fruit. As I do not remember a like Experiment, I thought it convenient to mention it to "you; and if you think proper, be pleaſed to "communicate it to the Royal Society."

This Letter, which was read to the Society the 2d of *May* 1751, with ſome ingenious Obſervations on the ſame Subject, by Dr. *Watſon*, F.R.S. to whom it was addreſſed *, has eſtabliſhed the Fact, atteſted by the Ancients, concerning the Palm Tree, which ſome may perhaps have looked upon as fabulous; and, as the Fructification in other Vegetables, though it may differ in particular Circumſtances, has yet in general a manifeſt Conformity with that of the Palm Tree, in reſpect to the Parts ſuppoſed to be the Organs of Generation, which are diſcoverable, either on the ſame, or on a ſeparate Flower, in all but the Claſs *Cryptogamia*, where they are too minute for Obſervation; ſo from this ſingle Experiment we may fairly draw an Argument by Analogy, for the Confirmation of the whole Sexual Hypotheſis: But there are, as has been ſaid, other, and better Proofs. We have already directed the Reader to thoſe ſtated by *Linnæus*; whoever deſires farther Satisfaction concerning this Point, may ſee the ſeveral Demonſtrations collected, and methodically connected in the *Sponſalia Plantarum* of *J. Guſtavus Walkbloom*, publiſhed in the *Amoenitates Academicæ* at *Leyden*, in 1749.

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* Printed alſo in the Philoſophical Tranſactions with the Letter.

Having thus explained, as far as ſeems neceſſary, the new Principles upon which the Reformation of the former vicious Syſtems of Botany has been undertaken by the later Botaniſts, we come to ſhew, as we propoſed, the Method that has been followed in this INTRODUCTION to the Science.

The Work is divided into three Parts, and each Part into ſundry Chapters. The Subject of each Chapter may be ſeen in the Table of Contents prefixed to the Work; but with Reſpect to the three Parts, as no Title or Head explanatory of the Matter each contains could conveniently be prefixed to them, it will be proper to explain here the Scope of this Diviſion.

Vegetables, according to *Linnæus*, are primarily diviſible into three Parts. 1. The *Root*. 2. The *Herb* or Plant itſelf. 3. The *Fructification*: And in this Order theſe Parts might have been treated, were it not on Account of the Sexual Syſtem; but as the Explanation of the latter was the principal Object of this Work, it became neceſſary to give up the Order of the Parts of the Vegetable, and follow that of the Syſtem.

The Syſtem is divided, 1ſt, into *Claſſes*. 2. *Orders*. 3. *Genera*. 4. *Species*. 5. *Varieties*. Now as the Claſſes, Orders and Genera, which come firſt in the Syſtem, are eſtabliſhed on the *Fructification* alone, it became neceſſary to give this Part of the Vegetable the Preference, in Point of Order; and we have accordingly made the Fructification the Subject of the ſeveral Chapters of the firſt Part of the Work.

In the ſecond Part we have given a full Explanation of the *Claſſes*, *Orders* and *Genera* of the Syſtem; which indeed contain the whole *Theoretic* Part of it, the Doctrines of *Species* and *Varieties* having, as *Linnæus* obſerves, a nearer Relation to the *Practice*. The Reaſon for proceeding to the Syſtem immediately after the Fructification is manifeſt; as the Theory of the Syſtem is eſtabliſhed on the Fructification alone, an Account of the latter was all that was neceſſary to prepare the Reader for underſtanding the Explanation of the former, which, as has been ſaid, was the principal Object of the Work.

In the third and laſt Part, the two remaining Parts of the Vegetable, *viz.* the *Root* and *Herb* are treated of: And as theſe chiefly furniſh the Doctrines that reſpect the two laſt Diviſions of the Syſtem, *viz. Species* and *Varieties*, ſo theſe Doctrines are alſo included in this third Part, and make the Concluſion of the Work.

The Two Tables ſubjoined to the Work, have their Explanation prefixed; and we ſhall only ſpeak here of their Utility. It is preſumed that no exact Table of the *Linnæan Genera* with their *Engliſh*

gliſh Names, and a Reference to their Claſſes and Orders, as given in the firſt Table, has yet appeared in Print, our Writers not having adopted all the *Linnæan* Names, nor followed that Author exactly in his Diſtribution of Vegetables; our firſt Table therefore cannot but be of great Uſe to thoſe who are deſirous of becoming acquainted with the Method of *Linnæus*, and of framing the Liſts of their private Collections upon the Plan of his Syſtem.

The Utility of the ſecond Table, which contains the Names of the Genera rejected by *Linnæus* is obvious; it might have been augmented to ten Times it's Bulk, had all the Names been inſerted that have been given to Vegetables, by the numerous Writers on this Science; but ſuch a Collection would be a Work of itſelf; and it has been therefore thought adviſeable to confine it to thoſe only that are cited in the *Genera Plantarum* of *Linnæus*, which contains the Principal.

The *Table* of *Engliſh* Specific and Generic Names referred to their *Linnæan* Titles, which is given in the *Appendix*, was not originally intended to have been added to the Work; but its Utility to the *Engliſh* Botaniſt having been warmly inſiſted on by ſome of the Author's Friends, it was prepared whilſt the reſt of the Work was under the Preſs, and ſubjoined to it as an *Appendix*. It has been executed with Care: If nevertheleſs any Miſtakes or material Omiſſions ſhould appear, thoſe who are verſed in Botany will be the moſt ready to excuſe them, as they muſt know the Difficulty of ſuch an Undertaking, on Account of the great Number of Removes, made by Dr. *Linnæus*, of particular Species as well as of Genera from their old Stations; this Difficulty was the greater, becauſe the Method of *Linnæus* has hitherto been but partially adopted by our Writers, and therefore no Table given in any Work already publiſhed could be depended on.

The Deſigns for the Figures of the Plates are for the moſt Part taken from thoſe given by *Linnæus* in his Works. Some of them might, perhaps, have been mended by freſh Deſigns from Nature; but as the Work here given to the Public is profeſſedly an Extract of the *Linnæan* Doctrines, it was thought that the Figures he had himſelf ſelected, would, upon the whole, come the neareſt to his own Meaning, and be of the greateſt Help in explaining it.

It now only remains for the Author to ſay ſomething concerning his own Part in the Labour of this Undertaking. He is far from deſiring the World ſhould conceive, from the Appearance of his Name in the Title Page, that he is of ſufficient Strength to undertake a Work of this Kind without Aſſiſtance. Though it has always been a Pleaſure to him to ſtudy the Theory of his Profeſſion, as far as the Buſineſs of it would allow Leiſure for, he is very ſenſible of his own Inability to put the Materials of ſuch a Work into a Form correct enough to come under the Eye of the Public; and, were he permitted, would readily acknowledge the Obligations he has to thoſe who have kindly helped him in this Undertaking; but as ſome Injunctions oblige him to be ſilent on this Head, he muſt content himſelf with having ſaid thus much to clear himſelf from any Imputation of Preſumption or Arrogance.

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ERRATA.

PAGE 6. Line 2. for is read *it*. p. 9. l. 17. f. Barſtia r. *Bartſia*. p. 17. l. 1. f. Footſtool r. *Footſtalk*. p. 50. note *. f. Chap. 7. r. *Chap*. 8. p. 51. l. 22. and elſewhere, f. Ethuſa r. *Æthuſa*. p. 51. note *, f. Chap. 7. r. *Chap*. 8. p. 76. l. 10. f. Chap. 9. r. *Chap*. 19. p. 83. l. 20. f. Semen r. *Seed*. p. 147. l. 2. f. Chap. 32. r. *Chap*. 33. p. 205. penult. f. Oppoſite r. *Alternate*. p. 240. l. 14. f. Actæ r. *Actæa*. p. 247. l. 3. ſecond Column. f. Chick r. *Chich*. p. 254. l. 16. ſecond Column, f. Hyſſopus r. *Hyſſop*, p. 254. l. 18. f. Scabious with Rampion Heads, r. *Rampions with Scabious Heads*. p. 300. l. ult. f. Chonopodium r. *Chenopodium*. p. 301. l. 14. f. Dragon's Water r. *Dragons, Water*. p. 301. l. 34. Col. 2. f. Heminoitis r. *Hemionitis*. p. 302. l. 32. f. Gentle r. *Gentian*. p. 302. l. 32. f. Gentian r. *Gentle*. p. 302. l. 43. Col. 2. f. Butumus r. *Butomus*. p. 306. l. 39. Col. 2. f. Lavender, Cotton, r. *Lavender Cotton*. p. 311. l. 15. f. Toddo Panna r. *Todda Panna*. p. 311. l. 33. f. Paſley r. *Parſley*. p. 311. l. 42. f. Peony r. *Pæony*. p. 311. l. 42. Col. 2. f. Paſtinacea r. *Paſtinaca*.

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
BOTANY, &c.

CHAP. I,

Of the ſeven Parts of FRUCTIFICATION.

BY Fructification we are to underſtand both the *Flower* and *Fruit* of Plants; which cannot well be ſeparated: For though the Fruit does not ſwell and ripen till after the Flower is fallen, its Rudiment, or firſt Beginnning, is in the Flower, of which it properly makes a Part. *Linnæus* defines the Fructification to be a temporary Part of Vegetables, allotted to Generation, terminating the old Vegetable, and beginning the new. It conſiſts of ſeven principal Parts, *viz.*

1. The CALYX, *Empalement*, or *Flower-cup.*
2. The COROLLA, *Foliation*, vulgarly called, *the Leaves of the Flower.*
3. The STAMINA, *Threads*, vulgarly called, *the Chives.*
4. The PISTILLUM, *Pointal.*
5. The PERICARPIUM, *Seed-veſſel.*
6. The SEMINA, *Seeds* themſelves.
7. The RECEPTACLE, *Baſe*, on which the Fructification is ſeated.

All theſe Parts, and their ſeveral Uſes, will be particularly explained in the following Chapters; and it is ſufficient to obſerve here, that the four firſt, *viz.* Calyx *, Corolla, Stamina, and Piſtillum, are properly Parts of the *Flower*; and the three laſt, Pericarpium, Semina, and Receptacle, Parts of the *Fruit*; and that it is from the Number, Proportion, Poſitions, and other Circumſtances attending theſe Parts of Fructification, that the Claſſes of Vegetables, and the Genera they contain, are to be characterized according to the ſexual Syſtem.

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* That the Calyx is a Part of the Flower, though it often attends the Fruit, is manifeſt from hence; that there is no Inſtance of its coming out after the Plant has done flowering, although in the *Patagonula* the Calyx is obſerved to grow to a much larger Size in the Fruit than it had in the Flower.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the CALYX.

THE CALYX is the Termination of the *Cortex*, or *outer Bark*, of the Plant; which, after accompanying the Trunk or Stem through all its Branches, breaks out with the Flower, and is preſent in the Fructification in this new Form. Its chief Uſe is to encloſe and protect the other Parts. It has received different Appellations, according to the Circumſtances with which it is attended, *viz.*

PERIANTHIUM, a *Flower-cup*, when its Station is cloſe to the Fructification. If it includes the Stamina, and not the Germen, it is the Perianthium of the Flower; if the Germen, but not the Stamina, the Perianthium of the Fruit; but if it includes both, it is the Perianthium of the Fructification.

INVOLUCRUM, a *Cover*, when ſtationed at the Foot of an Umbel, at a Diſtance from the Flower; it is an univerſal Involucrum, if it is under the univerſal Umbel; or a partial one, if under a Partial.

AMENTUM, *Catkin*, when it proceeds from one common Receptacle, reſembling the Chaff of an Ear of Corn.

SPATHA, *Sheath*, when it burſts lengthways, and puts forth a *Spadix*.*

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* *Spadix* properly ſignifies the Receptacle of a Palm: ſee Chap. 8. But *Spatha* is not confined only to ſuch Plants as

GLUME, *Huſk*, in Graſſes, which it folds over with its Valves; and the ſharp Point or Beard iſſuing from the Glume is called an *Ariſta*.

CALYPTRA, a *Veil*, in Moſſes, where it is placed over the *Antheræ*, *Tops of the Stamina*, and is hooded like a Monk's Cawl.

VOLVA, from its *involving* or *enfolding*, in the *Fungi*, or *Muſhroom-tribe*, where it is membranaceous, and rent on all Sides.

It is ſometimes difficult to diſtinguiſh a Calyx from a *Bractea*, *floral Leaf* *, ſuch as is found to accompany the Fructification of the *Tilia*, *Lavandula*, *Melampyrum*, and others. They may be diſtinguiſhed by this certain Rule, that a Calyx always withers when the Fruit is ripe, if not before; but the Bractea will remain longer. Without

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as have a Spadix in this Senſe of the Term, but is applied to *Narciſſus*, *Galanthus*, *Pancratium*, and many others, whoſe Flower-ſtalks come out of a Sheath. Spadix therefore is here to be underſtood in a more general Senſe: Agreeable to ſuch Latitude we ſhall find it uſed in Chap. 19. under the Head of *ſpadiceous aggregate Flowers*, to expreſs the common Receptacle in *Calla*, *Dracontium*, *Pothos*, *Arum*, and *Zoſtera*, as well as in the *Palms*.

* In many Plants there are found green Leaves amongſt the Flowers, that differ in Shape from the ordinary Leaves of the Plant. Theſe are the *Bracteæ*, or *floral Leaves*, here ſpoken of. They are commonly ſituated on the Flower-ſtalks, and ſometimes ſo near to the Flower, as to be miſtaken for its Calyx.

attending to this, Miſtakes might eaſily be made in *Helleborus*, *Nigella*, *Paſſiflora*, *Hepatica*, *Peganum*, and others, in which the Calyx is wanting. The Diſtinction between a Calyx and Corolla in doubtful Caſes will be treated of in the next Chapter. In many Flowers the Calyx is deciduous, dropping off the Inſtant the Flower begins to expand; this is the Caſe with *Epimedium* and *Papaver*.

CHAP. III.

Of the COROLLA.

THE COROLLA, is the Termination of the *Liber*, or *inner Bark*, continued to, and accompanying the Fructification in this new Form of painted Leaves. Its Uſe is the ſame as that of the Calyx, ſerving as an inner Work of Defence for the Parts it encloſes, as the Calyx, which is uſually of ſtronger Texture, does for an outer one.

The Leaves of which the Corolla conſiſts are called *Petals*; by which Appellation they are conveniently diſtinguiſhed from the green Leaves of the Plant with which they might elſe be confounded *. The Petal is defined by

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* *Petal* (in the *Greek* πεταλον) ſignifies Leaves in general; but there being another *Greek* Word (φυλλον) nearly

by *Linnæus* as a corollaceous Covering to the Flower, meaning that it encloſes and pro-

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nearly of the ſame Signification, the modern Botaniſts have borrowed this to expreſs the Leaves of the Flower. The Ancients ſeem to have had no diſtinct Term in Uſe to expreſs this Part of the Fructification. Thus *Virgil*, in deſcribing his *Amellus*, which is a Species of *Aſter*, the Flower of which has a yellow Middle, and purple Rays, calls it a golden Flower, ſurrounded with purple Leaves.

Aureus ipſe (Flos) *ſed in foliis, quæ plurima circum*
Funduntur, violæ ſublucet purpura nigræ.
GEORG. IV.

This looſe Expreſſion, which is chargeable rather on the Language than the Poet, has miſled all its Tranſlators; as is rightly obſerved by *Martin* in his Note on this Paſſage. *May* and *Addiſon* make the real Leaves of the Plant purple.

For from one Root he ſpreads a Wood of Boughs,
Whoſe many LEAVES, altho' the Flow'r be Gold,
Black Violets dimme purple Color hold. MAY.

The Flower itſelf is of a golden Hue.
THE LEAVES inclining to a darker Blue.
THE LEAVES ſhoot thick about the Root, and grow
Into a Buſh; and ſhade the Turf below.
ADDISON.

DRYDEN applies the ſame Color to the Boughs.

For from one Root the riſing Stem beſtows
A Wood of Leaves, and Vi'let purple BOUGHS.
The Flower itſelf is glorious to behold,
And ſhines on Altars like refulgent Gold.
DRYDEN.

Dr. TRAPP applies the golden Color to the Stem, and the purple to the Leaves.

For from one Turf a mighty Grove it bears;
Its STEM of *golden Hue*; but in its LEAVES,
Which copious round it ſprout, the purple Teint
Of deep-dyed Violets more gloſſy ſhines.

tects it in the manner of a *Corolla*, or *Wreath*. If the Corolla be

MONOPETALOUS, of one Petal; it conſiſts of two Parts, *viz.* The *Tube*, or lower Part, which is uſually Tube-ſhaped; and the *Limb*, or upper Part, which uſually ſpreads wider. And the Limb again, according to its Figure, is either *Campanulate*, *Bell-ſhaped*, that is, bellying-out, and without a Tube; *Infundibuliform*, *Funnel-ſhaped*, that is, of the Figure of a Cone, and ſtanding on a Tube; *Hypocrateriform*, *Salver-ſhaped*, that is, plain or flat, and ſtanding on a Tube; *Rotato-plane*, *Wheel-ſhaped and flat*, without a Tube; or *Ringent*, *gaping*, that is, irregularand perſonated with two Lips. But if the Corolla be

POLYPETALOUS, of many Petals; each Petal conſiſts of *Unguis*, *a Claw*, which is the lower Part faſtened to the Baſe; and *Lamina*, *a thin Plate*, which is the upper Part, and uſually ſpreading. A polypetalous Corolla is *cruciform*, *croſs-ſhaped*, when it conſiſts of four Petals that are equal and ſpreading; and *Papilionaceous*, *Butterfly-ſhaped*, when it is irregular, conſiſting of four Petals, of which the under one reſembles the Keel of a Ship, the upper one riſes, and the two ſide ones ſtand ſingle.

There belongs alſo to the Corolla a Part called the *Nectarium*, which has been but newly diſtinguiſhed, having been by former Botaniſts confounded with the Petals. It is by *Linnæus* defined to be the Part which bears the Honey, and belonging to the Flower only. This Part affords a wonderful Variety in the manner of its Appearance. In ſome Plants it is very large, as in the *Narciſſus* and *Aquilegia*; in the former of which the Cup, and in the latter the Horns, are *Nectaria*: In others it is ſcarce diſcoverable, even with Glaſſes. In ſome Plants it is united with, and makes Part of, the Petals: In others it is detached from them. Its Shape and Situation are alſo as various. Its Uſe is not known, unleſs the Suppoſition of its ſecreting the Honey may be depended upon.

Between the Calyx and Corolla Nature has put no abſolute Limits; as is plain from the *Daphnis*, in which Plant they grow together, and are united in the Margin, like a Leaf of the *Buxus*; but they may be commonly diſtinguiſhed by their Poſition in reſpect of the Stamina, the Petals and Stamina being ranged alternately; whereas the Segments of the Calyx, and the Stamina, anſwer to each other. That this is their natural Situation, appears from the complete Flowers in the Claſſes *Tetrandria* * and *Pentandria* †: And the Uſe of applying this Rule will be found in the Inſtances of *Chenopodium*, *Urtica*, and *Parietaria*; where it decides, that the ſingle Cover in thoſe *Ge-*

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* See Part 2. Chap. 7. † See Part 2. Chap. 8.

nera is a Perianthium, and that it is the Corolla that is wanting. Should we infer, where only one of the two Covers appears, that it is a Corolla, becauſe that is a more principal Part, there would be no Certainty from ſuch an Inference; as is evident from the *Ammania*, *Iſnarda*, *Peplis*, *Ruellia* and *Campanula*, in all which the Corolla is often found wanting, but not the Calyx.

That the Calyx, as proceeding from the Cortex of the Plant, is coarſer and thicker than the Corolla, which is produced by the ſoft, pliant, color'd Liber, is obvious to every one. But there are no Limits determinable from any ſuch Circumſtances, unleſs it be from the Color; and even this is not ſufficient; for the Perianthium of the *Bartſia* is Blood-colored; and there are alſo many Flowers whoſe *Corollæ* are colored, naked, and ſubject to loſe their Petals when in the State of Flowering, but which afterwards harden and turn Green, and remain on the Plant like a Calyx; as for Inſtance, the *Helleborus* and *Ornithogalum*.

The *Euphorbia* has deceived many, who have deſcribed it as monopetalous, taking the Calyx for the Corolla. But that the *Peltæ* *, as they are called, upon the Leaves of the *Lichen*, are really the Petals of the Flower, is proved by ſome annual Species in *India*, in which there are white Petals very diſtinguiſhable.

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* The *Peltæ* are the Fructification of the *Lichen*. They are flat, and are for the moſt Part faſtened to the Edges of the Leaves.

CHAP. IV.

Of the STAMINA.

THE STAMINA are the Male Part of the Flower. *Linnæus* defines them as an Entrail of the Plant, deſigned for the Preparation of the *Pollen*; of which we ſhall ſpeak preſently.

Each ſingle *Stamen* conſiſts of two Parts, *viz.*

1. *FILAMENTUM, the Filament* or *Thread*; which ſerves to elevate the *Anthera*, or *Summit*, and at the ſame Time connects it with the Flower.

2. *ANTHERA*, the *Summit* itſelf; which contains within it the Pollen, and when come to Maturity diſcharges the ſame.

The *POLLEN*, *Meal*, contained within the Antheræ, is a fine Duſt ſecreted therein, and deſtined for the Impregnation of the *Germen*; of which Part we ſhall ſpeak in the next Chapter.

The Stamina being, as I have ſaid, the Male Part of the Flower, the Conſtruction and Diſtribution of the ſexual Syſtem is principally founded upon, and regulated by it; as will appear in the Explanation of the Syſtem. It is ſufficient to obſerve here, that ſuch Flowers as want this Part are called *Female*; ſuch as have it but want the Female Part deſcribed in the next Chapter, *Male*; ſuch as have them both, *Hermaphrodite*; and ſuch as have neither, *Neuter*.

CHAP. V.

Of the PISTILLUM.

THE PISTILLUM is the Female Part of the Flower: It is defined by *Linnæus* as an Entrail of the Plant, deſigned for the Reception of the Pollen. It conſiſts of three Parts.

1. The *GERMEN*; which is the Rudiment of the Fruit accompanying the Flower, but not yet arrived at Maturity.

2. The *STYLE*; which is the Part that ſerves to elevate the Stigma from the Germen.

3. The *STIGMA*; which is the Summit of the Piſtillum, and covered with a Moiſture for the Breaking of the Pollen.

It has been ſaid in the laſt Chapter, that the Pollen was deſtined to the Impregnation of the Germen: This is performed in the following Manner. The *Antheræ*, which at the firſt Opening of the Flower are whole, burſt open ſoon after, and diſcharge the Pollen; which diſperſing itſelf about the Flower, Part of it lodges on the Surface of the Stigma, where it is detained by the Moiſture with which that Part is covered; and each ſingle Grain or Atom of the Pollen burſting and diſſolving in this Liquor, as it has been obſerved to do by the Microſcope, is ſuppoſed to diſcharge ſomething that impregnates the Germen below: What the Subſtance is that is ſo diſcharged, and whether it actually paſſes through the Style into the Germen, ſeems yet undetermined, it being difficult to obſerve ſuch minute Parts; but whatever be the Operation by which Nature produces the Effect in Queſtion, the Cauſe, as far as it has been here explained, is ſcarce diſputable; and accordingly we ſee, that after this Impregnation, when the Parts of the Flower that have done their Office are fallen away, the *Germen* ſwells to a Fruit big with Seeds, by which the Species is propagated. The Piſtillum being, as I have ſaid, the Female Part of the Flower, is of great Conſequence in the ſexual Syſtem, as well as the Male Part; as will appear when the Syſtem comes to be explained.

CHAP. VI.

Of the PERICARPIUM.

The PERICARPIUM, *Seed-veſſel*, is the Germen deſcribed in the laſt Chapter grown to Maturity. It is defined by *Linnæus* as an Entrail of the Plant big with Seeds, which it diſcharges when ripe.

It is diſtinguiſhed, according to the Circumſtances that attend it, by the following Appellations.

CAPSULA, *a Capſule*, is a hollow Pericarpium, which cleaves or parts in ſome determinate Manner. The Incloſure of the Capſule, which ſurrounds and covers the Fruit externally, is called a *Valvule*; the Partitions, which divide the Capſule into ſundry Compartments or Cells, *Diſſepiments*; the Subſtance which paſſes through the Capſule, and connects the ſeveral Partitions and Seeds, *Columella*; and the Cells, or hollow Compartments of the Capſule in which the Seeds are lodged, *Loculaments*.

SILIQUA, *a Pod*, is a Pericarpium of two Valves, wherein the Seeds are faſtened along both the Sutures or Joinings of the Valves.

LEGUMEN, *a Pod* alſo, is a Pericarpium of two Valves, wherein the Seeds are faſtened along one Suture only.

CONCEPTACULUM, *a Conceptacle*, is a Pericarpium of a ſingle Valve, which opens on one Side lengthways, and has not the Seeds faſtened to it.

DRUPA, is a fleſhy or pulpy Pericarpium without Valve, containing a Stone.

POMUM, is a fleſhy or pulpy Pericarpium without Valve, containing a Capſule.

BACCA, *a Berry*, is a fleſhy or pulpy Pericarpium without Valve, the Seeds within which have no other Covering.

STROBILUS, is a Pericarpium formed of an *Amentum* *.

CHAP. VII.

Of the SEEDS.

THE SEED, according to the Definition of *Linnæus*, is a deciduous Part of the Vegetable, the Rudiment of a new one, quickened for Vegetation by the Sprinkling of the Pollen. Its Diſtinctions are,

A *SEED*, *properly ſo called*, which is a Rudiment of a new Vegetable, furniſhed with Sap, and covered with a bladdery Coat or Tunic. It conſiſts of, 1. *Corculum*, the firſt Principle of the new Plant within the Seed. 2. *Plumula*, a ſcaly Part of the Corculum; which aſcends. 3. *Roſtellum*, a plain Part of the Corculum; which deſcends. 4. *Cotyledon*, a ſide Lobe of the Seed, of a porous Subſtance, and periſhable. 5. *Hilum*, an external Mark or Scar on the Seed, where it was faſtened within the Fruit. 6. *Arillus*, the proper exterior Coat or Tunic of the Seed; which comes off of itſelf. 7. *Coronula, the little Crown*, of a Seed; which is either *Calyculus*, the *Calyx* of a Floret, adhering to the Seed, and aſſiſting it to fly; or *Pappus, a Down*, which is a feathery or hairy Crown anſwering the ſame End, and connected with the Seed by *Stipes, a Trunk*, which here ſignifies the Thread on which the Down is raiſed and ſupported. 8. *Ala, Wing*, a Membrane affixed to the Seed, and which by its flying helps to diſperſe it.

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* See Chap. 2.

NUX, a Nut; which is a Seed incloſed with an *oſſeous Epidermis, a bony or hard outer Skin*, commonly called the *Shell*.

PROPAGO; which is the Seed of a Moſs, firſt diſcovered by *Linnæus*, who peeled off the Bark, and detected it in the Year 1750. Theſe Seeds have neither Tunic nor Cotyledon, but conſiſt only of the Plumula of a naked Corculum, where the Roſtellum is inſerted into the Calyx of the Plant.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the RECEPTACLE.

THE RECEPTACLE, is the Baſe which connects the other ſix Parts of Fructification. Its various Appellations are as follows.

A *PROPER RECEPTACLE*, is that which belongs only to the Parts of a ſingle Fructification: And this is called a *Receptacle of the Fructification*, when it is common to both Flower and Fruit; *a Receptacle of the Flower*, when it is a Baſe to which the Parts of the Flower only are faſtened without the Germen; *a Receptacle of the Fruit*, when it is a Baſe for the Fruit only, remote from the Receptacle of the Flower; *a Receptacle of the Seeds*, when it is a Baſe that faſtens the Seeds within the Pericarpium.

A *COMMON RECEPTACLE*, is that which connects many Florets in ſuch a manner, as that the taking away any of them would cauſe an Irregularity. *Palea, a Chaff*, is a thin Subſtance, ſpringing from the Receptacle to part the Florets.

UMBELLA, an Umbel, is a Receptacle, which, from a common Center, runs out into Thread-ſhaped Footſtalks of proportionate Lengths. It is called *a ſimple* Umbel, when it has no Subdiviſions; a *compound* Umbel, when each Footſtalk is terminated by an *Umbellula*, or *little Umbel*; and in this Caſe, the Umbel that bears the Umbellula on its Footſtalks, is called an *univerſal* Umbel; and the Umbellula which proceeds from the univerſal Umbel, a *partial* Umbel.

CYMA, *a Cyme*, is a Receptacle that runs into long faſtigiate Peduncles *, proceding from the ſame univerſal Center, but with irregular partial ones.

SPADIX is the Receptacle of a Palm †, produced within a *Spatha*, or *Sheath*, on the Branches that bear Fruit.

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* *Peduncles*, *Flower-ſtalks*, are called Faſtigiate, when their Lengths are ſo proportioned, that the Flowers which they ſupport form an even Surface.

† This is the proper Senſe of the Term, as employed by the Ancients: But *Spadix* is now uſed in a more general Senſe, *viz.* to expreſs all Flower-ſtalks that come out of a Spatha; ſee the Note on this Subject in Chap. 2. This Definition therefore appears to be too ſtrict.

CHAP. IX.

Of the diſtinct Characters *of the Parts of* FRUCTIFICATION.

THE Parts of Fructification, with their Subdiviſions, having been explained ſeparately in the preceding Chapters, we ſhall here give a View of them altogether, with the proper diſtinguiſhing Character aſſigned to each by *Linnæus*, beginning with the Vegetable itſelf.

The Eſſence of the *Vegetable* conſiſts in its *Fructification*: The Eſſence of the *Fructification* conſiſts in the *Flower* and *Fruit*: The Eſſence of the *Flower* conſiſts in the *Antheræ* and *Stigma*: The Eſſence of the *Fruit* conſiſts in the *Seeds.* We come now to THE PARTS.

POLLEN, is a Duſt of Vegetables, deſigned to burſt in a Liquor appropriated to that Purpoſe; and diſcharge therein, by its elaſtic Force, a Subſtance not diſtinguiſhable by the naked Eye.

A *SEED*, is a deciduous Part of a Plant, fraught with the Rudiment of a new Plant, and quickened by the Pollen.

ANTHERA, is a Veſſel that produces and diſcharges the Pollen.

PERICARPIUM, is a Veſſel that produces and diſcharges the Seeds.

FILAMENTUM, is the Foot that ſupports the Anthera, and faſtens it to the Vegetable.

GERMEN, is the Rudiment of the Pericarpium or Semen, not yet arrived at Maturity; its Exiſtence is chiefly at the Time when the Anthera is diſcharging its Pollen.

STIGMA, is the moiſtened Summit of the Germen.

STYLUS, is the Foot of the Stigma, that connects it with the Germen.

COROLLA and *CALYX*, are the *Teguments* or *Covers* of the Stamina and Piſtillum; the Calyx ariſing from the *cortical Epidermis*, or *outer Bark*, and the Corolla from the *Liber*, or *inner Bark*.

RECEPTACULUM, is that Part which connects the Parts before-mentioned.

From theſe Characters the following Principles may be deduced.

1. That every *Vegetable* is furniſhed with *Flower* and *Fruit*; there being no Species where theſe are wanting.

2. That there is no *Fructification* without *Anthera*, *Stigma*, and *Seed*.

3. That the *Antheræ* and *Stigma* conſtitute a *Flower*, whether the Covers are preſent or wanting.

4. That the *Seed* conſtitutes a *Fruit*, whether there be a *Pericarpium* or not.

In reſpect to the *Seed*; its Eſſence conſiſts in the *Corculum*, which is faſtened to the Cotyledon,

tyledon, and involved therein, and cloſely covered with its proper Tunic.

The Eſſence of the *Corculum* conſiſts in the *Plumula*; which is the vital Speck of the Plant itſelf, extremely ſmall in its Dimenſions, but increaſing like a Bud to Infinity. The *Roſtellum* however muſt be included, being the Baſe of the Plumula, which deſcends and ſtrikes Root, and the Part originally contiguous to the Mother Plant.

That the *Propagines*, or Seeds of Moſſes, conſiſt only of the *Plumula* and *Roſtellum*, has been already ſhewn *.

CHAP. X.

Of THE MOST NATURAL STRUCTURE *of the Parts of* FRUCTIFICATION.

IN conſidering the Structure of the Parts of Fructification, the principal Objects to be attended to are, 1. The *Number* of each Part. 2. Its *Figure*. 3. Its *Proportion*; by which is to be underſtood its Height in reſpect to the reſt; and 4. Its *Situation*; which will include alſo its *Inſertion* and *Connections*. As to any other Differences, ſuch as a Difference in the Size, Color, Smell, or Taſte, it is not ſafe to allow any Weight to them, as they might lead us to make Diſtinctions, not juſtifiable by the true Principles of the Science.

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* See Chap. 7.

As the Number, Figure, Proportion, and Situation of the Parts are variable, we ſhall conſider; 1. THE MOST NATURAL STRUCTURE, or that which moſt frequently occurs; and this we ſhall make the Subject of the preſent Chapter. 2. THE DIFFERENCES in Structure, ariſing from the Variation of the Parts in different Plants; which will take up a few of the ſucceding Chapters. And, 3. THE SINGULAR STRUCTURES, or ſuch as are obſerved in a few Genera only; for which we ſhall allot a Chapter by itſelf.

The MOST NATURAL STRUCTURE of the Parts, in reſpect to *NUMBER*, is, To have the Calyx divided into as many Segments as the Corolla; The Filaments equal in Number to the Segments of the Corolla and Calyx; A ſingle Anthera on each Filament; The Diviſions of the Piſtillum equal in Number to the Cells of the Pericarpium, or the Receptacles of the Seeds; the moſt common Number, *five*; (whence the Extent of the Claſſes *Pentandria* * and *Syngeneſia* †,) and the Corolla and Calyx alſo *quinquifid*, *cut into five Segments*.

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* See Part 2. Chap. 8. † See Part 2. Chap. 22.

In reſpect to *FIGURE*, To have the Calyx leſs ſpreading than the Corolla; The Corolla widening gradually; The Stamina and Piſtillum upright and tapering; The Pericarpium big with Seeds, ſwelling and extending after the reſt of the Parts (the Calyx excepted) are fallen off.

In reſpect to *PROPORTION*, To have the Calyx leſs than the Corolla; The Piſtillum of equal Length with the Stamina in an upright Flower, but longer in an inverted one; if the Flower ſlope downward, the Stamina and Piſtillum inclining towards the under Side; but if it ſlope upwards, placed cloſe under the upper Side.

In reſpect to *SITUATION*, To have the Perianthium ſurrounding the Receptacle; The Corolla placed on the Receptacle, and alternate with the Perianthium; The Filaments placed within the Corolla, but correſponding with the Perianthium; The *Antheræ* ſeated on the Tops of the Filaments; The Germen poſſeſſing the Centre of the Receptacle; The Style ſtanding on the Top of the Germen; The Stigma ſeated on the Top of the Style. When the Stigma and Style are fallen, the Germen grows to a Pericarpium, ſupported by the Calyx, and including the Seeds which are affixed to the Receptacle of the Fruit. The Receptacle of the Flower is generally under the Pericarpium, being not ſo often found to grow either round it or over it.

CHAP. XI.

Of the different Structures of the CALYX.

HAVING ſhewn *the moſt natural Structure* of the Parts of the Fructification in the laſt Chapter, we come now to their DIFFERENCES, or Variations (which are the Foundation of the *Genera*) and their Characters; and of theſe we ſhall treat in their Order, beginning with the *Calyx*.

The Variations of the Calyx, in reſpect to *NUMBER*, will take in the Terms alſo that reſpect its *Compoſition*, *Parts*, and *Segments*.

In reſpect to *Number*, it is either *ſingle*, as in *Primula*, and moſt Flowers; *double*, as in *Malva*, *Hibiſcus*, and *Bixa*; or *wanting*, as in *Tulipa*, *Fritillaria*, and many of the liliaceous Flowers.

In reſpect to *Compoſition*, it is either *Imbricate*, that is, compoſed of various Scales lying over each other, as in *Hieracium*, *Sonchus*, and *Camellia*; *Squarroſe*, that is, compoſed of Scales divaricated on all Sides, and ſpreading widely open, as in *Carduus*, *Onopordum*, and *Conyza*; *Auctus*, *augmented*;

that is, having a Series of diſtinct Leaves, ſhorter than its own, that ſurround its Baſe externally, as in *Coreopſis*, *Bidens*, *Crepis*, and *Dianthus*; or *Multiflorus*, *many flowered*, that is, common to many Florets, as in *Scabioſa*, and in the Plants of the Claſs *Syngeneſia* *.

In reſpect to its *Parts*, it is either *Monophyllous*, *of one Leaf*, as in *Datura* and *Primula*; *Diphyllous*, *of two*, as in *Fumaria*, and *Fumaria bulboſa*; *Triphyllous*, *of three*, as in *Tradeſcantia*; *Tetraphyllous*, *of four*, as in *Sagina*, *Epimedium*, and in the Plants of the Claſs *Tetradynamia* †; *Pentaphyllous*, *of five*, as in *Ciſtus*, *Adonis*, and *Cerbera*; *Hexaphyllous*, *of ſix*, as in *Berberis*; or *Decaphyllous*, *of ten*, as in *Hibiſcus*.

In reſpect to its *Segments* (which chiefly concern the monophyllous Calyx) it is either *Integer*, *whole*, as in *Genipa*; *Bifid*, *divided in two Segments*, as in *Utricularia*; *Trifid*, *in three*, as in *Aliſma*, and *Cliffortia*; *Quadrifid*, *in four*, as in *Rhinanthus*; *Quinquifid*, *in five*, as in *Nicotiana*; *Sexfid*, *in ſix*, as in *Pavia*; *Octofid*, *in eight*, as in *Tormentilla*; *Decemfid*, *in ten*, as in *Potentilla* and *Fragaria*; or *Duodecemfid*, *in twelve*, as in *Lythrum*.

The Variations of the *Calyx* in reſpect to *FIGURE*, will alſo include the Terms reſpecting its *Equality*, *Margin and Apex*, or *Top*.

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* See Part 2. Chap. 22. † See Part 2. Chap. 18.

In reſpect to *Figure*, it is either *Globoſe, Globe-ſhaped*, as in *Cucubalus*; *Clavate, Club-ſhaped*, as in *Silene*; *Reflex, bent back*, as in *Aſclepias*; or *erect, upright*, as in *Primula* and *Nicotiana*.

In reſpect to *Equality*, it is either *equal*, as in *Lychnis*; *unequal*, as in *Helianthemum*; or with the Segments *alternately Shorter*, as in *Tormentilla* and *Potentilla*.

In reſpect to its *Margin*, it is either *Integerrimus, very entire*, as in moſt Plants; *Serrate, ſawed*, as in ſome Species of *Hypericum*; or *Ciliate, fringed with Hairs like an Eye-laſh*, as in ſome Species of *Centaurea*.

In reſpect to its *Apex*, or *Top*, it is either *Acute, ſharp*, as in *Primula* and *Androſace*; *Acuminate, pointed*, as in *Hyoſcyamus*; *Obtuſe, Blunt*, as in *Nymphæa* and *Garcinia*; or with one of its Indents *lopped off*, as in *Verbena*.

In reſpect to *PROPORTION*, it is either *longer* than the Corolla, as in *Agroſtema*, *Sagina*, and ſome Species of *Antirrhinum*; *equal* to it, as in ſome Species of *Ceraſtium*; or *ſhorter*, as in *Silene*.

In reſpect to *SITUATION*, it is either a Calyx of the *Flower*, as in *Linnæa* and *Morina*; of the *Fruit*, as in *Linnæa* and *Morina* *; or of the *Fructification*, as in *Pæonia*.

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* The *Linnæa* and *Morina* have each of them two *Calyces*, one of the Flower, the other of the Fruit; which is the Reaſon of their being given as Inſtances of both Caſes.

The *DURATION* of the Calyx may alſo be conſidered. In reſpect to which it is either *Caducous*, *falling off at the firſt Opening of the Flower*, as in *Papaver* and *Epimedium*; *Deciduous* with the Corolla, as in *Berberis*, and in the Plants of the Claſs *Tetradynamia* *; or *Perſiſting*, till the Fruit is come to Maturity, as in the Plants of the Claſs *Didynamia* †.

Variations of an INVOLUCRUM.

The preceding Varieties of the Calyx chiefly reſpect a Perianthium. An *Involucrum* is either *Monophyllous*, as in *Bupleurum*; *Diphyllous*, as in *Euphorbia*; *Triphyllous*, as in *Butomus* and *Aliſma*; *Tetraphyllous*, as in *Cornus*; *Pentaphyllous*, as in *Daucus*; or *Hexaphyllous*, as in *Hæmanthus*.

Variations of a SPATHA.

A *Spatha* is either *Monophyllous*, as in *Narciſſus*; *Diphyllous*, as in *Stratiotes*; or *Imbricate*, as in *Muſa*.

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* See Part 2. Chap. 18. † See Part 2. Chap. 17.

CHAP. XII.

Of the different Structures of the COROLLA.

THE Variations of the Corolla in reſpect to *NUMBER* concern either *Petals*, or *Laciniæ*, *Segments*: The Variations of the Nectarium ſhall be given ſeparate.

The Corolla, in reſpect to its *Petals*, is either *Monopetalous*, or *conſiſting of one Petal*, as in *Convolvulus* and *Primula*; *Dipetalous*, *of two*, as in *Circæa* and *Commelina*; *Tripetalous*, *of three*, as in *Aliſma* and *Sagittaria*; *Tetrapetalous*, *of four*, as in the Claſs *Tetradynamia* *; *Pentapetalous*, *of five*, as in umbelliferous Plants †; *Hexapetalous*, *of ſix*, as in *Tulipa*, *Lilium*, *Podophyllum*; *Enneapetalous*, *of nine*, as in *Thea*, *Magnolia*, and *Liriodendron*; or *Polypetalous*, *of many*, as in *Nymphæa*.

In reſpect to its *Laciniæ* (which concern rather the Monopetalous than the Polypetalous, being but rarely obſerved in the latter) it has either *two*, as in *Alſine* and *Circæa*; *three*, as in *Holoſteum* and *Hypecoum*; *four*, as in *Lychnis*, or *five*, as in *Reſeda*.

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* See Part 2. Chap. 18.

† The umbelliferous Plants are in the Order *Digynia* of the Claſs *Pentandria*; ſee Part 2. Chap. 8.

The Variations of the Corolla, in reſpect to *FIGURE*, will include what alſo concerns its *Equality*, and its *Margin*.

In reſpect to *Figure*, it is either *Undulate*, *waved*, as in *Glorioſa*; *Plicate*, *folded*, as in *Convolvulus*; *Revolute*, *rowled back*, as in *Aſparagus* and *Medeola*; or *tort*, *twiſted*, as in *Nerium*, *Aſclepias*, and *Vinca*: Its more conſiderable Variations, in reſpect to Figure, have been already ſhewn in Chap. 3.

In reſpect to *Equality*, it is either *equal*, as in *Primula*; *unequal*, as in *Butomus*; *regular*, as in *Aquilegia*; or *irregular*, as in *Aconitum* and *Lamium*.

In reſpect to its *Margin*, it is either *Crenate*, *notched*, as in *Linum*; *Serrate*, *ſawed*, as in *Tilia* and *Aliſma*; *Ciliate*, *fringed*, as in *Ruta*, *Menyanthes* and *Tropæolum*; *Denticulate* between the Segments, that is, having a *Denticulus*, or *little Jag*, at the Bottom of the Diviſions, as in *Samolus* and *Sideroxylum*; or with a *hairy Surface*, as in *Menyanthes*, and *Laſianthus* a Species of *Hypericum*.

In reſpect to *PROPORTION* it may be very *long*, as in *Cateſbæa*, *Siphonanthus*, *Brunſfelſia* and *Craniolaria*; or very *ſhort*, as in *Sagina*, *Centunculus* and *Ribes*.

In reſpect to *SITUATION*, the Baſe of the Corolla is uſually cloſe to the Perianthium, if there be one: It is indeed ſeparated from it by the Germen, in *Adoxa*, *San-*

Sanguiſorba and *Mirabilis*; but theſe Inſtances are very rare.

In reſpect to *DURATION*, it is either *Perſiſting, laſting till the Fruit is ripe*, as in *Nymphæa*; *Caducous, dropping as ſoon as the Flower is blown*, as in *Actæa* and *Thalictrum*; *Deciduous, dropping off with the Flower*, which is the moſt common; or *Marceſcent, withering, but not falling*, as in *Campanula, Orchis, Cucumis, Cucurbita* and *Bryonia*.

Variations of the NECTARIUM.

It has been already ſaid, Chap. 3. that the Nectarium, by the former Botaniſts, had been confounded with the Petals; but tho' it commonly attends upon, and makes Part of the Corolla, it is often found diſtinct from it, as in the Inſtances of *Aconitnm, Aquilegia, Helleborus, Iſopyrum, Nigella, Garidella, Epimedium, Parnaſſia, Theobroma, Cherleria* and *Sauvageſia*; which ſufficiently proves, that it ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the Petals. The Nectarium affords very ſingular Varieties, eſpecially if it grows diſtinct from the Petals. It admits of the following principal Diſtinctions.

CALCARIATE Nectaria, ſuch as reſemble a *Calcar*, or *Spur*; and theſe are either in *Monopetalous Corollæ*, as in *Antirrhinum, Valeriana, Pinguicula* and *Utricularia*; or in

Polypetalous, as in *Orchis*, *Delphinium*, *Viola*, *Impatiens* and *Fumaria*.

Nectaria that lie within the *SUBSTANCE* of the *Petals*, as in *Fritillaria*, *Lilium*, *Swertia*, *Iris*, *Hermannia*, *Uvularia*, *Hydrophyllum*, *Myoſurus*, *Ranunculus*, *Bromelia*, *Erythronium*, *Berberis* and *Valiſneria*.

Nectaria that *CROWN* the *Corolla*, as in *Paſſiflora*, *Narciſſus*, *Pancratium*, *Olax*, *Lychnis*, *Silene*, *Coronaria*, *Stapelia*, *Aſclepias*, *Cynanchum*, *Nepenthes*, *Cherleria*, *Cluſia*, *Hamamelis* and *Dioſma*.

Nectaria of *SINGULAR Conſtruction*, as in *Reſeda*, *Cardioſpermum*, *Amomum*, *Coſtus*, *Curcuma*, *Grewia*, *Urtica*, *Andrachne*, *Epidendrum*, *Helicteres* and *Salix*.

CALYCINE Nectaria, ſuch as are found upon the *Calyx*, as in *Tropæolum*, *Monotropa*, *Biſcutella* and *Malpighia*.

STAMINEOUS Nectaria, ſuch as attend the Stamina; and theſe are either upon the *Antheræ*, as in *Adenanthera*; or upon the Filaments, as in *Laurus*, *Dictamnus*, *Zygophyllum*, *Commelina*, *Mirabilis*, *Plumbago*, *Campanula* and *Roëlla*.

PISTILLACEOUS Nectaria, ſuch as accompany the *Piſtillum*: Theſe are upon the Germen, as in *Hyacinthus*, *Iris*, *Butomus*, *Cheiranthus*, *Heſperis*, &c.

RECEPTACULACEOUS Nectaria, ſuch as join to the *Receptacle*, as in *Lathræa*, *Helxine*, *Collinſonia*, *Sedum*, *Cotyledon*, *Sempervivum*,

vivum, &c. *Mercurialis*, *Kiggelaria*, *Clutia*, *Phyllanthus*, *Melianthus* and *Dioſma*.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the different Structures of the STAMINA.

THE Stamina conſiſting each of a Filament and an Anthera (ſee Chap. 4.) we ſhall ſpeak firſt of the Variations of the Filaments.

As the Terms reſpecting the *NUMBER* of Stamina will be explained in the Chapters that treat of the ſexual Syſtem, we ſhall omit here what concerns the Number of the Filaments themſelves to avoid Repetition; but they are ſometimes found to have *Laciniæ*, *Segments*; and theſe are either *two*, as in *Salvia*; *three*, as in *Fumaria*; or *nine*, as in the Claſs *Diadelphia* *.

The *FIGURE* of the Filaments is either *Capillary*, *like Hairs*, as in *Plantago*; *Plane*, *flat*, as in *Ornithogalum*; *Cuneiform*, *Wedge-ſhaped*, as in *Thalictrum*; *Spiral*, *Skrew-ſhaped*, as in *Hirtella*; *Subulate*, *Awl-ſhaped*, as in *Tulipa*; *Emarginate*, *nicked* or *notched*, as in *Porrum*; *Reflex*, *bent back*, as in *Glorioſa*; or

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* See Part 2. Chap. 20.

Hirſute, hairy, as in *Tradeſcantia* and *Anthericum.*

The *PROPORTION* of the Filaments is either *unequal,* as in *Daphne, Lychnis* and *Saxifraga*; *irregular,* as in *Lonicera,* and the Claſs *Didynamia* *; *very long,* as in *Trichoſtema, Plantago* and *Hirtella*; or *very ſhort,* as in *Triglochin.*

The *SITUATION* of the Filaments, is either *oppoſite* to the Leaves or Segments of the Calyx, as in *Urtica*; or *alternate* with them, as in *Elæagnus.* In *Monopetalous* Flowers they are inſerted into the Corolla, but ſcarce ever in *Polypetalous:* In the Claſs *Icoſandria* † they are always inſerted in the Calyx, as they are alſo in *Epilobium, Oenothera, Juſſiæa, Ludwigia, Oldenlandia, Iſnarda, Ammania, Peplis, Lythrum, Glaux* and *Rhexia*; and in ſome *Apetalous* ‡ Flowers, as in *Elæagnus*; but it is more common for them to be inſerted into the *Receptacle,* like the Calyx and Corolla.

Variations of the ANTHERÆ.

The *NUMBER* of the Antheræ is either a *ſingle* one to each Filament, as in the Generality of Plants; *one* common to *three,* as in *Cucurbita*; *one* to *five,* as in the whole Claſs *Syngeneſia* ‖; *two* to *each* Filament, as in *Mercurialis*; *three* to *each*, as in *Fumaria*; *five* to *three* Filaments, as in *Bryonia*; or *five* to *each*, as in *Theobroma*.

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* See Part 2. Chap. 17. † See Part 2. Chap. 15.
‡ Without Petals. ‖ See Part 2. Chap. 22.

In ſome Plants that have ſingle Antheræ to the Filaments, ſome of the Antheræ are *wanting*; thus *one* is wanting in *Cleone* and *Martynia*; *two* in *Pinguicula* and *Verbena*; *three* in *Gratiola*, and in ſome *Bignonias* and *Geraniums*; *four* in *Curcuma*; and *five* in *Pentapetes*, and ſome *Geraniums*.

The Number of Cells that contain the Pollen, is either *one*, as in *Mercurialis*; *two*, as in *Helleborus*; *three*, as in *Orchis*; or *four*, as in *Fritillaria*.

The *FIGURE* of the Antheræ is either *Oblong*, as in *Lilium*; *Globoſe*, as in *Mercurialis*; *Sagittate*, *Arrow-ſhaped*, as in *Crocus*; *Angulate*, *corner'd*, as in *Tulipa*; or *Cornute*, *horned*, as in *Hamamelis*, *Erica*, *Vaccinium* and *Pyrola*.

They *BURST* either on the *Side*, as in *Leucoium*, and moſt Flowers; on the *Apex*, as in *Galanthus* and *Kiggellaria*; or from the *Apex* to the *Baſe* through the whole Length, as in *Epimedium* and *Leontice*.

They are *FASTENED* either by their *Baſe*, as in moſt Plants; their *Tops*, as in *Colchicum*; their *Sides*, as in *Canna*; or grow to the *Nectarium*, as in *Coſtus*.

Their *SITUATION* is either on the *Tops* of the Filaments, as in moſt Plants; on the *Sides* of the Filaments, as in *Paris* and *Aſarum*;

rum; on the *Piſtillum*, as in *Ariſtolochia*; or on the *Receptacle*, as in *Arum*.

The *FIGURE* of the Particles of the Pollen appears by Glaſſes to be either *Globus echinatus*, *a prickly Ball*, as in *Helianthus*; *Perforate*, as in *Geranium*; *Double*, as in *Symphytum*; *Rotato-dentate*, *Wheel-ſhap'd* and *indented*, as in *Malva*; *Angulate*, *corner'd*, as in *Viola*; *Reniform*, *Kidney-ſhaped*, as in *Narciſſus*; or *Philyra Convoluta*, *a Leaf rowl'd up*, as in *Borrago*.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the different Structures of the PISTILLUM.

THE Piſtillum conſiſts of three Parts, *Germen*, *Stylus* and *Stigma*: Of theſe the Germen being no other than the Rudiment of the Pericarpium, its Variations will be conſidered under that Head in the next Chapter; nor need we ſpeak here of the Number of the Styles, as that will be treated of in the Explanation of the ſexual Syſtem *; but as the Style is often divided, we muſt conſider its Laciniæ.

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* See Part 2. Chap. 3. in which the Titles of the Orders, which are governed chiefly by the Number of Styles, are explained.

STYLE — The Style in reſpect to its *LACINIÆ* is either *Bifid*, as in *Perſicaria* and *Cornutia*; *Trifid*, as in *Clethra* and *Frankenia*; *Quadrifid*, as in *Rhamnus*; *Quinquefid*, as in *Geranium*; or *Dichotomous, halv'd, and each Lacinia halv'd again*, as in *Cordia*.

The *FIGURE* of the Style is either *Cylindric, like a rolling Stone*, as in *Monotropa*; *Angulate, corner'd*, as in *Canna*; *Subulate, Awl-ſhaped*, as in *Geranium*; *Capillary, like Hairs*, as in *Ceratocarpus*; or *thicker* towards the Top, as in *Leucoium*.

In reſpect to *LENGTH*, it is either *very long*, as in *Tamarindus*, *Caſſia*, *Campanula*, *Scorzonera* and *Zea*; *very ſhort*, as in *Papaver*; or of the Length of the *Stamina*, as in *Nicotiana*, and moſt Flowers.

In reſpect to *THICKNESS*, it is either *thicker* than the Stamina, as in *Leucoium*; *thinner*, as in *Ceratocarpus*; or of *equal* Thickneſs with them, as in *Lamium*.

Its *SITUATION* is either on the *Apex* of the Germen, as is too common to need Example; both *above* and *below* the Germen, as in *Capparis* and *Euphorbia* (unleſs the lower Part in theſe be conſidered as the Extenſion of the Receptacle;) or on the *Side* of the Germen, as in *Roſa*, *Rubus*, and the reſt of the Plants of the Order *Polygynia*, in the Claſs *Icoſandria* *, and alſo in *Hirtella* and *Suriana*.

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* See Part 2. Chap. 15.

As to its *DURATION*, it is ſometimes *Perſiſting*, as in the Claſs *Tetradynamia* *.

STIGMA—The *NUMBER* of the Stigmata is either a *ſingle* one, as in moſt Flowers; *two*, as in *Syringa*; *three*, as in *Campanula*; *four*, as in *Epilobium* and *Parnaſſia*; or *five*, as in *Pyrola*.

The *LACINIÆ* of the Stigma are either *Convolute, rowled together*, as in *Crocus*; *Capillary*, as in *Rumex*; *Revolute, rowl'd back*, as in *Dianthus*, *Campanula*, and in the Claſs *Syngeneſia* †; or *bent* to the *Left*, as in *Silene*: And in reſpect to their *Number*, the Stigma may be *Sexpartite, divided into ſix Parts*, as in *Aſarum*; or *Multifid, with many Diviſions*, as in *Turnera*.

The *FIGURE* of the Stigma is either *Capitate, headed*, as in *Tribulus*, *Hugonia*, *Vinca*, *Ipomæa* and *Cluſia*; *Globoſe, Globe-ſhaped*, as in *Primula*, *Hottonia*, *Linnæa* and *Limoſella*; *Ovate, Egg-ſhaped*, as in *Genipa*; *Obtuſe, blunt*, as in *Andromeda*; *Truncate, lopped*, as in *Maranta*; *preſſed down obliquely*, as in *Actæa* and *Daphne*; *Emarginate, notched*, as in *Melica*; *Orbiculate, rounded*, as in *Lythrum*; *Peltate, like a Pelta, or little Shield*, as in *Sarracena*, *Nymphæa*, *Cluſia* and *Papaver*; *Coroniform, Crown-ſhaped*, as in *Pyrola*; *Cruciform, Croſs-ſhaped*, as in *Penæa*; *Uncinate, hooked*, as in

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* See Part 2. Chap. 18. † See Part 2. Chap. 22.

Viola and *Lantana*; *Canaliculate*, *grooved* or *channelled*, as in *Colchicum*; *Concave*, *hollow*, as in *Viola*; *Angulate*, *cornered*, as in *Muntingia*; *Striate*, *ſtreaked*, as in *Papaver*; *Plumoſe*, *feathery*, as in *Rheum*, *Triglochin*, *Tamarix*, and in *Graſſes*; or *Pubeſcent*, *downy*, as in *Cucubalus* and *Lathyrus*.

In reſpect to *LENGTH*, it may be *Filiform*, *Thread-like*, as in *Zea*; or as *long* as the *Style*, as in *Genipa*.

In reſpect to *THICKNESS*, it may be *Foliaceous*, reſembling a *thin Leaf*, as in *Iris*.

In reſpect to *DURATION*, it is either *Marceſcent*, *withering*, as in moſt Plants; or *Perſiſting*, as in *Sarracena*, *Hydrangæa*, *Nymphæa* and *Papaver*.

CHAP. XV.

Of the different Structures of the PERICARPIUM.

THE Variations of the Pericarpium itſelf, in reſpect to *NUMBER*, ariſe properly from the Number of its Capſules, that is, the Number of Parts into which the Fruit is *externally* divided, the internal Diviſions reſpecting the Loculaments.

In reſpect to external Diviſion, the Pericarpium is either *abſent*, as in the Order

Gymnoſpermia of the Claſs *Tetradynamia* *; *Unicapſular, conſiſting of one Capſule,* as in *Lychnis*; *Bicapſular, of two,* as in *Pæonia* and *Aſclepias*; *Tricapſular, of three,* as in *Veratrum* and *Delphinium*; *Quadricapſular, of four,* as in *Rhodiola*; *Quinquecapſular, of five,* as in *Aquilegia*; or *Multicapſular, of many,* as in *Caltha, Trollius* and *Helleborus.*

The Fruit in reſpect to the Loculaments, or internal Diviſions of the Pericarpium, is either *Unilocular, of one Cell,* as in *Trientalis* and *Primula*; *Bilocular, of two,* as in *Hyoſcyamus, Sinapis* and *Nicotiana*; *Trilocular, of three,* as in *Lilium*; *Quadrilocular, of four,* as in *Euonymus*; *Quinquelocular, of five,* as in *Pyrola*; *Sexlocular, of ſix,* as in *Aſarum* and *Ariſtolochia*; *Octolocular, of eight,* as in the Species of *Linum,* called *Radiola*; *Decemlocular, of ten,* as in *Linum*; or *Multilocular, of many,* as in *Nymphæa.*

The Pericarpium, in reſpect to the Number of its Valvules, or outer Incloſures, is either *Bivalve, of two Valves,* as in *Chelidonium* and *Braſſica*; *Trivalve, of three,* as in *Viola, Polemonium* and *Helianthemum*; *Quadrivalve, of four,* as in *Ludwigia* and *Oenothera*; or *Quinquevalve, of five,* as in *Hottonia.*

The *Diſſepiments* are either *parallel* to the Valvules, as in *Lunaria* and *Draba*; or placed the *contrary* Way, as in *Biſcutella* and *Thlaſpi*.

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* See Part 2. Chap. 18.

The moſt conſiderable Differences in the *FIGURE* of the Pericarpium, with the Names aſſigned for each, have been explained in Chap. 6. It varies farther, in being *Turbinate, narrowing like a Child's Top,* as in *Pyrus*; *Inflate, puffed,* as in *Cardioſpermum* and *Staphylæa*; *Membranaceous, compoſed of thin Membranes,* as in *Ulmus*; *Triquetrous, Tetragonous, Pentagonous,* of *three, four,* or *five* Sides, as in *Averrhoa, Zygophyllum,* &c. or *Articulate, jointed,* as in *Ornithopus, Hedyſarum* and *Raphanus*.

The *OPENING* of the Pericarpium for diſcharging the Seeds when the Fruit is ripe, is either at the *Apex,* which may be *Quadridentate, ſplit into four Segments,* as in *Dianthus*; *Quinquedentate, into five,* as in *Alſine*; or *Decemdentate, into ten,* as in *Ceraſtium*; at the *Baſe* opening *Trifariam, into three Parts,* as in *Triglochin* and *Campanula*; or *Quinquefariam, into five Parts,* as in *Ledum*; at the *Angles, corners, longitudinally, lengthways,* as in *Oxalis* and *Orchis*; through a *Pore, Hole,* as in *Campanula*; or *horizontally, acroſs the Middle,* as in *Anagallis, Plantago, Amaranthus, Portulaca* and *Hyoſcyamus*.

All Fruit that is *articulate, jointed,* opens at every one of the Joints, each of which is *Monoſpermous, ſingle-ſeeded*.

The *CONFINEMENT* of the Seeds is ſometimes *Elaſtic, burſting like a Spring,* as in *Oxalis*, *Elaterium*, *Momordica*, *Impatiens*, *Cardamine*, *Phyllanthus*, *Euphorbia*, *Juſticia*, *Ruellia*, *Dictamnus*, *Hura*, *Ricinus*, *Tragia*, *Jatropha*, *Croton*, *Cluſia* and *Acalypha*.

The *SITUATION* of the Pericarpium is at the Receptacle of the Flower, either placed *under* it, as in *Vaccinium* and *Epilobium*; *over* it, as in *Arbutus* and *Tulipa*; or both *above* and *below* it, as in *Saxifraga* and *Lobelia*.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the different Structures of the SEEDS.

IN reſpect to the *NUMBER* of Seeds contained within the Fruit, Plants are either *Monoſpermous*, *having one Seed*, as in *Polygonum* and *Collinſonia*; *Diſpermous*, *two*, as in *Daucus*; *Triſpermous*, *three*, as in *Euphorbia*; or *Tetraſpermous*, *four*, as in *Tournefortia*.

In reſpect to the Number of Loculaments of the Seed itſelf, it has but one in moſt Plants; but is *Bilocular*, *with two Cells*, in *Cornus*, *Xanthium*, *Locuſta*, *Valeriana* and *Cordia*.

In reſpect to its *FIGURE*, it is either *Cinct*, *girt*, as in *Arenaria* and *Bryonia*; *Cordiform*, *Heart-ſhaped*, as in *Medeola*; *Reni-*

form, *Kidney-ſhaped*, as in *Anacardium* and *Phaſeolus*; *Ovate* *, *Egg-ſhaped*, as in *Polygala* and *Iſatis*; or *Echinate*, *prickly* like an Echinus or Hedge-hog, as in *Lappula*, a Species of *Myoſotis*.

In reſpect to their *SUBSTANCE*, they are *Oſſecus*, *bony*, as in *Corylus*, *Lithoſpermum*, and *Nuts* of all kinds; or *Callous*, *tough*, as in *Citrus*.

The *CORONULA*, *little Crown*, that attends many Seeds, is either *Calyculus*, a *ſmall Calyx* formed of the Perianthium of the Flower, as in *Scabioſa*, *Knautia*, *Ageratum* and *Arctotis*; or *Pappus*, *a Down*; and this *Pappus* is either *Capillary*, *like a Hair*, that is, *ſimple* and *filiform*, *Thread-ſhaped*, as in *Hieracium* and *Sonchus*; *Plumoſe*, *feathery*, that is, *ſhaggy* and *compound*, as in *Crepis*, *Scorzonera* and *Tragopogon*; *Paleaceous*, *chaffy*, as in *Bidens*, *Silphium*, *Tagetes* and *Coreopſis*; or *wanting*, as in *Tanacetum*.

The Seed has an *ARILLUS* †, in *Coffea*, *Jaſminum*, *Cynogloſſum*, *Cucumis*, *Dictamnus*, *Dioſma*, *Celaſtrus* and *Euonymus*.

The Seeds in reſpect to *SIZE* may be *very ſmall*, as in *Campanula*, *Lobelia*, *Trachelium* and *Ammania*; or *very large*, as in *Coccus*.

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* The Term *Ovate* is uſed to expreſs an elliptical Figure when it is broader at one End than the other; and the Term *Oval* for the ſame Figure, when the Ends are alike.

† See Chap. 7.

In reſpect to *SITUATION*, they are either *Nidulantia*, *neſting*, that is, diſperſed about the Pulp, as in *Nymphæa*; faſtened to the *Suture*, as in Plants that are *ſiliquoſe*, *podded*; faſtened to the *Columella*, as in *Malva*; or placed on *Receptacles*, as in *Nicotiana* and *Datura*.

The *HILUM* of the Seed is evident in *Cardioſpermum* and *Staphylæa*.

The *CORCULUM* is cloſe to the Hilum.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the different Structures of the RECEPTACLE.

IT is in the Claſs *Syngeneſia* *, which contains the compound Flowers, that the Varieties of the Receptacle are principally to be conſidered.

In reſpect to its *FIGURE*, it is either *Plane*, *flat*, as in *Achillea*; *Convex*, *rounding*, as in *Matricaria*; or *Conic*, *ſhaped like a Cone*, as in *Anthemis* and *Melampodium*.

In reſpect to its *SURFACE*, it is either *naked*, as in *Matricaria*; *Punctate*, *dotted*, as in *Tragopogon*; *Villoſe*, *ſhaggy*, as in *Andryala*;

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* See Part 2. Chap. 22.

Setoſe, briſtly, as in *Centaurea;* or *Paleaceous, chaffy,* as in *Hypochæris* and *Anthemis.*

In ſome ſimple Flowers the Fruit has *ſeparate* Receptacles, as in *Magnolia, Uvaria* and *Michelia.*

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the SINGULARITIES *in the Structure of the Parts of* FRUCTIFICATION.

BY a ſingular Structure of the Parts of Fructification, is to be underſtood ſuch a one as is obſerved but in very few Genera; it is directly oppoſed to the natural Structure explained in Chap. 10. For Inſtances of this we may mention the *Arum,* whoſe Stamina are within the Piſtilla; the *Adoxa,* whoſe Germen ſeparates the Corolla from the Calyx; the *Salvia,* whoſe Filaments are *articulate, jointed;* the *Eriocaulon,* whoſe Stamina are placed on the Germen, and whoſe Corolla and Calyx are below the Germen; and the *Magnolia,* the Receptacle of whoſe Fruit is *capitate, headed,* the Seeds, which are like Berries, hanging by a Thread out of the Capſule; but to take the Parts in their Order.

The *CALYX* is uſually leſs colored than the *COROLLA;* but in the *American Bartſia* the Perianthium is bloody; in the herbaceous *Cornus* the Petals are black, but the Involucrum white; and in the *American Cornus* the Involucrum is red, and *Cordate, Heart-ſhaped.* In *Aſtrantia* the Involucrum is colored; and in *Palms* the Spathæ are bloody; where the Corolla is wanting, the Perianthium is wont to be more colored, eſpecially when the Flowers are blowing, as in *Ornithogalum, Perſicaria* and *Polygonum*; where either the Calyx or the Corolla is found to be leſs colored, the Leaves often take a Color, as in *Amaranthus tricolor.*

In moſt Plants the *STAMINA* and *PETALS* are inſerted into the Receptacle, in the Bottom of the Flower; but the Plants of the Claſs *Icoſandria* * have a monophyllous Calyx, the inner Side of which is girt with a Line, to which the Stamina and Petals are faſtened; and the Calyx is alſo obſerved to ſupport the Flowers in ſome other Plants, as in *Lythrum, Epilobium, Oenothera, Ammania, Iſnarda, Peplis* and *Elæagnus.* In ſome Plants the Receptacle is lined on all Sides with the Perianthium, and the Corolla adheres to the Perianthium as though it were glued to it; this is found in the *cucurbitaceous* † Plants, ſuch as *Cucurbita, Paſſiflora, Fevillæa, Momordica, Trichoſanthes, Cucumis,*

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* See Part 2. Chap. 15. † So called from their Affinity to the Cucurbita.

Bryonia, *Sicyos*, *Melothria* and *Gronovia*; the ſame is alſo obſerved in *Cactus*: In ſome others there is a Receptacle that elevates the Pericarpium, as in *Paſſiflora*, *Capparis*, *Breynia*, *Arum*, *Calla*, *Dracontium*, *Pothos*, *Zoſtera*, *Nepenthes*, *Clutia*, *Helicteres* and *Siſyrinchium*.

In monopetalous Flowers, the Stamina are uſually inſerted into the Petal, but they are ſeparate from it in the *Plantæ Bicornes* *, viz. in *Ledum*, *Azalea*, *Andromeda*, *Clethra*, *Erica*, *Myrſine*, *Memecylum*, *Santalum*, *Vaccinium*, *Arbutus*, *Royena*, *Dioſpyros*, *Melaſtoma* and *Pyrola*; they are ſeparate alſo in *Ciſſus* and *Aloe*. In polypetalous Flowers, the Stamina are uſually ſeparate from the Petals: But this alſo has a few Exceptions; for in the *Statice*, which is pentapetalous, the Filaments are inſerted in the Claws of the Petals; in *Melanthium*, which is hexapetalous, they are inſerted in the Petals; and in the *Lychnis*, which is pentapetalous, as alſo in *Saponaria*, *Cucubalus*, *Silene* and *Agroſtema*, which were formerly ranged with the *Lychnis*, every other Stamen is faſtened to the Claws of the Petals.

The *ANTHERÆ* are commonly placed on the Tops of the Filaments: But they ſtick cloſe to the Sides of the Filaments in *Paris* and *Aſarum*, and adhere to the Stigma without Filaments in *Ariſtolochia*.

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* Having two Horns; theſe Plants have been ſo called from their bifid *Antheræ*.

The Singularities of the *NECTARIUM* have been already mentioned in Chap. 12.

The *PISTILLUM* is commonly placed within the *Antheræ*: But in the *Arum* there is this Singularity, that the Receptacle runs out into a Club, the Baſe of which is occupied by the Piſtilla, and the upper Part by the Stamina; ſo that here the Piſtilla ſtand on the Outſide of and ſurround the Stamina; and in the *Calla* of *Ethiopia* theſe Parts are diſpoſed in the ſame manner. The *Rumex* is ſingular in the Inſertion of its Stamina.

The *STYLE* is commonly placed on the Top of the Germen: Some Exceptions to this have been given in Chap. 14. to theſe may be added *Paſſerina*, *Gnidia*, *Struthia* and *Stellaria*.

The *PERICARPIUM* is generally ſhut: But in *Reſeda* and *Datiſca* it is always open; in *Parnaſſia* it gapes at the Time of Flowering, and cloſes afterwards.

That the Pericarpia are ever found one within another, the greater containing the ſmaller ones, *Linnæus* refuſes to admit; for although there is the Appearance of ſuch a Singularity in *Magnolia*, *Uvaria* and *Michelia*, he thinks the outer Pericarpium is in ſuch Caſes to be looked upon only as a common Receptacle.

Where the Pericarpium is a Berry, it is diſtinguiſhable into *proper* Berries, thoſe which are formed of the Pericarpium; and *improper* or *ſingular*, ſuch as are formed of any of the other Parts.

The Berry is improper or ſingular in the following Inſtances, *viz.* When it is a *Calyx*, as in *Blitum*, *Morus*, *Baſella*, *Ephedra*, *Coix*, *Roſa* and *Coriaria*; a *Receptacle*, as in *Taxus*, *Rhizophora*, *Anacardium*, *Ochna*, *Laurus*, *Ficus*, *Dorſtenia* and *Fragaria*; a *Seed*, as in *Rubus*, *Magnolia*, *Uvaria*, *Michelia*, *Praſium*, *Uvularia*, *Panax*, *Adonis*, *Crambe* and *Oſteoſpermum*; an *Arillus*, as in *Euonymus* and *Celaſtrus*; a *Nectarium*, as in *Mirabilis*; a *Corolla*, as in *Adoxa*, *Poterium* and *Coriaria*; a *Capſule*, as in *Euonymus*, *Androſæmum*, *Cucubalus* and *Epidendrum*; a *dry* Berry, as in *Linnæa*, *Galium*, &c. *Tetragonia*, *Myrica*, *Trientalis*, *Tropæolum*, *Xanthium*, *Juglans*, *Ptelea*, *Ulmus*, *Comarum*, *Amygdalus* and *Mirabilis*; a *Capſule* externally, as in *Dillenia*, *Cluſia*, *Nymphæa*, *Capparis*, *Breynia*, *Moriſonia*, *Stratiotes*, *Cyclamen* and *Strychnus*; a *hollow* Berry, as in *Staphylæa*, *Cardioſpermum* and *Capſicum*; a *Conceptacle*, as in *Actæa*; a *Legumen*, as in *Hymenæa*, *Caſſia*, *Inga* and *Ceratonia*; or a *Strobilus*, as in *Anona* and *Juniperus*.

The Berry does not naturally burſt, being ſoft, and the Diſperſion of the Seeds being deſigned to be by means of Animals.

The Berries in the *Adonis* of the Cape are evidently *aggregate, many united in one.*

CHAP. XIX.

Of AGGREGATE *Flowers.*

COMPLETE Flowers are either ſimple or aggregate. Simple Flowers differ from aggregate in this, that they have not any Part of Fructification common to many Flowers, as is the Caſe with aggregate. Flowers are called aggregate, when many *Floſculi*, *Florets*, are, by the Mediation of ſome Part of the Fructification common to them all, ſo united, that no one of them could be taken out without deſtroying the Form of the whole, of which it was a Part. The common Part in aggregate Flowers is either the Receptacle or the Calyx. A partial Flower of the aggregate one is called *Floſculus*, a *Floret*. Aggregate Flowers are primarily diviſible into ſeven Kinds, *viz.* 1. The *Aggregate*, properly ſo called. 2. The *Compound*. 3. The *Umbellate*. 4. The *Cymoſe*. 5. The *Amentaceous*. 6. The *Glumoſe*. 7. The *Spadiceous:* All which we ſhall explain in their Turns.

1. An *AGGREGATE* Flower, properly ſo called, has a Receptacle that is *dilate*, *extended*

tended in Breadth, the Florets ſtanding on *Peduncles, Footſtalks* *, as in *Scabioſa, Knautia, Dipſacus, Cephalanthus, Globularia, Leucadendron, Protea, Brunia, Barreria* and *Statice.*

2. A *COMPOUND* Flower † is an aggregate one, comprehending many Florets that are *ſeſſile, ſquatted*, or without *Peduncles*, on a common Receptacle that is entire, and having alſo a common Perianthium, but furniſhed with Antheræ that grow together in the Form of a Cylinder.

The Properties of a compound Flower are, 1. A common Receptacle enlarged and undivided. 2. A common Perianthium ſurrounding all the Florets. 3. The Florets monopetalous and ſeſſile. 4. The Antheræ of each Floret five in Number, and growing together in a Cylinder. 5. A monoſpermous Germen under each of the Florets. Of theſe Properties the two laſt are eſſential to a compound Flower; but obſerve, that there are ſome whoſe Calyx contains only a ſingle Floret, as *Echinops, Stoebe, Corymbium* and *Artemiſia.*

Compound Flowers are of three Kinds: 1. *Ligulate*, when all the *Corolulæ, little Corollæ*,

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* *Peduncle* is the Foot-ſtalk of a Flower only; the Foot-ſtalk of a Leaf is called a *Petiole.* † Theſe are the Flowers of the Claſs Syngeneſia, ſee Part 2. Chap. 22.

rollæ, of the Florets are *plane*, *flat*, ſhaped like *Ligula, a narrow Tongue*, or *Fillet*, and expanded towards the outer Side. 2. *Tubuloſe*, when all the Corollulæ of the Florets are Tubuloſe, and nearly equal. 3. *Radiate*, *having Rays*, when the Corollulæ of the *Diſk*, *middle Parts*, are Tubuloſe, and thoſe of the *Circumference*, *Margin*, of another Form: Which Variation affords three Caſes, *viz.* when the Corollulæ of the Circumference are either *ligulate*, as in *Achillea*; *tubuloſe*, but unlike the tubulous Florets of the Diſk, as in *Centaurea*; or *naked*, as in *Artemiſia* and *Gnaphalium*. A compound Flower uſually conſiſts of many Florets, but rarely of a determinate Number of them.

3. An *UMBELLATE* Flower is an aggregate one, conſiſting of many Florets placed on a Receptacle, on faſtigiate Peduncles * that are all produced from the ſame Point: A *ſimple* Umbel is when the Receptacle is but once divided into Peduncles; a *compound* Umbel is when all the common Peduncles are ſubdivided into *Umbellulæ*, *little Umbels*; an *Umbellula* therefore is a *partial* Umbel.

Umbellate Flowers, properly ſo called †, have the following Properties. 1. A common Receptacle divided into Peduncles in the manner above-mentioned, whether the Umbel produced be *plane*, *flat*; *convex*, *rounding*; or *concave*, *hollow*. 2. A Germen under the Corollula. 3. Five diſtinct Stamina that are deciduous. 4. A bifid Piſtillum. 5. Two Seeds joined at their Summits.

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* See the firſt Note in Chap. 9.

† The umbellate Flowers, properly ſo called, belong to the Order Digynia of the Claſs Pentandria; ſee Part 2. Chap. 8.

A *Radiate* Umbel is when the marginal Petals are larger than thoſe of the Diſk, as in *Tordylium*, *Caucalis*, *Coriandrum*, *Ammi*, and ſome Species of *Heracleum*; an Umbel may vary alſo in having the Flowers of the Margin differing in Sex from thoſe of the Diſk, as in *Aſtrantia*, *Caucalis*, *Artedia*, *Oenanthe* and *Scandix*. The *Involucrum* varies, in being either *Tetraphyllous*, of *four* Leaves, as in *Hydrocotyle*, *Siſon* and *Cuminum*; *Pentaphyllous*, of *five*, as in *Bupleurum*, *Scandix* and *Bubon*; *Heptaphyllous*, of *ſeven*, as in *Liguſticum*; *Decaphyllous*, of *ten*, as in *Artedia*: With the *partial Involucrum dimidiate*, *halved*, going but half round, as in *Æthuſa*, *Coriandrum* and *Sanicula*; or *Caducous*, *falling off*, as in *Ferula* and *Heracleum*.

4. A *CYMOSE* Flower is an aggregate one, of many Florets, placed on a Receptacle upon faſtigiate * Peduncles, the primary ones of which iſſue from the ſame Center as in an Umbel; but the ſecondary, or par-

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* See the firſt Note in Chap. 8.

tial ones, lie diſperſed without Order; which Circumſtance diſtinguiſhes the Cyma from the Umbel, as in *Opulus*, *Ophiorrhiza*, and the Species of Cornus called *Virga ſanguinea*, or *Bloody-rod.*

5. An *AMENTACEOUS* aggregate Flower has a *Filiform*, *Thread-ſhaped* Receptacle, along which are diſpoſed *amentaceous Squamæ*, *Scales* that form an *Amentum* or *Catkin*, as in *Xanthium*, *Ambroſia*, *Parthenium*, *Iva*, *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Salix*, *Populus*, *Corylus*, *Carpinus*, *Juglans*, *Fagus*, *Quercus*, *Liquidambar*, *Cynomorion*, *Ficus*, *Dorſtenia*, *Parietaria*, *Urtica*, *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Cupreſſus*, *Thuya*, *Juniperus*, *Taxus* and *Ephedra.*

6. A *GLUMOSE* aggregate Flower has a filiform Receptacle, the Baſe of which is furniſhed with a common *Glume*, *Huſk*, as in *Bromus*, *Feſtuca*, *Avena*, *Arundo*, *Briza*, *Poa*, *Aira*, *Uniola*, *Cynoſurus*, *Melica*, *Elymus*, *Lolium*, *Triticum*, *Secale*, *Hordeum*, *Scirpus*, *Cyperus* and *Carex.*

7. A *SPADICEOUS* aggregate Flower is, when there is a Receptacle common to many Florets placed within a Spatha or Sheath; ſuch a Receptacle is called a *Spadix*, and is either *Branched*, as in Palms, or *Simple:* In this laſt Caſe the Florets may be diſpoſed either all *round* it, as in *Calla*, *Dracontium* and *Pothos*; on the *lower* Part of it, as in *Arum*; or on *one Side* of it, as in *Zoſtera.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

Of LUXURIANT *Flowers, commonly called* DOUBLE.

A Flower is ſaid to be luxuriant, when ſome of the Parts of Fructification are augmented in Number, and others thereby excluded. The Luxuriancy is commonly owing to the Luxuriancy of its Nouriſhment; the Part multiplied is uſually the Corolla, but ſometimes the Calyx alſo; and by this Increaſe of the Covers, the eſſential Parts of Fructification are deſtroyed. Luxuriant Flowers are diviſible into, 1. *Multiplicate, multiplied.* 2. *Pleni, full.* And, 3. *Proliferous, producing Young*; to which may be added, 4. *Mutilate, maimed*; ſuch as are deficient in ſome Part, which ſtand oppoſed to the luxuriant ones: All theſe ſhall be explained in their Order.

1. Flowers are ſaid to be *MULTIPLICATE*, when by the Increaſe of the Corolla only a Part of the Stamina are excluded; and this diſtinguiſhes them from the *Flores pleni, full Flowers*, in which the Multiplication of the Corolla is ſo great as to exclude them all. Multiplicate Flowers are diſtinguiſhed into *Duplicate, Triplicate, Quadruplicate*, &c. that is, having a *double, treble* or *quadruple* Series or Row, according to the

Number of the Repetitions of the Corolla. The *polypetalous* Flowers are the moſt ſubject to Multiplication; the *Monopetalous* are multiplied likewiſe, but it is very uncommon to meet with them full: A *colored Perianthium*, though it may have the Appearance of a Repetition of the Corolla, ought not to be conſidered as ſuch; for though this Appearance is in ſome Degree *monſtrous*, *unnatural*, it is no Multiplication.

2. A Flower is ſaid to be *PLENUS*, *full*, when the Corolla is ſo far multiplied, as to exclude all the Stamina, as was before obſerved. The *Plenitude*, *Fulneſs*, is occaſioned by the Stamina running into Petals, with which the Flower is ſo crowded as frequently to choak the Piſtillum alſo. The Parts eſſential to Generation being thus deſtroyed in full Flowers, it is evident they muſt be barren; wherefore no good Seed is to be expected from them *. And for the ſame Reaſon of their Imperfection, we ſhould be cautious alſo of conſtituting a Genus from them; for the Characters of a Genus ſhould be drawn from the Parts when in their natural State, and not when in a State of Luxuriancy.

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* Some few, as *Papaver* and *Nigella*, perfect their Seed: But theſe are rather multiplicate Flowers than full ones.

Plenitude is chiefly incidental to polypetalous Flowers, as in *Malus*, *Pyrus*, *Perſica*, *Ceraſus*, *Amygdalus*, *Myrtus*, *Roſa*, *Fragaria*, *Ranunculus*, *Caltha*, *Hepatica*, *Anemone*, *Aquilegia*, *Nigella*, *Papaver*, *Pæonia*, *Dianthus*, *Silene*, *Lychnis*, *Coronaria*, *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Tulipa*, *Narciſſus*, *Colchicum*, *Crocus*, *Cheiranthus*, *Heſperis*, *Malva*, *Alcea* and *Hibiſcus*.

Plenitude of monopetalous Flowers is by ſome Authors held a Contradiction; but this cannot be granted; for there are Inſtances of it in *Colchicum*, *Crocus*, *Hyacinthus* and *Polianthes*: However, it is rare that their Luxuriancy paſſes Duplicity. When they are filled it is by the Multiplication of the *Laciniæ*, *Segments*; whereas the Polypetalous are uſually filled by the Multiplication of the Petals; but the manner in which the *Impletion*, *filling*, is brought about, muſt be more particularly conſidered.

The Impletion is either in ſimple or compound Flowers; we ſhall begin with the Simple.

The Impletion of *SIMPLE* Flowers, is by the Increaſe either of the Petals or of the Nectarium. The Impletion of the *Aquilegia* is obſerved to be after three different manners, *viz.* either, 1. by multiplying its Petals, and excluding the Nectaria. 2. By multiplying its Nectaria, and excluding its Petals: Or, 3. By multiplying its Nectaria, and retaining its Petals; in which laſt Caſe the five Petals remain, and the Spaces between them are each of them filled up with a triple Caſe of Nectaria, that is, three Nectaria buried one within another.

The Impletion of the *Nigella* is by multiplying the Nectaria only; that of the *Narciſſus* two Ways, by multiplying either the Nectarium only, or both Nectarium and Petals; that of *Delphinium*, for the moſt Part, by multiplying the Petals, and excluding the Nectarium: The Change wrought in the *Saponaria Anglicana* is remarkable, the Flower from Pentapetalous becoming truly Monopetalous; and the Alteration in the *Peloria* is alſo very ſingular *. But the moſt extraordinary Inſtance of Plenitude is that of the *Opulus flore globoſo*, commonly called the *Gelder Roſe*. In the common ſimple *Opulus*, the Flowers are produced on a Cyma, which conſiſts of a great Number of *Campanulate*, *Bell-ſhaped*, Hermaphrodite Flowers in the Diſk, and of others in the Circumference, whoſe Corollæ are larger, flat, and Wheel-ſhaped, and that are *barren*, *wanting the Piſtillum*. But in the *Opulus flore globoſo*, all the Flowers of the Diſk are barren alſo, and ſhaped like thoſe of the Circumference; ſo that the Impletion here ariſes only from the additional Number of barren Flowers, the Corollæ of which are of a larger Size; and in this it reſembles the Impletion of the compound Flowers, of which we ſhall preſently ſpeak.

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* The *Peloria* is a Plant which has been found in ſome Parts of *Sweden*, growing amongſt the Species of *Antirrhinum* called Linaria. It reſembles the *Linaria* ſo nearly, in every Thing but the Flower, that they are not to be known one from the other, till their Flowers appear; and even in the Flowers they agree in the Calyx, Pericarpium, and Seeds, and alſo in Color: Which has given Riſe to a Suppoſition, that the *Peloria* is only a *Linaria* in a monſtrous State; ſee the Diſſertation of *Daniel Rudberg* on the *Peloria* in the *Amœnitates Academicæ*, Vol. I. p. 280. But as the *Linaria* and *Peloria* differ ſo widely in their Corollæ and Stamina, that the former muſt be referred to the Claſs *Didynamia*, and the latter to the Claſs *Pentandria*, the *Peloria* cannot be ſuppoſed to derive its Origin from the *Linaria*, without overturning the fundamental Principles of the Science: And therefore

Before we leave the ſimple Flowers, it will be of Uſe to remark, that a ſimple Flower, in a State of Luxuriancy, may in all Caſes be diſtinguiſhed from a compound One in its natural State, by this Rule; That in *ſimple* Flowers, how much ſoever multitiplied, there is but one Piſtillum in the Center of the Flower, common to the whole Multiplication; whereas in *compound* Flowers,

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fore till more Inſtances can be produced of this kind of Irregularity in Nature, the *Peloria* cannot with Safety be conſidered otherwiſe, than as a *Genus* diſtinct from that of *Antirrhinum*.

ers, each of the Florets is furniſhed with its own Piſtillum and Stamina.

We come now to Impletion of *COMPOUND* Flowers; that theſe are of three kinds, *Ligulate*, *Tubuloſe* and *Radiate*, has been ſhewn and explained in Chap. 19. where it has alſo been ſeen, that there is not either in the Ligulate or Tubuloſe any Diſtinction of Diſk or Radius, all the Florets in theſe being alike; but that the contrary is the very Characteriſtic of the Radiate; now this being attended to, the manner of the Impletion will be eaſily underſtood. Compound Flowers gain their Impletion two Ways, either by the Radius, or the Diſk. We ſhall begin with the firſt.

Impletion by the *Radius* is when, by the Multiplication of the Radius, the Diſk of the Flower is filled up: As in *Helianthus*, *Calendula*, *Chryſanthemum*, *Anthemis*, *Matricaria*, *Ptarmica*, *Tagetes*, and the Species of Centaurea called *Cyanus*. In this Sort of Impletion, which belongs only to radiate Flowers, it is obſervable, that all the Florets which fill up the Diſk follow the Conditions of thoſe of the Radius; ſo that if the Florets of the Radius in the natural Flower have a Piſtillum, all thoſe of the full Flower will have one alſo, as in *Matricaria*, *Bellis*, *Chryſanthemum* and *Tagetes*; or if they have no Piſtillum, then it will alſo be wanting in the full one, as in *Helianthus*, *Calendula* and *Centaurea*; and the ſame holds true of the male Part alſo; for as the Florets of the Radius in the natural Flower are never furniſhed with Antheræ, ſo theſe are wanting alſo in all thoſe of the full ones. This laſt Remark is of great Uſe to diſtinguiſh a Radiate full Flower, from a Ligulate natural one; which might be confounded in many Caſes, were we not appriſed, that there are Antheræ in the latter but none in the former; by this Rule, in *Chryſanthemum*, *Helianthus*, *Calendula* and *Tagetes*, when the Diſk is deſtroyed by the Multiplication of the Radius, we know by the Defect of Antheræ, that it is only the Luxuriancy of a radiate Flower, as in *Hieracium*, *Leontodon* and *Sonchus*; by the Preſence of the Antheræ we know the Flowers to be ligulate and natural.

Impletion by the *Diſk* is, when there is no Multiplication of the Radius; but the Corollulæ of the Diſk run out into Length, and have their Brims leſs divided: This manner of Impletion ſeems to concern only the *Radiate* and the *Tubuloſe* *. In the *Radiate*, it will ſo far affect the Radius, as to change its Flowers from Ligulate to Tubuloſe: Inſtances of this manner of Impletion may be had in *Bellis*, *Matricaria* and *Tagetes*. In the *Carduus* of the Oats, which is a Species of *Serratula*, the Corollulæ are both lengthened and enlarged. In reſpect to the *Ligulate* Flowers, if we confine ourſelves to the two-fold manner of Impletion, after the Author whoſe Diviſions we have adopted, we ſhall be obliged to call their Impletion alſo, an Impletion by the Diſk; tho' the Manner of it differs from that laſt explained, and the Expreſſion does not ſo well anſwer to Flowers, that in the Botanical Senſe of the Term have properly no Diſk at all. But not to ſtop at too great Niceties, their Impletion is by the lengthening of their Stigmata, and the enlarging and diverging of their Germina; by which Augmentations, the full Flowers are to be diſtinguiſhed from the natural ones, as in *Scorzonera* and *Lapſana vulgaris*; which laſt, *Linnæus* tells us, is frequently found with a full Flower at *Upſal*.

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* This is not expreſsly aſſerted, as the Diſtinction is omitted, in the *Philoſophia Botanica* of *Linnæus*; but it appears to be his Meaning, by his ſpeaking of the Impletion of ligulate Flowers ſeparately afterwards.

3. Flowers are ſaid to be *PROLIFEROUS*, when one Flower grows out of another: This generally happens in full Flowers, the Fullneſs being the Cauſe of their becoming proliferous. Prolification is after two Manners; 1. From the Center; 2. From the Side.

Prolification from the *Center*, which happens in ſimple Flowers, is, when the Piſtillum ſhoots up into another Flower ſtanding on a ſingle Peduncle; of which there are Inſtances in *Dianthus*, *Ranunculus*, *Anemone*, *Geum* and *Roſa*.

Prolification from the *Side*, which happens in aggregate Flowers, properly ſo called (ſee Chap. 19.) is, when many pedunculate Flowers are produced out of one common Calyx; of which there are Inſtances in *Bellis*, *Calendula*, *Hieracium* and *Scabioſa*.

In *umbellate* Flowers, the Prolification is by the Encreaſe of the Umbellulæ, one ſimple Umbellula producing another, as in *Cornus* and *Periclymenum*; and in this manner compound Umbels will become *ſupradecompound*, *more than compounded a ſecond Time*, as in *Selinum* and *Thyſſelinum*.

A proliferous Flower is called *Frondoſe* *, *leafy*, when it produces Leaves; this rarely happens, but Inſtances of it have been found in *Roſa*, *Anemone* and others: The other Kinds of Prolification are frequent enough.

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* *Frons*, with the Ancients (tho' frequently uſed, in reſpect to Trees, in the ſame Senſe with *Folium*, *a Leaf*) implied, in its proper Signification, a Part of the Wood of the Tree with the Leaf; or, as we ſhould expreſs it, a *Twig with Leaves*; and for this Reaſon they never applied the Term to the Leaves of Herbs (which were always called *Folia)* but only to thoſe of Trees. *Linnæus* has availed himſelf of this old Diſtinction to make it a botanical Term; which he applies to expreſs the Circumſtance of *Palms* and *Filices*, *Ferns*; in the former of which the Branches, and in the Latter even the Stem itſelf is an actual Leaf: And here again he applies it to the leafy Prolification in Queſtion, calling it *Frondoſe*, rather than *Foliaceous*, for the like Reaſon.

4. *MUTILATE* Flowers are the reverſe of Luxuriant. *Linnæus* confines the Term to thoſe Flowers only that want the Corollæ, though they ought to be furniſhed with it; which often happens in *Ipomæa*, *Campanula*, *Ruellia*, *Viola*, *Tuſſilago* and *Cucubalus*: The Cauſe of this Defect he aſcribes chiefly to the Want of ſufficient Heat.

The luxuriancy of the *Calyx*, mentioned in the Beginning of this Chapter, is very infrequent, but not without Inſtances; in *Dianthus Caryophyllus* there is a Variety, in which the *Squamæ*, *Scales*, of the Calyx are ſo multiplied as to conſtitute a perfect Spike in a manner moſt ſingular: The *Gramina*, *Graſſes*, of the Alps, become full by their *Glumæ*, *Huſks*, ſhooting out into Leaves, as in a Species of the *Feſtuca*; and in *Salix roſea*, and *Plantago roſea*, the Squamæ of the Amentum of the former, and the Bracteæ * of the Spike in the latter will ſhoot into Leaves alſo.

Linnæus has enumerated ſome Tribes of Plants, which are not found ſubject to Luxuriancy; but as the Heads, under which he has ranged them, are taken from the Syſtems of preceding Writers, and not from the Sexual, it would perplex the Reader to explain them; and we ſhall therefore omit them: The Curious may have Recourſe to them in the *Philoſophia Botanica*, Page 81.

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* Floral Leaves.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the SEX *of Plants.*

THE Diſtinction of Flowers into Male, Female, Hermaphrodite and Neuter, has been already explained in Chap. 4. To which we muſt add, that Hermaphrodite Flowers are ſometimes diſtinguiſhable into *Male* Hermaphrodites, and *Female* Hermaphrodites: This is when, although the Flower contains the Parts belonging to each Sex, one of them proves abortive or ineffectual; if the Defect be in the *Stamina* it is a *Female* Hermaphrodite; if in the *Piſtillum* a *Male* one. The Caſe wherein this Diſtinction becomes neceſſary, happens very rarely: It will be ſhewn in the Courſe of this Chapter.

Plants, in reſpect to Sex, take their Denominations from the Sex of their Flowers in the manner following.

1. *HERMAPHRODITE* Plants are ſuch as upon the ſame Root bear Flowers that are all Hermaphrodite, as in moſt Genera.

2. *ANDROGYNOUS*, *Male* and *Female*, ſuch as upon the ſame Root bear both male and female Flowers, as in the Claſs *Monoecia* *.

3. *MALE*, ſuch as upon the ſame Root bear male Flowers only, as in the Claſs *Dioecia* †.

4. *FEMALE*, ſuch as upon the ſame Root bear female Flowers only, as in the Claſs *Dioecia*.

5. *POLYGAMOUS* ‡, ſuch as either on the *ſame*, or on *different* Roots, bear Hermaphrodite Flowers, and Flowers of either or of both Sexes, as in the Claſs *Polygamia* ||.

Of Plants that are Polygamous on the *ſame* Root, there are three Caſes: 1ſt, *Male Hermaphrodite* and *Female Hermaphrodite* Flowers; which is a very rare Caſe, but is obſerved in *Muſa*. 2d, *Hermaphrodite* § and *Male* Flowers, as in *Veratrum*, *Celtis*, *Ægilops* and *Valantia*. 3d, *Hermaphrodite* and *Female* Flowers, as in *Parietaria* and *Atriplex*.

Of ſuch as are Polygamous on *two* diſtinct Roots, the Caſes are four; 1ſt, *Hermaphro-*

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* See Part 2. Chap. 24. † See Part 2. Chap. 25.

‡ See the Signification of this Term explained in the Account of the Title of the Claſs *Polygamia*, in Part 2. Chap. 26. Theſe Plants are by ſome called *Hybrid*, *Mongrel*.

|| See Part 2. Chap. 26

§ In the *Philoſophia Botanica*, the Hermaphrodite Flowers of this Claſs are put down *Hermaphroditæ*, *Female Hermaphrodite*; but the Inſtances ſhew it to be a Miſtake.

dite * Flowers and *Male*, as in *Panax*, *Nyſſa* and *Dioſpyros*. 2d, *Hermaphrodite* Flowers and *Female*, as in *Fraxinus*. 3d, *Hermaphrodite* † Flowers and both *Male* and *Female*, as in *Gleditſia* ‡. 4th, *Androgynous* || and *Male*, as in *Arctopus*. Of Plants that are Polygamous on *three* diſtinct Roots there is but one Caſe, *viz.* *Androgynous*, *Male* and *Female*, as in *Ficus* §.

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* *Hermaphroditæ* again in *Phil. Bot.*

† *Hermaphroditæ* again.

‡ In the *Gleditſia*, which is the only known Inſtance of this Caſe, the male Flowers and the Hermaphrodites are produced upon the ſame Plant, and the Females on a diſtinct one.

|| This Caſe and the next, having no Hermaphrodite Flowers, ſeem to be Exceptions to the Definition of Polygamous Plants.

§ The Inſtance of this Caſe given in the *Philoſophia Botanica* is the *Empetrum*; but that *Genus* is removed to the Claſs *Dioecia* in the laſt Edition of the *Genera Plantarum*; where a Note informs us, that the Hermaphrodite Flowers, which the Author had once ſeen on a Plant of this Genus, could not afterwards be ever found again. We have therefore changed this Inſtance for the *Ficus*, the only other Inſtance left of this ſingular Caſe.

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO

BOTANY, &c.

PART the Second.

CHAP. I.

Of the SEXUAL SYSTEM, *and its Diviſions.*

THE Sexual Syſtem was invented by Dr. *Linnæus*, Profeſſor of Phyſic and Botany at *Upſal*. It is founded on the Parts of Fructification deſcribed in the former Part of this Work: Theſe having been obſerved with more Accuracy, ſince the Diſcovery of the Uſes for which Nature has aſſigned them, a new Set of Principles have been derived from them; by means of which the Diſtribution of Plants has been brought to a greater Preciſion, and rendered more conformable to true Philoſophy in this Syſtem, than in any one of thoſe which preceded it. The Author of it does not pretend to call it a natural one; he gives it as artificial only, and modeſtly owns his Inability to detect the Order purſued by Nature in her vegetable Productions: But of this he ſeems confident, that no natural Syſtem can ever be framed, without taking in the Materials, out of which he has raiſed his own; and urges the Neceſſity of admitting artificial Syſtems for Convenience, till one truly natural ſhall appear *.

By the Sexual Syſtem, Plants are diſpoſed according to the Number, Proportion and Situation of the Stamina and Piſtilla: The Manner of their Diſtribution will appear in the following Chapters. We ſhall here only ſpeak in general of the Diviſions of the Syſtem.

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* *Linnæus* has given *Fragmenta Methodi naturalis*, *Fragments of the natural Method*, in which he has made a Diſtribution of Plants under various Orders, putting together in each ſuch as appear to have a natural Affinity to each other: This, after a long and fruitleſs Search after the natural Method, he gives as the Reſult of his own Speculation, for the Aſſiſtance of ſuch as may engage in the ſame Purſuit. See his *Claſſes Plantarum*, pag. 485. and *Philoſophia Botanica*, pag. 27.

The firſt general Diviſion of the whole Body of Vegetables is into twenty-four *Claſſes*; theſe are again ſubdivided into *Orders*, the Orders into *Genera*, the Genera into *Species*, and the Species into *Varieties*, where there are any worthy of Note. Of theſe Diviſions, we ſhall treat of the three firſt only in this ſecond Part. Theſe more immediately reſpect the Theory of the Science than the other two, which, tho' ſyſtematic Diviſions likewiſe, have, as our Author obſerves, a nearer Relation to the Practice; and it is in theſe alſo, that the principal Improvements in the Management of the Science are more particularly included.

As the Claſſes and Orders of the Syſtem will be ſeparately treated of in the following Chapters, we ſhall conclude this introductory one with a Table exhibiting their Titles at one View, in the Order in which they ſtand in the Syſtem that the Reader may have Recourſe thereto as he finds Occaſion.

Table of the CLASSES and ORDERS.

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
1. MONANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.*
2. DIANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.*
3. TRIANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.*
4. TETRANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Tetragynia.*
5. PENTANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Tetragynia.* 5. *Pentagynia.* 6. *Polygynia.*
6. HEXANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Tetragynia.* 5. *Polygynia.*
7. HEPTANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.*
8. OCTANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Tetragynia.*
9. ENNEANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Trigynia.* 3. *Hexagynia.*
10. DECANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Pentagynia.* 5. *Decagynia.*
11. DODECANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia,* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Pentagynia.* 5. *Polygynia.*
12. ICOSANDRIA.	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Pentagynia.* 5. *Polygynia.*

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
13. POLYANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Tetragynia.* 5. *Pentagynia.* 6. *Hexagynia.* 7. *Polygynia.*
14. DIDYNAMIA	1. *Gymnoſpermia.* 2. *Angioſpermia.* 3. *Polypetala.*
15. TETRADYNAMIA	1. *Siliculoſa.* 2. *Siliquoſa.*
16. MONADELPHIA	1. *Pentandria.* 2. *Decandria.* 3. *Polyandria.*
17. DIADELPHIA	1. *Hexandria.* 2. *Octandria.* 3. *Decandria.*
18. POLYADELPHIA	1. *Pentandria.* 2. *Icoſandria.* 3. *Polyandria.*
19. SYNGENESIA	1. *Polygamia æqualis.* 2. *Polygamia ſuperflua.* 3. *Polygamia fruſtranea.* 4. *Polygamia neceſſaria.* 5. *Monogamia.*
20. GYNANDRIA	1. *Diandria.* 2. *Triandria.* 3. *Tetrandria.* 4. *Pentandria.* 5. *Hexandria.* 6. *Decandria.* 7. *Polyandria.*
21. MONOECIA	1. *Monandria.* 2. *Diandria.* 3. *Triandria.* 4. *Tetrandria.* 5. *Pentandria.* 6. *Hexandria.* 7. *Heptandria.* 8. *Polyandria.* 9. *Monadelphia.* 10. *Syngeneſia.* 11. *Gynandria.*

CLASSES	ORDERS.
22. Dioecia	1. *Monandria.* 2. *Diandria.* 3. *Triandria.* 4. *Tetrandria.* 5. *Pentandria.* 6. *Hexandria.* 7. *Octandria.* 8. *Enneandria.* 9. *Decandria.* 10. *Polyandria.* 11. *Monadelphia.* 12. *Syngeneſia.* 13. *Gynandria.*
23. Polygamia	1. *Monoecia.* 2. *Dioecia.* 3. *Trioecia.*
24. Cryptogamia	1. *Filices.* 2. *Muſci.* 3. *Algæ.* 4. *Fungi.*
Appendix	1. *Palmæ.* 2. *Plantæ.*

CHAP. II.

Explanation of the TITLES *of the twenty-four* CLASSES.

HAVING in the preceding Chapter given the Diviſions of the Syſtem, we ſhall in this explain the Meaning of the Terms uſed for the Titles of the Claſſes. As theſe Terms, in the *Greek* Language from whence they are taken, are all expreſſive of the principal Circumſtance that obtains in the Claſs to which they are applied, the Explanation of them will itſelf give us a good Inſight into the proper Characters of the ſeveral Claſſes, and the ſexual Diſtinctions on which they are founded: However, it will be neceſſary to ſay ſomething more particular concerning many of them afterwards in the Chapters we ſhall allot for each of them ſeparately.

CLASS I. *MONANDRIA.* 2. *DIANDRIA.* 3. *TRIANDRIA.* 4. *TETRANDRIA.* 5. *PENTANDRIA.* 6. *HEXANDRIA.* 7. *HEPTANDRIA.* 8. *OCTANDRIA.* 9. *ENNEANDRIA.* 10. *DECANDRIA.* —Theſe ten Claſſes, which conſiſt of Hermaphrodite Flowers, take their Denominations from the Number of Stamina, or male Parts of the Flower. The Word here, compounded with the numerical Terms, ſignifies ſies *a Huſband*; ſo that the Title *Monandria* expreſſes, that the Flowers of this Claſs have but *one* Huſband, that is, one Stamen; *Diandria*, *two* Stamina; *Triandria*, *three*; *Tetrandria*, *four*; *Pentandria*, *five*; *Hexandria*, *Six*; *Heptandria*, *ſeven*; *Octandria*, *eight*; *Enneandria*, *nine*; and *Decandria*, *ten*. It muſt be obſerved however, that the Flowers being Hermaphrodite, as above-mentioned, is in all theſe Claſſes a neceſſary Condition; for ſhould the female Part be wanting, the Plant would belong to ſome other Claſs, notwithſtanding the Number of Stamina may be ſuch as would otherwiſe refer it to one of theſe: And this Caution we give once for all to avoid Repetitions, that when we uſe the Term *Hermaphrodite*, we mean, that it is a Condition not to be diſpenſed with.

CLASS XI. *DODECANDRIA.*—This Term in the *Greek* imports, that the Flowers have *twelve* Huſbands or Stamina. However, the Claſs is not confined to this Number, but includes all ſuch Hermaphrodite Flowers, as are furniſhed with any Number of Stamina from *twelve* to *nineteen* incluſive: No Flowers have been yet found to have eleven Stamina, which is the Reaſon no Claſs has been allotted to that Number.

CLASS XII. *ICOSANDRIA.*—This Term imports, that the Flowers have *twenty* Huſbands or Stamina: But here again the Title is to be underſtood with great Latitude;

tude; for though the Plants that belong to this Claſs are rarely found with leſs than twenty Stamina, yet they frequently have a greater Number; and they are therefore not to be known with Certainty from thoſe of the next Claſs, without having Recourſe to their claſſic Character; which, not being expreſt in the Title, we forbear the Explanation of here, as we ſhall give it in the Chapter allotted for this Claſs.

CLASS XIII. *POLYANDRIA.*—This Term imports, that the Flowers have *many* Stamina.

CLASS XIV. *DIDYNAMIA.*—This Term ſignifies the *Power* or *Superiority* of *two*, and is applied to this Claſs, becauſe its Flowers have four Stamina, of which there are two longer than the reſt: This Circumſtance alone is ſufficient to diſtinguiſh this Claſs from the fourth, where the four Stamina are equal; but the Flowers of this Claſs have alſo their particular Character, beſides what the Title expreſſes, their Corollæ being moſtly *Ringent*, as will be ſhewn in its Place *.

CLASS XV. *TETRADYNAMIA.*—This Term expreſſes the Power or Superiority of *four*; and accordingly there are in the Flowers of this Claſs ſix Stamina, four of which are longer than the reſt; which Circumſtance diſtinguiſhes them from thoſe of the ſixth Claſs, where the ſix Stamina are equal: But theſe Flowers have their particular Character alſo, their Corollæ being *Cruciform* *.

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* See Chap. 17. See alſo Part 1. Chap. 3. where the Term *Ringent* is explained.

CLASS XVI. *MONADELPHIA.*—The Word here, compounded with the numerical Term, ſignifies a *Brother*. This Relation is employed to expreſs the Union of the Filaments of the Stamina, which in this Claſs do not ſtand ſeparate, but join at the Baſe, and form one Subſtance, out of which they procede as from a common Mother; and the Title of the Claſs expreſſes a *ſingle* Brotherhood, meaning that there is but *one* Set of Stamina ſo united, which diſtinguiſhes the Claſs from the two following ones. The Number of Stamina in this Claſs is not limited: The Flowers have their particular Character †.

CLASS XVII. *DIADELPHIA.*—This Term expreſſes a *double* Brotherhood, or *two* Sets of Stamina, united in the manner explained in the preceding Claſs. The Number of the Stamina is not limited: The Flowers of this Claſs have a very particular

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* See Chap. 18. See alſo Part 1. Chap. 3. where the Term *Cruciform* is explained.

† See Chap. 19.

Character, their Corolla being *Papilionaceous*, as will be ſhewn in its Place *.

CLASS XVIII. *POLYADELPHIA.*—This Term expreſſes *many* Brotherhoods, or Sets of Stamina; the Flowers have no claſſic Character, farther than is expreſt in the Title.

CLASS XIX. *SYNGENESIA.*—This Claſs contains the compound Flowers deſcribed in Part I. Chap. 19. The Title ſignifies *Congeneration*, alluding to the Circumſtance of the Stamina; in which, though the Filaments ſtand ſeparate, yet the Antheræ, which are the Part more immediately ſubſervient to Generation, are united in a Cylinder, and perform their Office *together*. The claſſic Character will be explained in its Place †.

CLASS XX. *GYNANDRIA.* — The Term is compounded of two Words, that ſignify *Wife* and *Huſband*; and alludes to the ſingular Circumſtance of this Claſs, in the Flowers of which the Stamina grow upon the Piſtillum; ſo that the male and female Parts are united, and do not ſtand ſeparate, as in other Hermaphrodite Flowers.

CLASS XXI. *MONOECIA.*—The Word here, compounded with the numerical Term, ſignifies a *Houſe* or *Habitation.* To underſtand the Application of this Title, we muſt know, that the Plants of this Claſs are not *Hermaphrodite* but *Androgynous* *, the Flowers that have the Stamina wanting the Piſtillum, and thoſe that have the Piſtillum wanting the Stamina. Now the Term *Monoecia,* which ſignifies a *ſingle* Houſe, alludes to this Circumſtance; that in this Claſs the male and female Flowers are both found on the *ſame* Plant, whereas in the next they have *diſtinct* Habitations.

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* See Chap. 20. See alſo Part I. Chap. 3. for the Explanation of the Term *Papilionaceous*. † See Chap. 22.

CLASS XXII. *DIOECIA.*—This Term, which ſignifies *two* Houſes, is applied to this Claſs (the Plants of which are *Male* and *Female*) to expreſs the Circumſtance of the *male* Flowers being on one Plant, and the *female* on another; the contrary of which is the Caſe of the androgynous Claſs *Monoecia* laſt explained.

CLASS XXIII. *POLYGAMIA.*—The Term ſignifies *Plurality* of *Marriages.* This Claſs produces, either upon the ſame or different Plants, *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, and alſo Flowers of *one* Sex only, be it Male or Female; or Flowers of *each* Sex; and the latter receiving Impregnation from, or giving it to the Hermaphrodites, as their Sex happens to be, the Parts eſſential to Generation in the Hermaphrodite Flowers do not confine themſelves to the correſponding Parts within the ſame Flower, but become of *promiſcuous* uſe; which is the Reaſon of giving this Title to the Claſs.

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* See Part 1. Chap. 21.

CLASS XXIV. *CRYPTOGAMIA.*—The Term ſignifies *Concealment* of *Marriages*; this Claſs conſiſting of ſuch Plants as either bear their Flowers concealed within the Fruit *, or have them ſo ſmall, as to be imperceptible.

CHAP. III.

Explanation of the TITLES *of the* ORDERS.

THE Titles of the Orders have been given in Chap. 1. It remains to explain them.

CLASS I. to XIII. incluſive.—The Orders of the firſt thirteen Claſſes take their Denominations from the Number of the *Piſtillum*, or female Part of the Plant, which is uſually reckoned from the *Baſe* of the *Style*, if there be any; but if the Style be wanting, the Number is fixt from the *Stigmata*. The *Greek* Word, compounded with the numerical Terms in the Titles of theſe Orders, ſignifies a *Wife: Monogynia* implies *one Wife* or one Style; *Digynia*, *two* Styles; *Trigynia*, *three*; *Tetragynia*, *four*; *Pentagynia*, *five*; *Hexagynia*, *ſix*; *Decagynia*, *ten*; and *Polygynia*, *many*. Theſe are the Titles that occur in the Orders of theſe thirteen Claſſes; and this general Explanation of them will be thought ſufficient, as from the Table given in the firſt Chapter it appears how they are employed in the Claſſes.

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* The Ficus, whoſe Flowers are within the Fruit, uſed to be put in this Claſs, but is ſince removed to the 23d Claſs *Polygamia*.

CLASS XIV. *DIDYNAMIA*.—Of the three Orders of this Claſs, the two firſt are founded on a Diſtinction in the Fruit. The Title of the firſt Order *Gymnoſpermia* is expreſſive of ſuch Plants as have *naked* Seeds; and that of the ſecond *Angioſpermia*, of ſuch as have their Seeds in a *Veſſel* or *Pericarpium*. The third Order *Polypetala* is expreſſive of ſuch Plants as have *many Petals*: This Order ſeems to have been eſtabliſhed in Favor of one Genus of Plants only, the *Melianthus*, the Flowers of which are *Polypetalous*, tho' thoſe of all the reſt of this Claſs are *Monopetalous* *.

CLASS XV. *TETRADYNAMIA*.—The two Orders of this Claſs are founded on a Diſtinction in the *Pericarpium*. In the firſt Order *Siliculoſa*, the *Pericarpium* is a

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* This Order is omitted in the *Syſtema Naturæ*, publiſhed in 1756. See the Note on this Order in Chapter 17.

Silicula, little Siliqua; which differs from the *Siliqua* in being round, and having the Apex of the Diſſepiment, which had been the Style, prominent beyond the Valves, often ſo far as to be equal in Length to the Silicula. In the ſecond Order, *Siliquoſa*, the Pericarpium is a *Siliqua*, which is long, and without any remarkable Extenſion of the Style.

CLASS XVI. *MONADELPHIA.* 17. *DIADELPHIA.* 18. *POLYADELPHIA.* The Orders of theſe three Claſſes are founded on the Number of the Stamina in each Brotherhood or diſtinct Set of Stamina. The Titles of the Orders being the ſame that are uſed for the Titles of the early Claſſes of the Syſtem, the Explanation need not be repeated here.

CLASS XIX. *SYNGENESIA.*—To underſtand the Orders of this Claſs, we muſt explain what is meant by *Polygamy* in Flowers. We have already treated of polygamous *Plants*, and ſhewn that the Term *Polygamous*, as there applied, alluded to the Intercommunication of the male or female Flowers with the Hermaphrodite ones, either upon the ſame or a diſtinct Plant: But in reſpect to Flowers, the Term is applied to a ſingle Flower only; for the Flowers of this Claſs being Compound, a Polygamy ariſes from the Intercommunication of the ſeveral Florets in one and the ſame Flower. Now the *Polygamy* of *Flowers*, in this Senſe of the

Word, affords four Caſes, which are the Foundations of the four firſt Orders of this Claſs. 1ſt Order, *Polygamia æqualis, equal Polygamy*, is when *all* the Florets are *Hermaphrodite*. 2d Order, *Polygamia ſuperflua, ſuperfluous Polygamy*, when *ſome* of the Florets are *Hermaphrodite*, and *others Female* only; for in this Caſe, as the Fructification is perfected in the Hermaphrodites, the Addition of the Females is a Superfluity. 3d Order, *Polygamia fruſtranea, fruſtraneous* or *ineffectual Polygamy*, when ſome of the Florets are *Hermaphrodite*, and others *Neuter*; for in this Caſe the Addition of the Neuters is of no Aſſiſtance to the Fructification. 4th Order, *Polygamia neceſſaria, neceſſary Polygamy*, when ſome of the Florets are *Male*, and the reſt *Female*; for in this Caſe there being no Hermaphrodites, the Polygamy ariſing from the Compoſition of the Florets of different Sexes is *neceſſary* to perfect the Fructification. 5th Order, *Monogamia*: The Title ſignifies a *ſingle* Marriage, and is oppoſed to the *Polygamia* of the four other Orders; for in this, though the Antheræ are united, which is the eſſential Character of the Flowers of this Claſs, the Flower is *ſimple*, and not compounded of *many* Florets as in the other Orders.

CLASS XX. *GYNANDRIA.* The Orders of this Claſs are founded on the Number of Stamina. The Titles have been already explained.

CLASS XXI. *MONOECIA.* XXII. *DIOECIA.* Theſe two Claſſes, whoſe Flowers have no fixt Character but that of not being Hermaphrodite, take in the Characters of almoſt every other Claſs; and the Orders have accordingly been diſpoſed under the Titles of thoſe Claſſes, to which their reſpective Flowers would have belonged, if the Stamina and Piſtillum had been under the ſame Covers: As the Explanation of all theſe Titles has been given in the laſt Chapter in the Explanation of the Claſſes, it need not be repeated here.

CLASS XXIII. *POLYGAMIA.* In this Claſs the Titles of the two firſt Orders are the ſame with the Titles of the twenty-firſt and twenty-ſecond Claſſes, and are to be underſtood in the ſame manner; that is, 1. *Monoecia* when the Polygamy is on the *ſame* Plant, and, 2. *Dioecia* when it is on *diſtinct* Plants. The Order *Trioecia* has been eſtabliſhed in Favor of a ſingle Genus, the *Ficus*; in which the Polygamy is on *three* diſtinct Plants, one producing *Male* Flowers, another *Female*, and a third *Hermaphrodite*, or *Androgynous*.

CLASS XXIV. *CRYPTOGAMIA.* The Orders of this Claſs are, 1. *Filices, Ferns.* 2. *Muſci, Moſſes.* 3. *Algæ, Flags*; and, 4. *Fungi, Muſhrooms.* As the Explanation of the Character of theſe Orders will come more properly into the Chapter that treats particularly of this Claſs, we ſhall content ourſelves here with having interpreted the Titles as above.

CHAP. IV.

Of the firſt Claſs MONANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with but *one* Stamen. The Orders are *two*, *viz.*

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains eleven Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. *Trilocular*, ſuch as have the Pericarpium divided into *three* Loculaments; of which there are eight, viz. *Canna*, *Amomum*, *Coſtus*, *Alpinia*, *Maranta*, *Curcuma*, *Kæmpferia* and *Thalia*. 2. *Monoſpermous*, ſuch as have a *ſingle* Seed; of which there are three, viz. *Boerhavia*, *Salicornia* and *Hippuris*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. This Order contains four Genera, viz. *Coriſpermum*, *Callitriche*, *Blitum* and *Cinna*.

CHAP. V.

Of the ſecond Claſs DIANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *two* Stamina. The Orders are *three*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA,* comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains twenty-four Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. ſuch as have *regular* Corollæ; of which there are nine, viz. *Nyctanthes, Jaſminum, Liguſtrum, Phillyrea, Olea, Chionanthus, Syringa, Eranthemum* and *Circæa.* 2. Such as have *irregular* Corollæ, and the Fruit *Angioſpermous* *; of which there are five, viz. *Veronica, Juſticia, Gratiola, Pinguicula* and *Utricularia.* 3. Such as have *irregular* Corollæ, and the Fruit *Gymnoſpermous* †; of which there are ten, viz. *Verbena, Lycopus, Amethyſtea, Ziziphora, Monarda, Roſmarinus, Salvia, Dianthera, Collinſonia* and *Morina.*

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA,* comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. This Order contains but two Genera, viz. *Anthoxanthum* and *Buſonia.*

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* The Seeds in a Veſſel.

† The Seeds naked.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. There is but one Genus of this Order, viz. *Piper*.

CHAP. VI.

Of the third Claſs TRIANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *three* Stamina. The Orders are *three*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains twenty-three Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Thoſe whoſe Flowers have *no* Spatha or Amentum; of which there are ten, viz. *Valeriana*, *Hirtella*, *Olax*, *Tamarindus*, *Cneorum*, *Melothria*, *Ortegia*, *Loeflingia*, *Polycnemum* and *Caſſyta*. 2. Such as have *Spathaceous* Flowers, and a *Trilocular* Capſule; of which there are ſeven, viz. *Crocus*, *Ixia*, *Gladiolus*, *Antholyza*, *Iris*, *Commelina* and *Xyris*. 3. Such as have an *imbricated* Amentum, and are *Gymnomonoſpermous* *; of which there are ſix, viz. *Schoenus*, *Cyperus*, *Scirpus*, *Eriophorum*, *Lygeum* and *Nardus*.

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* Seeds ſingle and naked.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. This Order contains twenty-nine Genera *, viz. *Bobartia*, *Cornucopiæ*, *Saccharum*, *Phalaris*, *Panicum*, *Phleum*, *Alopecurus*, *Milium*, *Agroſtis*, *Aira*, *Melica*, *Poa*, *Briza*, *Uniola*, *Dactylis*, *Cynoſurus*, *Feſtuca*, *Bromus*, *Stipa*, *Avena*, *Lagurus*, *Arundo*, *Ariſtida*, *Apluda*, *Lolium*, *Elymus*, *Secale*, *Hordeum* and *Triticum*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains eight Genera, viz. *Eriocaulon*, *Montia*, *Proſerpinaca*, *Holoſteum*, *Mollugo*, *Minuartia*, *Queria* and *Lechea*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the fourth Claſs TETRANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *four* Stamina. The Flowers of this Claſs may be known from thoſe of the fourteenth by this Diſtinction, that the Stamina are of *equal* Length; whereas in thoſe of the fourteenth, which have four Stamina likewiſe, there are two *long* and two *ſhort*: The Orders of this Claſs are *three*, viz.

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* All the Plants of this Order are *Graſſes*; the Leaves of which are Food for Cattle, the ſmall Seeds for Birds, and the larger Grain for Man.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains fifty-one Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have *Aggregate* Flowers, properly ſo called *, with the Seeds *ſingle* and *naked*; of which there are ſeven, viz. *Leucadendron*, *Protea*, *Cephalanthus*, *Globularia*, *Dipſacus*, *Scabioſa* and *Knautia*. 2. Such as have their Flowers *Monopetalous* on a *double* Fruit, and the Style *Bifid*; of which there are ten †, viz. *Hedyotis*, *Spermacoce*, *Sherardia*, *Aſperula*, *Diodia*, *Knoxia*, *Houſtonia*, *Galium*, *Crucianella* and *Rubia*. 3. Such as have *Monopetalous* Flowers *otherwiſe* circumſtanced; of which there are eighteen, viz. *Siphonanthus*, *Cateſbæa*, *Ixora*, *Scurrula*, *Pavetta*, *Avicennia*, *Mitchella*, *Callicarpa*, *Polypremum*, *Penæa*, *Blæria*, *Buddleja*, *Exacum*, *Plantago*, *Scoparia*, *Centunculus*, *Sanguiſorba* and *Ciſſus*. 4. Such as are *Tetrapetalous* and *complete* ‡; of which there are nine, viz. *Epimedium*, *Cornus*, *Tomex*, *Ptelea*, *Ludwigia*, *Oldenlandia*, *Ammannia*, *Iſnardia* and *Trapa*. 5. Such as are *incomplete* ||; of which there are ſeven,

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* See Part 1. Chap. 19.

† Theſe are the *Stellatæ*, *ſtarry Plants*, of *Ray*, ſee his Hiſt. Plant. p. 477. They are held to be aſtringent and diuretic.

‡ Not wanting either Calyx or Corolla.

|| Calyx or Corolla wanting.

viz. *Dorſtenia*, *Elæagnus*, *Brabejum*, *Rivinia*, *Salvadora*, *Camphoroſma* and *Alchemilla*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. This Order contains four Genera, viz. *Aphanes*, *Hamamelis*, *Cuſcuta* and *Hypecoum*.

ORDER III. *TETRAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have four Styles. This Order contains ſix Genera, viz. *Ilex*, *Coldenia*, *Potamogeton*, *Ruppia*, *Sagina* and *Tillæa*.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the fifth Claſs PENTANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *five* Stamina. The Orders are *ſix*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style *. This Order contains one Hundred and three Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. *Monopetalous Tetraſpermous* †; of which there are thirteen ‡, viz. *Heliotropium*, *Myoſotis*, *Lithoſpermum*.

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* The Berries of the monopetalous Plants of this Order are for the moſt Part poiſonous.

† With four Seeds.

‡ Theſe are the *Aſperifoliæ*, *rough-leaved Plants*, of *Ray*, Hiſt. Plant. p. 487. They are accounted glutinous and vulnerary.

ſpermum, *Anchuſa*, *Cynogloſſum*, *Pulmonaria*, *Symphytum*, *Cerinthe*, *Borrago*, *Aſperugo*, *Lycopſis*, *Echium* and *Tournefortia*. 2. *Monopetalous* with the *Capſule* placed *within* the Flower; of which there are twenty-four, viz. *Diapenſia*, *Aretia*, *Androſace*, *Primula*, *Cortuſa*, *Soldanella*, *Dodecatheon*, *Cyclamen*, *Menyanthes*, *Hottonia*, *Hydrophyllum*, *Lyſimachia*, *Anagallis*, *Theophraſta*, *Patagonula*, *Spigelia*, *Ophiorrhiza*, *Randia*, *Azalea*, *Plumbago*, *Phlox*, *Convolvulus*, *Ipomoea* and *Polemonium*. 3. *Monopetalous* with the *Germen below* the Flower; of which there are fourteen, viz. *Campanula*, *Roëlla*, *Phyteuma*, *Trachelium*, *Samolus*, *Rondeletia*, *Bellonia*, *Cinchona*, *Coffea*, *Lonicera*, *Trioſteum*, *Morinda*, *Conocarpus* and *Muſſænda*. 4. Such as have *declining* Stamina; of which there are eight, viz. *Mirabilis*, *Coris*, *Verbaſcum*, *Datura*, *Hyoſcyamus*, *Nicotiana*, *Mandragora*, *Atropa*. 5. *Monopetalous* with a Berry *above* the Receptacle; of which there are fourteen, viz. *Phyſalis*, *Solanum*, *Capſicum*, *Strychnus*, *Chironia*, *Cordia*, *Genipa*, *Brunsfelſia*, *Ceſtrum*, *Lycium*, *Chryſophyllum*, *Sideroxylum*, *Rhamnus* and *Phylica*. 6. *Polypetalous*; of which there are nineteen, viz. *Ceanothus*, *Myrſine*, *Celaſtrus*, *Euonymus*, *Dioſma*, *Brunia*, *Itea*, *Galax*, *Mangifera*, *Cupania*, *Ribes*, *Gronovia*, *Hedera*, *Vitis*, *Lagoecia*, *Sauvageſia*, *Claytonia*, *Achyranthes* and *Celoſia*. 7. *Incomplete* Flowers; of which there are three, viz. *Illecebrum*, *Glaux* and *Theſium*.

8. Such as have the *Lobes* of the *Corollæ* bent *obliquely* to the Right; of which there are eight, viz. *Rauvolfia*, *Cerbera*, *Vinca*, *Nerium*, *Plumeria*, *Cameraria*, *Tabernæmontana* and *Ceropegia*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. This Order contains ſixty-four Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have the *Lobes* of the *Corolla* bent *obliquely* to the Right; of which there are five, viz. *Periploca*, *Cynanchum*, *Apocynum*, *Aſclepias* and *Stapelia*. 2. *Monoſpermous* *; of which there are ten, viz. *Herniaria*, *Chenopodium*, *Beta*, *Salſola*, *Anabaſis*, *Creſſa*, *Trianthema*, *Gomphrena*, *Boſea* and *Ulmus*. 3. *Polyſpermous* †; of which there are four, *viz.* *Nama*, *Heuchera*, *Swertia* and *Gentiana*. 4. *Gymnodiſpermous* ‡ with a *ſimple* Umbel; of which there are three ||, viz. *Phyllis*, *Eryngium* and *Hydrocotyle*. 5. *Gymnodiſpermous* with an *Univerſal* and *Partial* Involucrum; of which there are twenty-ſix, viz. *Sanicula*, *Aſtrantia*, *Bupleurum*, *Echinophora*, *Tordylium*, *Caucalis*, *Artedia*, *Daucus*, *Ammi*, *Bunium*, *Conium*,

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* Single-ſeeded. † Many-ſeeded.

‡ Having two naked Seeds.

|| Theſe Plants, and thoſe of the two Diſtinctions next following, which are *Gymnodiſpermous* alſo, are the *umbellate* Plants of *Tournefort*'s ſeventh Claſs, ſee his Inſtit. R. H. In dry Soils they are aromatic, warm, reſolvent and carminative, but in moiſt Places poiſonous. The Virtue is in the Roots and Seeds.

nium, *Selinum*, *Athamanta*, *Peucedanum*, *Crithmum*, *Cachrys*, *Ferula*, *Laſerpitium*, *Heracleum*, *Liguſticum*, *Angelica*, *Sium*, *Siſon*, *Bubon*, *Cuminum* and *Oenanthe*. 6. *Gymnodiſpermous* with only a *partial* Umbel; of which there are eight, viz. *Phellandrium*, *Cicuta*, *Ethuſa*, *Coriandrum*, *Scandix*, *Chærophyllum*, *Imperatoria* and *Seſeli*. 7. *Gymnodiſpermous* without *any* Involucrum; of which there are eight, viz. *Thapſia*, *Paſtinaca*, *Smyrnium*, *Anethum*, *Carum*, *Pimpinella*, *Apium* and *Ægopodium*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains fourteen Genera, viz. *Rhus*, *Viburnum*, *Caſſine*, *Sambucus*, *Zanthoxylum*, *Staphylæa*, *Tamarix*, *Turnera*, *Telephium*, *Corrigiola*, *Pharnaceum*, *Alſine*, *Baſella*, *Sarothra*.

ORDER IV. *TETRAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *four* Styles. This Order contains but one Genus, viz. *Parnaſſia*.

ORDER V. *PENTAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Styles. This Order contains nine Genera, viz. *Aralia*, *Barreria*, *Statice*, *Linum*, *Aldrovanda*, *Droſera*, *Craſſula*, *Suriana* and *Sibaldia*.

ORDER VI. *POLYGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Styles. This Order contains but one Genus, viz. *Myoſurus*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the ſixth Claſs HEXANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *ſix* Stamina. The Flowers of this Claſs may be known from thoſe of the fifteenth by this Diſtinction, that the Stamina are of *equal* Length; whereas in thoſe of the fifteenth, which have ſix Stamina likewiſe, there are four *long* and two *ſhort*. The Orders of this Claſs are *five*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains forty-ſeven Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have *Trifid Corollæ* and a *Calyx*; of which there are five, viz. *Bromelia*, *Tillandſia*, *Renealmia*, *Burmannia* and *Tradeſcantia*. 2. Such as have a *Monophyllous Spatha*; of which there are five, viz. *Pontederia*, *Galanthus*, *Leucojum*, *Narciſſus* and *Pancratium*. 3. Such as are *Hexapetalous* and *naked* *; of which there are ſeventeen, viz. *Crinum*, *Amaryllis*, *Bulbocodium*, *Aphyllanthes*, *Allium*, *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Uvularia*, *Glorioſa*, *Erythronium*, *Tulipa*, *Ornithogalum*, *Scilla*, *Aſphodelus*, *Anthericum*, *Leontice* and *Aſparagus*. 4. *Monopetalous* and

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* Without Calyx.

naked; of which there are nine, viz. *Convallaria*, *Polianthes*, *Hyacinthus*, *Cyanella*, *Aletris*, *Yucca*, *Aloë*, *Agave* and *Hemerocallis*. 5. Such as have a *Calyx*, but the Corolla not *Trifid*; of which there are eleven, viz. *Acorus*, *Orontium*, *Hæmanthus*, *Calamus*, *Juncus*, *Richardia*, *Prinos*, *Berberis*, *Loranthus*, *Frankenia* and *Peplis*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. This Order contains three Genera, viz. *Velezia*, *Oryza* and *Atraphaxis*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains eleven Genera, viz. *Flagellaria*, *Rumex*, *Scheuchzeria*, *Triglochin*, *Melanthium*, *Medeola*, *Trillium*, *Meniſpermum*, *Saururus*, *Colchicum* and *Helonias*.

ORDER IV. *TETRAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *four* Styles. Of this Order there is but *one* Genus, viz. *Petiveria*.

ORDER V. *POLYGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Styles. Of this Order there is but *one* Genus, viz. *Aliſma*.

CHAP. X.

Of the ſeventh Claſs HEPTANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *ſeven* Stamina. There is but *one* Order, *viz.*

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains *two* Genera, viz. *Trientalis* and *Eſculus*.

CHAP. XI.

Of the eighth Claſs OCTANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *eight* Stamina. The Orders are *four*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. Of this Order there are twenty-two Genera, viz. *Tropæolum*, *Oſbeckia*, *Rhexia*, *Oenothera*, *Gaura*, *Epilobium*, *Griſlea*, *Allophylus*, *Mimuſops*, *Jambolifera*, *Santalum*, *Memecylum*, *Lawſonia*, *Vaccinium*, *Erica*, *Daphne*, *Dirca*, *Gnidia*,

Gnidia, *Stellera*, *Paſſerina*, *Lachnæa* and *Bæckea*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. Of this Order there are two Genera, viz. *Galenia* and *Moerhingia*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. Of this Order there are four Genera, viz. *Polygonum*, *Paullinia*, *Cardioſpermum* and *Sapindus*.

ORDER IV. *TETRAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *four* Styles. Of this Order there are three Genera, viz. *Paris*, *Adoxa* and *Elatine*.

CHAP. XII.

Of the ninth Claſs ENNEANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *nine* Stamina. The Orders are three, *viz.*

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA,* comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Laurus.*

ORDER II. *TRIGYNIA,* comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. Of this Order there are two Genera, viz. *Spondias* and *Rheum.*

ORDER III. *HEXAGYNIA,* comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ſix* Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Butomus.*

CHAP. XIII.

Of the tenth Claſs DECANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *ten* Stamina. The Orders are *five*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains thirty-five Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have *declined* Stamina; of which there are thirteen, viz. *Sophora*, *Anagyris*, *Cercis*, *Bauhinia*, *Parkinſonia*, *Caſſia*, *Poinciana*, *Cæſalpinia*, *Guilandina*, *Guajacum*, *Cynometra*, *Anacardium* and *Dictamnus*. And, 2. Such as have *erect* Stamina; of which there are twenty-two, viz. *Ruta*, *Toluifera*, *Hæmatoxylum*, *Adenanthera*, *Melia*, *Zygophyllum*, *Fagonia*, *Tribulus*, *Monotropa*, *Juſſiæa*, *Schinus*, *Bartramia*, *Melaſtoma*, *Kalmia*, *Ledum*, *Rhododendrum*, *Andromeda*, *Epigæa*, *Gaultheria*, *Arbutus*, *Clethra* and *Pyrola*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. Of this Order there are ten Genera, viz. *Royena*, *Hydrangæa*, *Chryſoſplenium*, *Saxifraga*, *Tiarella*, *Mitella*, *Scleranthus*, *Gypſophila*, *Saponaria* and *Dianthus*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. Of this

Order there are ten Genera, viz. *Drypis, Cucubalus, Silene, Stellaria, Arenaria, Cherleria, Garidella, Malpighia, Baniſteria* and *Triopteris.*

ORDER IV. *PENTAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Styles. Of this Order there are nine Genera, viz. *Averrhoa, Cotyledon, Sedum, Penthorum, Oxalis, Agroſtema, Lychnis, Ceraſtium* and *Spergula.*

ORDER V. *DECAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ten* Styles. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Neurada* and *Phytolacca.*

CHAP. XIV.

Of the eleventh Claſs DODECANDRIA.

THIS Claſs, notwithſtanding its Title which is expreſſive of *twelve* Stamina, conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers furniſhed with any Number of Stamina from *twelve* to *nineteen* incluſive [*]. The Orders are *five*, viz.

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[*] *Tormentilla* is an Exception, belonging to the next Claſs, tho' it has but *ſixteen* Stamina. The Characters of the Fructification in the next Claſs overrule the Number of the male Part expreſt in its Title.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains eleven Genera, viz. *Aſarum*, *Gethyllis*, *Rhizophora*, *Samyda*, *Garcinia*, *Styrax*, *Crateva*, *Triumfetta*, *Peganum*, *Portulaca* and *Lythrum*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. Of this Order there are two Genera, viz. *Heliocarpus* and *Agrimonia*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Reſeda* and *Euphorbia*.

ORDER IV. *PENTAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, *viz.* *Glinus*.

ORDER V. *POLYGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Styles. This Order contains but one Genus, viz. *Sempervivum*.

CHAP. XV.

Of the twelfth Claſs ICOSANDRIA *.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers of the following Characters, *viz.* 1. A Calyx monophyllous and concave. 2. The Corolla faſtened by its Claws to the inner Side of the Calyx. 3. The Stamina twenty or more. As the Number of Stamina in this Claſs, notwithſtanding its Title, is not limited, an Attention muſt be had to the two firſt Characters, to diſtinguiſh the Flowers from thoſe of the next Claſs, with which they might otherwiſe be confounded. The Orders are *five*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains eight Genera, viz. *Cactus*, *Philadelphus*, *Pſidium*, *Eugenia*, *Myrtus*, *Punica*, *Amygdalus* and *Prunus*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Cratægus*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains one Genus, viz. *Sorbus*.

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* This Claſs furniſhes the Fruits moſt in Eſteem.

ORDER IV. *PENTAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Styles. Of this Order there are ſeven Genera, viz. *Meſpilus*, *Pyrus*, *Tetragonia*, *Meſembryanthemum*, *Aizoon*, *Spiræa* and *Dalibarda*.

ORDER V. *POLYGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Styles. This Order contains eight Genera, viz. *Roſa*, *Rubus*, *Fragaria*, *Potentilla*, *Tormentilla*, *Geum*, *Dryas* and *Comarum*.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the thirteenth Claſs POLYANDRIA *.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *many* Stamina. The Diſtinction between this Claſs and the twelfth may be known by having Recourſe to the Characters of the twelfth Claſs given in the preceding Chapter. The Orders are *ſeven*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains thirty-ſix Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have ſcarce *any*

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* The Fruits of this Claſs are often poiſonous; which makes it neceſſary carefully to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe of the laſt, which abounds in eatable Fruit.

Style; of which there are ſixteen, viz. *Marcgravia*, *Moriſona*[*], *Breynia*, *Capparis*, *Actæa*, *Bocconia*, *Sanguinaria*, *Podophyllum*, *Chelidonium*, *Papaver*, *Argemone*, *Muntingia*, *Cambogia*, *Cluſia*, *Sarracena* and *Nymphæa*. 2. Such as have a Style of *ſome* Length; of which there are twenty, viz. *Bombax*, *Bixa*, *Sloanea*, *Mammea*, *Ochna*, *Chryſobalanus*, *Calophyllum*, *Tilia*, *Microcos*, *Elæocarpus*, *Delima*, *Meſua*, *Vateria*, *Thea*, *Caryophyllus*, *Mentzelia*, *Plinia*, *Mimoſa*, *Ciſtus* and *Corchorus*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. Of this Order there are two Genera, viz. *Pæonia* and *Calligonum*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains two Genera, *viz. Delphinium* and *Aconitum*.

ORDER IV. *TETRAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *four* Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Tetracera*.

ORDER V. *PENTAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Styles. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Aquilegia* and *Nigella*.

ORDER VI. *HEXAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ſix* Styles. Of

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[†] *Moriſona*, *Capparis* and *Bocconia* have ſome Length of Style.

this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Stratiotes.*

ORDER VII. *POLYGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Styles. This Order contains ſixteen Genera, viz. *Dillenia*, *Liriodendrum*, *Magnolia*, *Michelia*, *Uvaria*, *Anona*, *Anemone*, *Atragene*, *Clematis*, *Thalictrum*, *Adonis*, *Ranunculus*, *Trollius*, *Iſopyrum*, *Helleborus* and *Caltha*.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the fourteenth Claſs DIDYNAMIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as have *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with four Stamina; *two* of which are longer than the reſt: This Circumſtance would ſuffice to diſtinguiſh it from the fourth Claſs, in which the four Stamina are *equal*; however, as the Flowers of this Claſs have a particular Structure, there are general Characters which will nearly ſerve for the whole Claſs; and theſe we ſhall give at length.

Characters of the Claſs DIDYNAMIA.

CALYX — A Perianthium, monophyllous, erect, tubulate, quinquefid, with Segments for the moſt Part unequal and perſiſting.

COROLLA — Monopetalous and erect, the Baſe of which contains the Honey, and does the Office of a Nectarium. The upper Lip ſtrait; the lower ſpreading and trifid. The middle Lacinia the broadeſt.

STAMINA—Four Filaments, ſubulate, inſerted into the Tube of the Corolla, and inclined towards the Back thereof. The two inner and neareſt the ſhorteſt. All of them parallel, and rarely exceeding the Length of the Corolla. The Antheræ lodged under the upper Lip of the Corolla in Pairs; in each of which reſpectively the two Antheræ approach each other.

PISTILLUM—The Germen commonly above the Receptacle. The Style ſingle, filiform, bent in the ſame manner as the Filaments, uſually placed within them, a little exceeding them in Length, and ſlightly curved towards the Summit. The Stigma for the moſt Part emarginate.

PERICARPIUM—Either wanting (ſee the firſt Order) or, if preſent, uſually bilocular (ſee the ſecond Order)

SEEDS—If no Pericarpium, four, lodged within the Hollow of the Calyx, as in a Capſule; but if there be a Pericarpium, more numerous, and faſtened to a Receptacle placed in the Middle of the Pericarpium.

The Flowers of this Claſs are for the moſt Part almoſt upright, but inclining a little at an acute Angle from the Stem, that the

Corolla may more eaſily cover the Antheræ, and that the Pollen may fall on the Stigma, and not be ſoaked with the Rain. The eſſential Character is in the four Stamina; of which the two neareſt are ſhorter, and all four cloſe to each other, and tranſmitted with the ſingle Style of the Piſtillum through a Corolla that is unequal.

The Orders of this Claſs are *two*, viz.

ORDER I. *GYMNOSPERMIA* *, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *naked* Seeds. This Order has theſe farther Characters, *viz.* the Seeds *four*, excepting *Phryma*, which is *monoſpermous*; and the Stigma *bipartite* and *acute*, with the lower Lacinia *reflexed*. It contains thirty-three Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have the Calyx *quinquefid*, and nearly *equal*; of which there are twenty, viz. *Ajuga*, *Teucrium*, *Satureja*, *Thymbra*, *Hyſſopus*, *Nepeta*, *Lavandula*, *Betonica*, *Sideritis*, *Mentha*, *Glechoma*, *Orvala*, *Lamium*, *Galeopſis*, *Stachys*, *Ballota*, *Marrubium*, *Leonurus*, *Phlomis* and *Moluccella*. And, 2. Such as have the Calyx *bilabiate*,

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* The Plants of this Order are ſcented, and are accounted cephalic and reſolvent. The Virtue is in the Leaves. They are the *Labiati* (*lipp'd* Flowers) of *Tournefort*; and *Verticillatæ* (Plants that flower at the *Joints*) of *Ray*, Hiſt. Plant. 508.

divided in two Lips; of which there are thirteen, viz. *Clinopodium*, *Origanum*, *Thymus*, *Meliſſa*, *Dracocephalon*, *Horminum*, *Melittis*, *Ocymum*, *Trichoſtema*, *Scutellaria*, *Brunella*, *Praſium* and *Phryma*.

ORDER II. *ANGIOSPERMIA**, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Seeds in a Pericarpium; which Circumſtance is conſtant, and diſtinguiſhes this Order from the laſt under every Form: To this Character may be added that of a Stigma, commonly *obtuſe*. This Order contains fifty-five Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have a *ſimple* Stigma, and *perſonate* Corollæ; of which there are thirteen, viz. *Bartſia*, *Rhinanthus*, *Euphraſia*, *Melampyrum*, *Lathræa*, *Schwalbea*, *Tozzia*, *Pedicularis*, *Gerardia*, *Chelone*, *Geſneria*, *Antirrhinum* and *Cymbaria*. 2. A *ſimple* Stigma, and *ſpreading* Corollæ; of which there are twenty-ſix, viz. *Craniolaria*, *Martynia*, *Torenia*, *Beſleria*, *Scrophularia*, *Celſia*, *Digitalis*, *Bignonia*, *Citharexylon*, *Halleria*, *Creſcentia*, *Gmelina*, *Petrea*, *Lantana*, *Cornutia*, *Loeſelia*, *Capraria*, *Selago*, *Hebenſtretia*, *Erinus*, *Buchnera*, *Browallia*, *Linnæa*, *Sibthorpia*, *Limoſella* and *Ægineti*a. And, 3. a *double* Stigma; of which there are ſixteen, viz. *Obuaria*, *Orobanche*, *Dodartia*, *Lippia*, *Seſamum*, *Mimulus*, *Ruellia*, *Barleria*, *Du-*

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* Theſe are the *Perſonati*, *Perſonate Flowers*, of *Tournefort*.

ranta, *Ovieda*, *Volkameria*, *Clerodendrum*, *Vitex*, *Bontia*, *Columnea* and *Acanthus*.

ORDER III. *POLYPETALA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Petals. This Order contains but one Genus, viz. *Melianthus* *.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the fifteenth Claſs TETRADYNAMIA †.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with ſix Stamina, *two* of which are ſhorter than the reſt, by which laſt Circumſtance it may be diſtinguiſhed from the ſixth Claſs, whoſe Flowers have ſix *equal* Stamina. The Flowers of this Claſs are of a particular Structure, anſwering to the Characters following.

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* In the *Syſtema Naturæ* this Order is omitted, and *Melianthus* given in the ſecond Order, under a fourth Diſtinction of *Polypetalous* Corollæ.

† Theſe are the *Cruciformes* (*croſs-ſhaped* Plants) of *Tournefort*; and *Siliculoſæ*, and *Siliquoſæ* (Plants that have a *Silicula* and *Siliqua*) of *Ray*, Hiſt. Plant. 777. This Claſs is truly natural, and has been aſſumed as ſuch by all Syſtematiſts, tho' Individuals have often added one or more Genera to it contrary to Nature. *Linnæus* thinks he has given no wrong one, unleſs it be the *Cleome*. The Diſtinction into *Siliculoſe* and *Siliquoſe* is admitted by all. The Plants are held to be Antiſcorbutic and Diuretic. The Taſte in moſt is watery, mixt with a Sharpneſs. They commonly loſe their Quality when dried. The eſſential Character of the ſeveral Genera in this Claſs depends commonly on the Situation of the nectariferous Glandule.

Characters of the Claſs TETRADYNAMIA.

CALYX — A Perianthium tetraphyllous and oblong; the Leaves of which are ovato-oblong, concave, obtuſe, conniving, gibbous downwards at the Baſe, the oppoſite ones equal and deciduous. The Calyx in theſe Flowers is a Nectarium; which is the Reaſon of the Baſe being gibbous.

COROLLA—Called *cruciform*. Four equal Petals. The Claws plano-ſubulate, erect, and ſomewhat longer than the Calyx. The Limb plane. The Laminæ widening outwards, obtuſe, the Sides hardly touching one another. The Inſertion of the Petals is in the ſame Circle with the Stamina.

STAMINA — The Filaments ſix, and ſubulate; of which two that are oppoſite are of the Length of the Calyx; the other four ſomewhat longer, but not ſo long as the Corolla. The Antheræ oblong, acuminate, thicker at the Baſe, erect, and with their Tops leaning outwards. There is a nectariferous Glandule, which in the different Genera has various Appearances; it is ſeated cloſe to the Stamina, and particularly to the two ſhorter ones, to whoſe Baſe it is faſtened; and theſe have a light Curvature to prevent their preſſing upon it, whereby thoſe Filaments become ſhorter than the reſt.

PISTILLUM—The Germen above the Receptacle increaſing daily in Height. The Style either of the Length of the longer Stamina, or wanting. The Stigma obtuſe.

PERICARPIUM—A Siliqua of two Valves, often Bilocular, opening from the Baſe to the Top: The Diſſepiment projecting at the Top beyond the Valves, the prominent Part thereof having before ſerved as a Style.

SEEDS — Roundiſh, inclining downwards, alternately plunged lengthways into the Diſſepiment. The Receptacle linear, ſurrounding the Diſſepiment, and immerſed in the Sutures of the Pericarpium. The Orders are *two*, viz.

ORDER I. *SILICULOSA*, comprehending thoſe Plants whoſe Pericarpium is a *Silicula* *. This Order contains thirteen Genera, viz. *Myagrum*, *Vella*, *Anaſtatica*, *Subularia*, *Draba*, *Lepidium*, *Thlaſpi*, *Cochlearia*, *Iberis*, *Alyſſum*, *Clypeola*, *Biſcutella* and *Lunaria*.

ORDER II. *SILIQUOSA*, comprehending thoſe Plants whoſe Pericarpium is a *Si-*

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* See the Account of this Order in Chap. 3.

liqua *. This Order contains fourteen Genera, viz. *Dentaria, Cardamine, Siſymbrium, Eryſimum, Cheiranthus, Heſperis, Arabis, Turritis, Braſſica, Raphanus, Bunias, Iſatis, Crambe* and *Cleome.*

CHAP. XIX.

Of the ſixteenth Claſs MONADELPHIA †.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *one* Set of *united* Stamina. The Characters of the Flowers are as follows.

Characters of the Claſs MONADELPHIA.

CALYX—A Perianthium always preſent, perſiſting, and in moſt Genera double.

COROLLA — Pentapetalous, the Petals heart-ſhaped; the Sides of which lap each one over the next contrary to the Motion of the Sun.

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[*] See Chap. 3.

[†] In this Claſs the Calyx is of great Moment for diſtinguiſhing the Genera, and fixes the Limits with Certainty. They were formerly diſtinguiſhed by the Fruit; which not being found ſufficient, Recourſe was had to the Leaves of the Plant. The Plants of this Claſs are eſteemed to be emollient and mucilaginous.

STAMINA — The Filaments united below, but diſtinct upwards if there be more than one *. The exterior ones ſhorter than the interior. The Antheræ incumbent.

PISTILLUM — The Receptacle of the Fructification prominent in the Center of the Flower. The Germina erect, ſurrounding the Top of the Receptacle in a jointed Ring. The Styles all united below in one Subſtance with the Receptacle, but divided above into as many Threads as there are Germina. The Stigmata ſpreading and thin.

PERICARPIUM — A Capſule divided into as many Loculaments as there are Piſtilla. Its Figure various in the different Genera.

SEEDS—Kidney-ſhaped.

The *Corolla* in this Claſs has been called *Monopetalous*; but as the Petals are all diſtinct at the Baſe, it is to be ſtiled more properly *Pentapetalous*, notwithſtanding the Petals cohere by the Union of the Stamina. The Orders are three, *viz.*

ORDER I. *PENTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Stamina. This Order contains three Genera, viz. *Waltheria*, *Hermannia* and *Melochia*.

ORDER II. *DECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ten* Stamina.

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* The Melochia has five Antheræ, but it does not appear that there are any diſtinct Filaments. See its Character in the *Genera Plantarum*.

This Order contains three Genera, viz. *Connarus*, *Hugonia* and *Geranium*.

ORDER III. *POLYANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Stamina. This Order contains thirteen Genera, viz. *Sida*, *Napæa*, *Althæa*, *Alcea*, *Malva*, *Lavatera*, *Malope*, *Urena*, *Goſſypium*, *Hibiſcus*, *Pentapetes*, *Stewartia* and *Camellia*.

CHAP. XX.

Of the ſeventeenth Claſs DIADELPHIA*.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers furniſhed with *two* Sets of *united* Stamina †. The Characters of the Fructification are as follows.

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* The Plants of the Claſs *Diadelphia* are the *papilionaceous*, *Butterfly-ſhaped* Plants, of *Tournefort*; *irregular tetrapetalous*, of *Rivinus*; and *leguminous* of *Ray*, Hiſt. Plant. 883. Of all the Claſſes this is the moſt natural, and has its Flowers of the moſt ſingular Structure. The Calyx, though hitherto little attended to, is of great Moment for fixing the Genera. The Legumen was held of Conſequence by other Syſtematiſts, but by *Linnæus* it is made of leſs Account. The Leaves of theſe Plants are Food for Cattle, and the Seeds alſo for Quadrupeds of the tame Kind; the latter are accounted flatulent.

† This Circumſtance implied in the Title does not hold through the Claſs, the Plants given under the firſt Diſtinction of the third Order having *monadelphious* Stamina; the Claſs is therefore not ſo properly to be fixed from its Title, as by the papilionaceous Corolla, and other Characters of the Fructification. It may be obſerved likewiſe, that in the diadelphious Flowers of this Claſs, one of the two Stamina is not a Set of *united* Filaments as in the other, but only a *ſingle* Stamen detached from the united Set. See the Characters of the Fructification.

Characters of the Claſs DIADELPHIA.

CALYX—A Perianthium monophyllous, campanulate, and withering. The Baſe gibbous, the lower Part thereof faſtened to the Peduncle, the upper obtuſe and melliferous. The Brim quinquedentate, acute, erect, oblique, unequal. The loweſt odd Denticle longer than the reſt; the upper Pair ſhorter and farther aſunder. The Bottom of the Cavity moiſt with a melleous Liquor, including the Receptacle.

COROLLA — Termed papilionaceous, unequal; the Petals expreſt by diſtinct Names, *viz.*

Vexillum, the Standard, a Petal covering the reſt, incumbent, greater, plano-horizontal, inſerted by its Claw in the upper Margin of the Receptacle, approaching to a circular Figure when it leaves the Calyx, and nearly entire; along it, and eſpecially towards its Extremity, runs a Line or Ridge, that riſes up, as if the lower Part of the Petal had been compreſt; the Part of the Petal next to the Baſe approaching to a ſemicylindric Figure, embraces the Parts that lie under it. The Diſk of the Petal is depreſt on each Side, but the Sides of it neareſt the Margin are reflexed upwards. Where the halved Tube ends, and the halved Limb begins to unfold itſelf, are two concave Impreſſions prominent underneath, and compreſſing the Wings that lie under them.

Alæ, the Wings, two equal Petals, one at each Side of the Flower, placed under the Vexillum; incumbent with their Margins parallel, roundiſh or oblong, broader upwards, the upper Margin ſtraighter, the lower ſpreading more into a Roundneſs; the Baſe of each Wing bifid, the lower Diviſion ſtretching out into a Claw, inſerted in the Side of the Receptacle, and about the Length of the Calyx; the upper ſhorter and inflexed.

Carina, the Keel, the loweſt Petal, often bipartite, placed under the Vexillum and between the Alæ, boat-ſhaped, concave, compreſt on the Sides, ſet like a Veſſel afloat, mutilate at the Baſe, the lower Part of which runs into a Claw of the Length of the Calyx and inſerted in the Receptacle, but the upper and Side Laciniæ are interwoven with that Part of the Alæ that is of the ſame Shape. The Form of the Sides of the Carina is much like that of the Alæ; and ſo alſo is their Situation, except that they are lower, and ſtand within them. The Line that forms the Carina or Keel in this Petal runs ſtraight as far as the Middle, and then riſes gradually in the Segment of a Circle; but the marginal Line runs ſtraight to the Extremity, where meeting the Carinal they terminate obtuſely.

STAMINA—— Called *Diadelphia*. The Filaments two, of different Forms, *viz.* a lower one that involves the Piſtillum, and an upper one incumbent on it. The former of theſe, from the Middle downwards, is cylindraceous, membranaceous, and ſplit lengthways on its upper Side; but the upper Half terminates in nine ſubulate * Parts that are of the ſame Length with, and follow the Flexure of the Carina of the Corolla, and of which the intermediate or lower Radii † are longer by alternate Pairs. The upper Filament is ſubulato-ſetoſe ‡, covering the Splitting of the former cylindraceous Filament, incumbent on it, anſwering to it in Situation, ſimple and gradually ſhorter; its Baſe is detached from the reſt, and prepares an Outlet for the Honey on each Side. The Antheræ reckoned all together are ten, one on the upper Filament, and nine on the lower, each of the Radii being furniſhed with a ſingle one; they are ſmall, all of one Size, and terminate the Radii.

PISTILLUM—Single, growing out of the Receptacle within the Calyx. The Germen oblong, roundiſh, lightly compreſt, ſtraight, of the Length of the Cylinder of the lower Filament which involves it.

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* Awl-ſhaped.

† Rays, meaning the Diviſions of the Filaments.

‡ Awl-ſhaped, and like a Briſtle.

The Style ſubulate, filiform, aſcending, having the ſame Length and Poſition as the Radii of the Filament among which it is placed, and withering. The Stigma downy, of the Length of the Style from the Part turned upwards, and placed immediately under the Antheræ.

PERICARPIUM—A Legumen, oblong, compreſt, obtuſe, bivalved, with a longitudinal Suture both above and below; each Suture ſtraight, though the upper one falls near the Baſe, and the lower one riſes near the Top. The Legumen opens at the upper Suture.

SEEDS—A few, roundiſh, ſmooth, fleſhy, pendulous, marked with an Embryo that is a little prominent towards the Point of Inſertion. When the Ova * are hatched, the Cotyledons † preſerve the Form of the halved Seed.

RECEPTACLE — The proper Receptacles of the Seeds are very ſmall, very ſhort, thinner towards the Baſe, obtuſe at the Diſk

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* *Eggs*, meaning the Seeds themſelves, which anſwer to the Eggs of Animals, and are as it were hatched when the Corculum, or firſt Principle of the new Plant begins to ſtrike Root and vegetate. See Part 1. Chap. 7.

† *Side Lobes* of the Seed. See Part. 1. Chap. 7. The two Seed Leaves, which firſt appear above Ground, are theſe very Cotyledons which are brought up with the Plant after the Corculum has ſtruck; and it is theſe Seed Leaves that are here ſpoken of.

that faſtens them, oblong, inſerted longitudinally in the upper Suture of the Legumen only, but placed alternate; ſo that when the Valvulæ have been parted, the Seeds adhere alternately to each of the Valves.

The ordinary Situation of the Flowers is obliquely pendulous; that is, at an acute Angle from the Perpendicular. The Orders are *three*, viz.

ORDER I. *HEXANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ſix* Stamina. Of this Order there is only one Genus, viz. *Fumaria*.

ORDER II. *OCTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *eight* Stamina. Of this Order there is only one Genus, viz. *Polygala*.

ORDER III. *DECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ten* Stamina. This Order contains forty-four Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have *Monadelphious* * Filaments; of which there are thirteen, viz. *Erythrina*, *Securidaca*, *Borbonia*, *Spartium*, *Geniſta*, *Aſpalathus*, *Amorpha*, *Æſchynomene*, *Galega*, *Crotalaria*, *Ononis*, *Anthyllis* and *Lupinus*. 2. Such as have *Diadelphious* † Filaments and *downy* Stigmata; of which there are ten, viz. *Robinia*, *Colutea*, *Phaſeolus*, *Dolichos*, *Piſum*, *Orobus*, *La-*

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* *One* Set, or Brotherhood.

† *Two* Sets, or Brotherhoods.

thyrus, *Vicia*, *Cicer* and *Ervum*. 3. Such as have *Diadelphious* Filaments, *bilabiate* Calyces, and the Stigmata *not* downy; of which there are five, viz. *Cytiſus*, *Ulex*, *Arachis*, *Glycyrrhiza* and *Coronilla*. 4. Such as have *Diadelphious* Filaments, *ſimple* Stigmata that are *not* downy, and Calyces *not* bilabiate; of which there are ſixteen, viz. *Ornithopus*, *Hippocrepis*, *Scorpiurus*, *Hedyſarum*, *Indigofera*, *Cracca*, *Clitoria*, *Glycine*, *Phaca*, *Aſtragalus*, *Biſerrula*, *Pſoralia*, *Trifolium*, *Lotus*, *Trigonella* and *Medicago*.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the eighteenth Claſs POLYADELPHIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers furniſhed with *many* Sets of *united* Stamina; the Flowers have no particular Character farther than is expreſt in the Title. The Orders are *three*, viz.

ORDER I. *PENTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Stamina in each Set. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Theobroma*.

ORDER II. *ICOSANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *twenty* Stamina in each Set. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Citrus*.

ORDER III. *POLYANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Stamina

mina in each Set. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Hypericum* and *Aſcyrum*.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the nineteenth Claſs SYNGENESIA *.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *compound* Flowers. We have already paved the Way for underſtanding this Claſs, by the Account given of compound Flowers in Part 1. Chap. 19. and the Explanation of the Titles of the Claſs and its Orders in Chap. 2. and 3. What is farther neceſſary here, is to give the Characters of the Flowers. *Compound* Flowers admit of a double Deſcription, *viz.* 1. Of the *whole* Flower in its aggregate State, which is termed the *floſculoſe* Flower; and, 2. Of the *Floſculi*, *Florets*, of which it is compoſed. We ſhall begin with the firſt, which concerns only the Calyx and Receptacle, thoſe being the only Parts that are in common.

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* This Claſs of *compound* Flowers is a natural one, if we except the laſt Order; which, upon the ſyſtematic Principles aſſumed, could not be refuſed an Admiſſion into it. Its Plants are commonly bitter and ſtomachic.

Characters of the FLOSCULOSE Flower.

CALYX — The common Calyx is a Perianthium, which contains the Florets and the Receptacle. It is either *ſimple*, *augmented*, or *imbricated* *. It contracts when the Flowers are fallen, but expands and turns back when the Seeds are ripe.

RECEPTACLE — The common Receptacle of the Fructification receives many ſeſſile Florets on its Diſk, which is either *Concave*, *Plane*, *Convex*, *Pyramidal* or *Globoſe*. The Surface of the Diſk is either *naked*, without other Inequality than that of being lightly dotted; *Villoſe*, covered with upright Hairs; or *Paleaceous*, covered with *Paleæ*, *Chaffs* or *Straws*, that are linear, ſubulate, compreſt and erect, and ſerve to part the Florets.

Characters of the FLORETS †.

CALYX — a ſmall Perianthium, often quinquepartite, ſeated on the Germen, perſiſting and becoming the Crown of the Seed.

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* See theſe Terms explained in Part 1. Chap. 11.

† The Character here given is of an *Hermaphrodite* Floret; but the Florets may alſo be either *Male*, *Female* or *Neuter*, as the Orders ſhew: It may not be improper therefore to obſerve in general upon theſe claſſic Characters, which our Author has drawn with ſuch minute Exactneſs,

COROLLA—Monopetalous, with a long and very narrow Tube. It is ſeated on the Germen, and is either *tubulate*, with the Limb campanulate and quinquefid, and the Laciniæ ſpreading and turning back; *ligulate*, with the Limb linear, plane, turned outwards, and the Top whole; *tridentate*; or *quinquedentate*; or *wanting*, having no Limb, and often no Tube.

STAMINA—The Filaments five, capillary, very ſhort, inſerted in the Neck of the Corollulæ. The Antheræ five, linear, erect; and by the Union of their Sides forming a Cylinder, that is tubulate, quinquedentate, and of the Length of the Limb.

PISTILLUM. The Germen oblong, placed under the Receptacle of the Flower; the Style filiform, erect, of the Length of the Stamina, and perforating the Cylinder of Antheræ. The Stigma bipartite, the Laciniæ revolute and ſpreading aſunder.

PERICARPIUM—No true one, though in ſome there is a coriaceous * Cruſt.

SEED—A ſingle one, oblong, often tetragonous, but commonly narrower at

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actneſs, that they ſhould be underſtood as collected only from the Circumſtances that moſt frequently occur in the Claſs, and liable to Variation, not in particular Genera only, but even through whole Orders of the Claſs in ſome Caſes.

* Leathery.

the Baſe. It is either crowned, or with the Crown wanting. The Crown is of two Kinds, either a Pappus, or a Perianthium: If a Pappus, it is either ſeſſile, or placed on a Stipes; and conſiſts of many Radii, that are placed in a Round, and are either ſimple, radiate or ramoſe; when the Crown is a Perianthium, it is ſuch as is deſcribed above under that Head.

The Eſſence of a *Floſculoſe* Flower conſiſts in having the Antheræ united in a Cylinder, and a ſingle Seed below the Receptacle of the Floret *. The Orders of this Claſs are *five*, viz.

ORDER I. *POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *compound* Flowers, of which the Florets are *all* Hermaphrodite. This Order contains thirty-eight Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have *ligulate* compound Flowers; of which there are eighteen, viz. *Tragopogon*, *Scorzonera*, *Picris*, *Sonchus*, *Lactuca*, *Chondrilla*,

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* That the Eſſence of a floſculoſe or compound Flower does not conſiſt either in the common Calyx or Receptacle *Linnæus* argues from hence; That the common Calyx is wanting in *Echinops*, and the common Receptacle in *Milleria*, though both thoſe Genera belong to this Claſs; and that on the other Hand the common Calyx is found in Scabioſa, and the common Receptacle in Dipſacus, both which Plants belong to the Claſs Tetrandria, though they have with the *Gomphrena* and others been falſely ranged with the compound Flowers.

drilla, *Prenanthes*, *Leontodon*, *Hieracium*, *Crepis*, *Andryala*, *Hyoſeris*, *Hypochoeris*, *Lapſana*, *Catananche*, *Cichorium*, *Scolymus* and *Elephantopus*. 2. Such as have *tubuloſe* compound Flowers; of which there are nineteen, viz. *Gundelia*, *Echinops*, *Arctium*, *Serratula*, *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, *Onopordon*, *Cynara*, *Carlina*, *Carthamus*, *Stoebe*, *Bidens*, *Cacalia*, *Eupatorium*, *Ageratum*, *Stæhelina*, *Chryſocoma*, *Tarchonanthus* and *Santolina*. 3. Such as have *radiate* compound Flowers; of which there is but one, viz. *Attractylis*.

ORDER II. *POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Florets of the *Diſk* hermaphrodite, and thoſe of the *Radius* female. This Order contains twenty-nine Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. *Tubuloſe*; of which there are ſeven, viz. *Tanacetum*, *Artemiſia*, *Gnaphalium*, *Xeranthemum*, *Carpeſium*, *Baccharis* and *Conyza*. 2. *Radiate*; of which there are twenty-two, viz. *Erigeron*, *Tuſſilago*, *Senecio*, *Aſter*, *Solidago*, *Inula*, *Arnica*, *Doronicum*, *Helenia*, *Bellis*, *Tagetes*, *Chryſanthemum*, *Matricaria*, *Cotula*, *Anacyclus*, *Anthemis*, *Achillea*, *Tridax*, *Sigeſbeckia*, *Verbeſina*, *Tetragonotheca* and *Buphthalmum*.

ORDER III. *POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Florets of the *Diſk* hermaphrodite, and thoſe of the *Radius* neuter. This Order contains four Genera, all *Radiate*, viz. *Helianthus*, *Rudbeckia*, *Coreopſis* and *Centaurea* *.

Order IV. *POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Flowers of the *Diſk* male, and thoſe of the *Radius* female. This Order contains thirteen Genera, moſt of which are *radiate*, viz. *Milleria*, *Silphium*, *Chryſogonum*, *Melampodium*, *Calendula*, *Arctotis*, *Oſteoſpermum*, *Othonna*, *Polymnia*, *Eriocephalus*, *Filago*, *Micropus* and *Sphæranthus*.

Order V. *MONOGAMIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ſimple* Flowers. This Order contains ſix Genera, viz. *Seriphium*, *Corymbium*, *Jaſione*, *Lobelia*, *Viola* and *Impatiens*.

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* The Corollulæ of the Centaurea are all *tululoſe*, but thoſe of the Radius differ from thoſe of the Diſk, which brings it within the Definition of a *radiate* Flower; however, *Linnæus* in his Deſcription of the *Centaurea*, in the *Genera Plantarum*, has not called the Corolla *radiate*; but *tubuloſa difformis*, *Tubuloſe of different Forms*.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the twentieth Claſs GYNANDRIA[*].

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as have the *Stamina* growing either upon the *Style* itſelf, or upon a *Receptacle* that ſtretches out into the Form of a Style and ſupports both the Stamina and the Piſtillum. The Orders are *ſeven*, viz.

ORDER I. *DIANDRIA* [†], comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Stamina. The Flowers of this Order have a moſt ſingular Structure, anſwering to the following Deſcription.

Characters of the Order DIANDRIA, of the Claſs GYNANDRIA.

The *Germen* is always contort [‡]: The *Petals* are five; of which the two inner ones uſually approach, and form a Galea [||]; the lower Lip of which becomes a Nectarium, and ſerves alſo for a Piſtillum and ſixth Petal. The *Style* grows to the inner Margin of the Nectarium in ſuch a Manner, as to be with its Stigma ſcarce either of them diſtinguiſhable. The *Filaments* are always two, ſupporting as many Antheræ; which are narrower downwards; naked, or without Tunic, and diviſible, like the Pulp of a *Citrus*. Theſe laſt are covered by little Cells, that are open underneath, and grow to the inner Margin itſelf of the Nectarium. The *Fruit* is a Capſule, that is, unilocular, trivalved, and ſplits in the Angles under the Carinate * Ribs. The Seeds are Scobiform †, numerous, affixt to a linear Receptacle in each Valvule.

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[*] All the Flowers of this Claſs have a monſtrous Appearance, owing to the uncommon Situation of the Parts of Fructification.

[†] This Order is a natural one, the Genera differing only in reſpect to the Nectarium. This Part *Linnæus* conſiders as a Mark of Diſtinction for theſe Genera, far preferable to the Root, tho' not received as ſuch by former Botaniſts.

[‡] Twiſted like a Skrew.

[||] Helmet.

This Order contains eight Genera, viz. *Orchis*, *Satyrium*, *Ophrys*, *Serapias*, *Limodorum*, *Arethuſa*, *Cypripedium* and *Epidendrum*.

ORDER II. *TRIANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Stamina. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Siſyrinchium*.

ORDER III. *TETRANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *four* Stamina. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Nepenthes*.

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* Keel-ſhaped.

† Like Sawduſt or Filings, i. e. very ſmall.

ORDER IV. *PENTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Stamina. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Paſſiflora.*

ORDER V. *HEXANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ſix* Stamina. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Ariſtolochia* and *Piſtia.*

ORDER VI. *DECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ten* Stamina. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Helicteres.*

ORDER VII. *POLYANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Stamina. This Order contains ſix Genera, viz. *Grewia*, *Arum*, *Dracontium*, *Calla*, *Pothos* and *Zoſtera.*

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the twenty-firſt Claſs MONOECIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as have *no Hermaphrodite* Flowers, but bear both *male* and *female* Flowers on the *ſame* Plant *. The Orders of this Claſs are *eleven*, viz.

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* Theſe are the *Androgynous* Plants. See Part I. Chap. 21.

ORDER I. *MONANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *one* Stamen. This Order contains three Genera, viz. *Zannichellia*, *Ceratocarpus* and *Cynomorium*.

ORDER II. *DIANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *two* Stamina. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Lemna*.

ORDER III. *TRIANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *three* Stamina. This Order contains nine Genera, viz. *Typha*, *Sparganium*, *Zea*, *Coix*, *Carex*, *Axyris*, *Tragia*, *Hernandia* and *Phyllanthus*.

ORDER IV. *TETRANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *four* Stamina. This Order contains four Genera, viz. *Betula*, *Buxus*, *Urtica* and *Morus*.

ORDER V. *PENTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *five* Stamina. This Order contains five Genera, viz. *Xanthium*, *Ambroſia*, *Parthenium*, *Iva* and *Amaranthus*.

ORDER VI. *HEXANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *ſix* Stamina. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Zizania*.

ORDER VII. *HEPTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male*

Flowers furniſhed with *ſeven* Stamina. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Guettarda.*

ORDER VIII. *POLYANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *many* Stamina. This Order contains twelve Genera, viz. *Ceratophyllum*, *Myriophyllum*, *Sagittaria*, *Theligonum*, *Poterium*, *Quercus*, *Juglans*, *Fagus*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Platanus* and *Liquidambar.*

ORDER IX. *MONADELPHIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *one* Set of *united* Stamina. This Order contains ten Genera, viz. *Pinus*, *Thuya*, *Cupreſſus*, *Acalypha*, *Croton*, *Jatropha*, *Ricinus*, *Sterculia*, *Plukenetia* and *Hura.*

ORDER X. *SYNGENESIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with Stamina of which the *Antheræ* are *united.* This Order contains ſeven Genera, viz. *Trichoſanthes*, *Momordica*, *Cucurbita*, *Cucumis*, *Bryonia*, *Sicyos* and *Fevillea.*

ORDER XI. *GYNANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with Stamina that grow out of a kind of *Style*, or imperfect *Piſtillum*, the perfect one being in the female Flower. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Andrachne.*

CHAP. XXV.

Of the twenty-ſecond Claſs DIOECIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as have *no Hermaphrodite* Flowers, but bear *male* and *female* Flowers on *diſtinct* Plants *. The Orders of this Claſs are *thirteen*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *one* Stamen. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Najas.*

ORDER II. *DIANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *two* Stamina. This Order contains two Genera, *viz. Valliſneria* and *Salix.*

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* There are many Plants which have male and female Flowers on *diſtinct* Plants; but which are not admitted to this Claſs, becauſe this Circumſtance happens to one Species only, and not to the whole Genus. Inſtances of this are met with in *Morus*, *Urtica*, *Laurus*, *Croton*, *Rumex*, *Silene*, *Carex*, *Rhus*, *Valeriana*, *Rhamnus* and *Cucubalus*. But it is obſervable, that in the Plants that ſtand under the firſt Diſtinction, in the Order *Monogynia* of the Claſs *Pentandria*, which are the *Aſperifoliæ* (*rough-leaved* Plants) of *Ray*, and alſo in the Plants of the Claſſes *Didynamia*, *Tetradynamia* and *Diadelphia*, there have not been found any Species where the Sexes are on diſtinct Plants: This may be accounted for from the Structure of the Flowers in thoſe Claſſes.

ORDER III. *TRIANDRIA,* comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *three* Stamina. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Empetrum* and *Oſyris.*

ORDER IV. *TETRANDRIA,* comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *four* Stamina. This Order contains three Genera, viz. *Viſcum, Hippophaë* and *Myrica.*

ORDER V. *PENTANDRIA,* comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *five* Stamina. This Order contains nine Genera, viz. *Piſtacia, Ceratonia, Piſonia, Antideſma, Spinacia, Acnida, Cannabis, Humulus* and *Zanonia.*

ORDER VI. *HEXANDRIA,* comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *ſix* Stamina. This Order contains five Genera, viz. *Tamus, Smilax, Ciſſampelos, Rajania* and *Dioſcorea.*

ORDER VII. *OCTANDRIA,* comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *eight* Stamina. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Populus* and *Rhodiola.*

ORDER VIII. *ENNEANDRIA,* comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *nine* Stamina. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Mercurialis* and *Hydrocharis.*

ORDER IX. *DECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *ten* Stamina. This Order contains four Genera, viz. *Carica*, *Kiggellaria*, *Coriaria* and *Datiſca*.

ORDER X. *POLYANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *many* Stamina. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Cliffortia*.

ORDER XI. *MONADELPHIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *one* Set of *united* Stamina. This Order contains three Genera, viz. *Juniperus*, *Taxus* and *Ephedra*.

ORDER XII. *SYNGENESIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with Stamina of which the *Antheræ* are *united*. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Ruſcus*.

ORDER XIII. *GYNANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with Stamina that grow out of a kind of *Style*, or *imperfect Piſtillum*, the *perfect* one being in the female Flower. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Clutia*.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the twenty-third Claſs POLYGAMIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, and alſo either *male* or *female* Flowers, or *both*. The Orders of this Claſs are *three*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOECIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Polygamy on the *ſame* Plant. This Order contains fifteen Genera, diſtinguiſhable into, 1. Such as are Polygamous by *male Hermaphrodites* and *female Hermaphrodites*; of which there is but one Genus, viz. *Muſa*. 2. By *Hermaphrodites* and *Males*; of which there are eleven, viz. *Ophioxylon*, *Celtis*, *Veratrum*, *Andropogon*, *Holcus*, *Iſchæmum*, *Cenchrus*, *Ægilops*, *Valantia*, *Acer* and *Begonia* *. 3. By *Hermaphrodites* and *Females*; of which there are three, viz. *Parietaria*, *Atriplex* and *Dalechampia*.

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* To the eleven Genera given under this Diſtinction we muſt now add the *Tacamahaca*. This Tree having produced its Bloſſoms lately in the Phyſic Garden, a Print of the Flowers has been given, whereby it appears, that the Plant bears both *hermaphrodite* and *male* Flowers on the *ſame* Roots; and therefore muſt be placed here. In the Account annexed to the Print it is referred to the Claſs *Monoecia*; which is plainly a Miſtake, that Claſs admitting no Hermaphrodites.

ORDER II. *DIOECIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Polygamy on *two diſtinct* Plants. This Order contains ſeven Genera, diſtinguiſhable into, 1. Such as are Polygamous by *Hermaphrodites* and *Females*; of which there is one, viz. *Fraxinus*. 2. By *Hermaphrodites* and *Males*; of which there are three, viz. *Dioſpyros*, *Nyſſa* and *Panax*. 3. By *Hermaphrodites*, *Males* and *Females*; of which there is one, viz. *Gleditſia* *. 4. By *Androgynous* and *Males*; of which there are two, viz. *Anthoſpermum* and *Arctopus*.

ORDER III. *TRIOECIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Polygamy on *three diſtinct* Plants. This Order contains but one Genus, viz. the *Ficus* †.

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* In *Gleditſia*, the Hermaphrodites and Males are on the ſame Plant, and the Females on a diſtinct one.

† To underſtand this Order, the ſingular manner of the Fructification of the *Ficus* muſt be explained. The Fruit of the *Ficus* is not a *Pericarpium*, but a *Receptacle*, the interior Sides of which ſupport the Flowers, which by this Means are encloſed within it. Theſe Flowers in the cultivated Fig-trees are *female* only; but there is a Sort known by the Name of *Caprificus*, that has *male* Flowers; and another again called *Erinoſyce*, which is *androgynous*, having both male and female Flowers diſtinct, though lodged within the ſame Receptacle. Here then we have the *Trioecious* Polygamy explained; and if the Deſcriptions of *De la Hire* may be truſted, there are Figs that contain *hermaphrodite* Flowers; which gives us even a fourth Habitation for the Sexes. Thus much ſuffices to explain this Order; but there is an Objection natu-

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the twenty-fourth Claſs CRYPTOGAMIA*.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as *conceal* their Fructification, having their Flowers either *within* the Fruit, or ſo *ſmall*, as not to be perceptible to the naked Eye. The Fructification in theſe is alſo of an uncommon Structure. The Orders are *four*, *viz.*

ORDER I. *FILICES*, *Ferns*, comprehending ſuch Plants as are dorſiferous †. What

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rally ariſing from hence to the Doctrine of the Sexes, the obviating which, will furniſh the Opportunity of a neceſſary Remark. It will be aſked, How it happens; that the Fruit of our Fig-trees ripen, if the Plants are of one Sex only, and have no Aſſiſtance from the Male? The Anſwer is this; the *Fruit* is in all Caſes to be diſtinguiſhed from the *Seed* contained within it: If the Male be wanting, the *Seed* will not vegetate when ſown, but the *Fruit* may nevertheleſs ſwell, and come to an Appearance of Perfection; and ſo it is obſerved to do in the Inſtance in Queſtion, and in many others, eſpecially where the Fruit is formed of one of the Parts leſs connected with the Seed; as Calyx, Receptacle, &c. tho' it is more common for it to drop off before it ripens, if not impregnated by the Male.

* The Plants of this Claſs are often of dangerous Quality.

† Bearing their Fruit on the *Back* of the *Leaf.* Theſe have been called alſo *Epiphylloſpermous*, a *Greek* Compound,

What is known of the Fructification of theſe Plants amounts only to the few Characters following.

Characters of the FILICES.

CALYX—A Squama growing out of the Leaf, opening on one of its Sides; and under which there are pedunculate Globules; each Globule is girt with an elaſtic Ring, which breaks elaſtically, and ſheds a Duſt.

This Order contains ſixteen Genera; which, not admitting of any certain Diſtinction from their Fructification, have been ranged by *Linnæus* according to their Situation under their *Covers*, and are as follows, viz. *Equiſetum*, *Onoclea*, *Ophiogloſſum*, *Oſmunda*, *Acroſticum*, *Pteris*, *Blechnum*, *Hemionitis*, *Lonchitis*, *Aſplenium*, *Polypodium*, *Adianthum*, *Trichomanes*, *Marſilea*, *Pilularia* and *Iſoetes*.

ORDER II. *MUSCI*, *Moſſes*. The Characters of the Plants comprehended under this Title are, Antheræ without Filaments;

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pound expreſſive of the ſame Circumſtance; *Capillary*, as being eſteemed good for the *Hair*; and *Acaules*, *without Stems*; for in theſe Plants, what riſes out of the Ground is plainly a Leaf only: One of the Characters of a Stem or Trunk is to be alike on every Side; but in the Stalks of Ferns, there is manifeſtly a Front and Back, the former being flat and channelled, and the latter convex; which ſhews them to be Leaves.

the female Flowers diſtinct, and without any Piſtillum; and the Seeds, conſiſting only of a naked Corculum, without Cotyledon or Tunic. The Genera of this Order have been diſtinguiſhed by *Linnæus* according to the following Circumſtances, *viz.* The Antheræ, *with* or *without* a *Calyptra* *, placed on the *ſame* Plant as the female Floret, or on a *diſtinct* one; and the Female *aggregate* or *ſingle.* The Order contains ten Genera, viz. *Lycopodium*, *Porella*, *Sphagnum*, *Phaſcum*, *Fontinalis*, *Splachnum*, *Polytrichum*, *Mnium*, *Bryum* and *Hypnum*.

ORDER III. *ALGÆ*, *Flags*. The Plants comprehended under this Order have their Root, Stem, and Leaf all in one. The Characters of the Fructification of this Order are not yet known, excepting the few Deſcriptions given by *Michelius*. The Genera are fifteen, viz. *Jungermannia*, *Targionia*, *Marchantia*, *Blaſia*, *Riccia*, *Anthoceros*, *Lichen*, *Chara*, *Tremella*, *Fucus*, *Ulva*, *Conferva*, *Byſſus*, *Spongia*, *Lithoxylon*.

ORDER IV. *FUNGI*, *Muſhrooms*. The Genera of this Order are given by *Linnæus* after the Method of *Dillenius* †. The Fructification

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* Veil.

† *Linnæus* tells us, he preferred the Method of *Dillenius* for the Fungi to that of *Michelius*; becauſe it was plain to every one; whereas, that of *Michelius*, tho' that Author has thrown great Light upon this Tribe, required too nice an Inſpection.

tification being imperfectly known, no Characters can be aſſigned for this Order, farther than the Title, which is familiar to every one. The Genera are ten, viz. *Agaricus*, *Boletus*, *Hydnum*, *Phallus*, *Clathrus*, *Elvela*, *Peziza*, *Clavaria*, *Lycoperdon* and *Mucor*.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the APPENDIX.

BESIDES the twenty-four Claſſes explained in the preceding Chapters, *Linnæus* has in his *Genera plantarum* given an *Appendix*, which, in the *Ordo generum* prefixed to that Work, he calls the twenty-fifth Claſs. It is divided into *two* Orders, viz.

ORDER I. *PALMÆ*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have a *Spadix* and *Spatha*. This Order contains nine Genera, viz. *Chamærops*, *Boraſſus*, *Corypha*, *Cycas*, *Cocos*, *Phoenix*, *Areca*, *Elate* and *Caryota*.

ORDER II. *PLANTS*, comprehending ſuch as have been *imperfectly* deſcribed, and whoſe Fructification is not ſufficiently known to decide the Claſſes to which they belong. This Order contains thirteen Genera, viz. *Achras*, *Adanſonia*, *Broſſæa*, *Bucephalon*, *Fuchſia*, *Hippocratea*, *Hippomane*, *Hymenæa*, *Matthiola*, *Rheedia*, *Rumpſia*, *Trevia* and *Ximenia*.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of GENERIC *Diſtinctions.*

HAVING now gone through the Explanation of the Claſſes and Orders of the Syſtem, we come to the Diſtinctions of the Genera. Theſe, by the Theory of the ſexual Syſtem, are to be regulated by the Fructification only. The Parts of Fructification known to the earlier Botaniſts were few, and might be well thought inſufficient for diſtinguiſhing the vegetable Productions of Nature: They therefore had Recourſe to the Habit of Plants, and other Circumſtances; and by this Means a great Number of Genera were eſtabliſhed, which the new Syſtem is obliged to reject. Of theſe we ſhall give the Reader an ample Liſt of Inſtances in Chapter 31.

The Fructification being admitted as the only Foundation of the generic Diſtinctions, all Vegetables that *agree* in their Parts of Fructification are to be put together under one Genus; and all ſuch as *differ* in thoſe Parts are to be divided. The characteriſtic Mark of each Genus is to be fixed from the Number, Figure, Proportion and Situation of all the Parts: But as there are few Genera wherein all the Parts are conſtant in every one of the Species, we ought, wherever it is poſſible, to fix upon ſome one ſingle Circumſtance that is conſtant, and make it the *eſſential* Character. This in moſt Genera may be had: Thus the Eſſence of *Brunella*, *Torenia*, *Euphraſia*, *Alyſſum* and *Crambe* lies in the Denticles of the Stamina; that of *Curcuma*, *Chelone*, *Bignonia* and *Martynia* in a mutilate Stamen; the *Ranunculus* is diſtinguiſhed by its Nectarium, which is a Pore in the Claws of its Petals; *Hydrophyllum* by the ſame Part, which in that Genus is a cloſed Chink in the Laciniæ of the Corolla; and *Helleborus* and *Nigella* alſo, by their tubuloſe Nectaria; in *Pancratium* the Stamina are inſerted in the Nectarium, which diſtinguiſhes it from *Narciſſus*; in *Hyoſcyamus* there is a Covering to the Capſules, by which it is known from *Phyſalis*; the *Reſeda* has always a lateral Nectarium, but varies in its Corolla and Piſtillum; the *Campanula* has a quinquevalved Nectarium, but is inconſtant in the Corolla and Capſule; and laſtly, the *Iris* has a Stigma of ſingular Conſtruction, but varies in the Beard of its Corolla.

There is, however, no one Part of Fructification that can be relied on as a conſtant characteriſtic Mark for all Genera; it being found, that the Part which is conſtant in ſome Genera will be inconſtant in others: Thus in *Carica* the Flowers of the male Plant are monopetalous, and thoſe of the Female pentapetalous; in *Myrica* ſome ſpecies have naked Seeds, others Berries; in *Fraxinus* ſome have a naked Flower, and others a Corolla; in *Geranium* ſome have regular Corollæ, and others irregular; in *Linum* ſome are pentapetalous, others tetrapetalous; in *Aconitum* ſome are tricapſular, and others quinquecapſular; and in *Trifolium* ſome are monopetalous, others polypetalous, ſome monoſpermous, and others polyſpermous.

This Inconſtancy of particular Parts in many Genera has been another Source of Error amongſt the earlier Botaniſts; who have parted many Plants from their Congeners on this Account: Of theſe Miſtakes we ſhall give an ample Liſt in Chapter 32.

When the characteriſtic Mark of any Genus is wanting in any particular Species, we ſhould proceed with Caution, leſt we confound Genera that ſhould be diſtinguiſhed: For Want of this Caution, the *Erica* and *Andromeda* had been joined, but were parted afterwards on Account of the two Horns in the Antheræ of the *Erica*; the *Adonis* had been join'd to the *Ranunculus*, but was parted from it again, on obſerving that it wanted the nectariferous Pore; and the *Aloe* and *Agave* had been blended, till it was obſerved that in the latter the Stamina were inſerted in the Corolla, and not in the Receptacle.

When the characteriſtic Mark of any Genus is obſerved in ſome Species of another Genus near of Kin to it, a like Caution is again neceſſary on the other hand, leſt we ſhould multiply the Genera by parting Species that ſhould ſtand together: Thus we find, that in *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, *Rhodiola*, *Craſſula*, *Tillæa* and *Cotyledon*, the Nectaria adhere to the Baſe of the Piſtillum; in *Epilobium* and *Oenothera* the Calyx is tubuloſe; in *Meſpilus*, *Cratægus* and *Sorbus*, the Structure of the Flower is alike; and in both *Alnus* and *Betula*, there are three Florets on the Foliole of the Amentum *.

CHAP. XXX.

By what Parts of Fructification the GENUS *may with the moſt Certainty be determined.*

THE more conſtant any Part of the Fructification is found through the ſeveral Species of any Genus, the more it may be relied on with Certainty as a characteriſtic Mark for that Genus: Thus in *Hypecoum* the Nectarium is conſtant, but not the *Siliqua*; the *Convallaria* is conſtant in its *ſpotted Berry*, but not in its *Corolla*; the

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* The *Alnus* and *Betula* are joined by *Linnæus* under the Title of *Betula*. The reſt of theſe Inſtances he has kept ſeparate, notwithſtanding the Doubt raiſed here concerning the Propriety of diſtinguiſhing them.

Lobelia in its *Corolla*, but not in its *Fruit*; the *Caſſia* in its *Corolla*, but not in its *Siliqua*; and the *Verbena* in its *Calyx* and *Corolla*, but not in its *Stamina* and *Seeds*.

In ſome Genera one Part of the Fructification is found to be the moſt conſtant, and in others another; but there is no Part that is not liable ſometimes to a Variation: Thus we find the *Pericarpium* variable in *Impatiens*, *Campanula*, *Primula*, *Papaver*, *Ciſtus*, *Fumaria* and *Arbutus*; the *Calyx* in *Nymphæa* and *Cornus*; the *Corolla* in *Vaccinium*, *Convallaria*, *Andromeda*, *Gentiana* and *Linum*; and the *Seeds* in *Ranunculus* and *Aliſma*.

If the *Flowers* agree, but the *Fruits* differ, the Genus ought not to be parted: Thus in thoſe extenſive Genera, the *Caſſia*, *Hedyſarum*, *Sophora*, *Lavatera*, *Hibiſcus* and *Mimoſa*, ſo great a Number of Species have been ranged under the ſame Genus, on Account of the Conformity in the Flowers, tho' there is a Variation in the Fruit.

That the *Figure* of the *Flowers* is more certain than that of the *Fruit* appears from many Examples; as from *Campanula*, *Primula*, *Antirrhinum*, *Aliſma*, *Hibiſcus*, *Ciſtus*, &c. but the *Proportion* of the Parts is ſubject to very great Variation.

The *Number* of the Parts is more liable to Variation than their *Figure*, and is found ſometimes to vary even upon the ſame Plant;

as in *Ruta*, *Chryſoſplenium*, *Monotropa*, *Tetragonia*, *Euonymus*, *Philadelphus* and *Adoxa*; in the Flowers of all which the Number of the Parts varies from *five* to *four*: In theſe doubtful Caſes, the natural Number muſt be collected from the primary Flower; but in the Variations of the *Number* of the Parts, there is a proportional Affinity worth remarking. In *Flowers* the Stamina uſually vary from ten to eight, and from five to four; the Corolla and Calyx from five to four, and the whole Flower from four to three; and the *Fruit* alſo uſually varies from five to three, and from five to four.

The *Situation* of the Parts is the moſt conſtant, very rarely varying in the ſame Genus.

The *Regularity* of the *Petals* is not ſo much to be depended on as ſome former Botaniſts have * thought; for we ſee in *Geranium* the *European* Species have regular Corollæ, but the *African* ones irregular.

The *Nectarium* Nature has made of the greateſt Conſequence. This Part, which had not even a Name till *Linnæus* had diſtinguiſhed it, is a deciſive Mark in all the following Genera, viz. in *Orchis*, *Satyrium*, *Monotropa*, *Fumaria*, *Viola*, *Malpighia*, *Banniſteria*, *Adenanthera*, *Commelina*, *Laurus*, *Helxine*, *Dictamnus*, *Zygophyllum*, *Swertia*, *Li-*

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* *Rivinus* in particular.

lium, *Fritillaria*, *Hydrophyllum*, *Ranunculus*, *Hermannia*, *Berberis*, *Staphylea*, *Paſſiflora*, *Narciſſus*, *Pancratium*, *Mirabilis*, *Nerium*, *Stapelia*, *Aſclepias*, *Dioſma*, *Campanula*, *Plumbago*, *Hyacinthus*, *Rhododendrum*, *Cheiranthus*, *Sinapis*, *Kiggellaria*, *Clutia*, *Aquilegia*, *Nigella*, *Aconitum*, *Parnaſſia*, *Epimedium*, *Theobroma*, *Reſeda*, *Grewia*, *Helleborus*, *Iſopyrum*, *Tropæolum* and *Impatiens*.

The *Stamina* and *Calyx*, being leſs ſubject to Luxuriancy, are far more certain than the *Petals*.

The *Corolla* varies as to its Figure in many Genera; as in *Vaccinium*, *Pyrola*, *Andromeda*, *Nicotiana*, *Menyanthes*, *Primula*, *Veronica*, *Gentiana*, *Hyacinthus*, *Scabioſa* and *Narciſſus*. It varies alſo as to Number, being in *Ranunculus*, Pentapetalous in ſome Species, and Polypetalous in others; in *Helleborus* alſo, Pentapetalous and Polypetalous; in *Statice*, Pentapetalous and Monopetalous; and in *Fumaria*, Dipetalous and Tetrapetalous: And the Number is alſo ſometimes variable in the ſame Species; as is obſerved in *Carica* and *Jatropha*.

The Structure of the *Pericarpium* was formerly thought to be of great Conſequence in determining the Genera; but there are Examples without Number that demonſtrate the contrary. There are a great many Genera that have been eſtabliſhed on Diſtinctions in the Pericarpium, and that are now rejected; of theſe we ſhall give an ample Liſt in Chap. 33.

The Characters of *luxuriant* Flowers, whether *Eunuchs* * or *Mutilate*, cannot be allowed any Place in determining the Genera; for in full Flowers no Number of Petals can be aſſigned, and the Stamina are generally wanting, the Number of which makes a Part of the generic Character; and in mutilate Flowers, as in ſome Species of *Campanula*, *Ipomoea* and *Ruellia*, the Corolla would be excluded from the Deſcription, contrary to the Nature of the other Species of the Genus. But as the Calyx † in full Flowers is ſcarce ever altered, it may detect the Genus; and the loweſt Series of Petals in polypetalous Corollæ remaining the ſame in reſpect to Number, the Genus may alſo be often known by that Character; as in *Papaver*, *Nigella* and *Roſa*.

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* *Eunuchs* are ſuch as have loſt the Stamina, which is the Caſe of full Flowers. *Mutilate* are thoſe that are incomplete, wanting the Corolla or Perianthium.

† Some Syſtematiſts have diſtributed the whole Body of Vegetables by the Differences of the *Calyx*; and in ſuch Syſtems the full Flowers, as our Author obſerves, are more eaſily referred to their proper Genus than in his own, the Calyx not being ſubject to Luxuriancy: Inſtances of this are in *Hepatica*, *Ranunculus* and *Alcea*.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the GENERA, *rejected by the ſexual Syſtem, as not eſtabliſhed on the Fructification.*

WE have obſerved in Chap. 29. that the earlier Botaniſts had admitted many Genera, on Diſtinctions that were not grounded on the Parts of Fructification, but on the Habit of Plants, and on other Circumſtances which are now conſidered as ſpecific Diſtinctions only: Of theſe we ſhall here give an ample Liſt. The Reader will take Notice, that under the Firſt Column are ranged the Genera that are aboliſhed; and over againſt them, in the Second, the Genus to which they are ſeverally to be referred *, with the ſpecific Difference that had given Occaſion to the falſe Diſtinction.

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* The Names and the generic Arrangement of Vegetables having undergone many Alterations during the Progreſs of the Improvements made in the Science, the new Genera, to which theſe falſe ones are referred in this and the following Liſts, do not all ſtand under the Titles given to them in the later Editions of the Works of *Linnæus*: Where this happens, we ſhall explain it by a Note, chuſing that Method rather than to alter the Liſts themſelves, which we have taken from the *Philoſophia Botanica.*

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA
Limodorum	*Orchis*, with a fibroſe Root.
Biſtorta	*Polygonum*, with a fleſhy Root.
Rapa	*Braſſica*, with a gibboſe Root.
Siſarum	*Sium*, with a tuberoſe Root.
Hermodactylus	*Iris*, with a tuberoſe Root.
Siſyrinchium	*Iris*, with a double Bulb, one over the other.
Xiphium	*Iris*, with a tunicated Bulb.
Lilio Fritillaria	*Fritillaria*, with a ſquamoſe Bulb
Meſomora	*Cornus*, with an herbaceous Stem.
Anacampſeros	*Sedum*, with an erect Stem.
Pſyllium	*Plantago*, with a branching Stem.
Bellis Leucanthemum	*Bellis*, with a leafy Stem.
Piloſella	*Hieracium*, with a naked Stem.
Suber	*Quercus*, with a fungous Bark.
Larix	*Abies* *, with faſciculate Leaves.
Geniſtella	*Geniſta*, with jointed Leaves.
Potamopithys	*Alſinaſtrum* †, with Leaves not ſtarry.
Lupinaſter	*Trifolium*, with digitate Leaves.
Dracunculus	*Arum*, with pedate Leaves.
Trichomanes	*Aſplenium*, with pinnate Leaves.
Clymenum	*Lathyrus*, with pinnate Leaves.
Muſcoides	*Jungermannia*, with Leaves many times imbricate.
Lentiſcus	*Terebinthus* ‡, with no odd foliole to the Leaves.
Faba	*Vicia*, with Leaves that have no Cirrhus.
Cytiſogeniſta	*Spartium*, with Leaves ſimple and triple.
Colocaſia	*Arum*, with Leaves not Ear-ſhaped.
Cirſium	*Carduus*, with Leaves without Thorns.
Coronopus	*Cochlearia*, with a pinnatifid Leaf.
Coronopus	*Plantago*, with dentate Leaves.
Ilex	*Quercus*, with denticulate Leaves.
Scorzoneroides	*Scorzonera*, with dentate Leaves.

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* Now *Pinus*. † Now *Elatine*. ‡ Now *Piſtacia*.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Anguria	*Cucurbita*, with multifid Leaves.
Alcea *	*Malva*, with multifid Leaves.
Millefolium	*Ptarmica*, with Leaves minutely divided.
Cicutaria	*Liguſticum*, with a Cicuta Leaf.
Cedrus	*Juniperus*, with a Cypreſs Leaf.
Ranunculoides	*Ranunculus*, with capillary Leaves.
Alhagi	*Hedyſarum*, with ſimple Leaves.
Niſſolia	*Lathyrus*, with ſimple Leaves.
Marſilea	*Jungermannia*, with ſimple Leaves.
Balſamita	*Tanacetum*, with undivided Leaves.
Cepa	*Allium*, with fiſtulous Leaves.
Aphaca	*Lathyrus*, with no Leaves but Stipulæ only.
Mimoſa	*Acacia* †, with ſenſitive Leaves.
Oxyoides	*Oxalis*, with ſenſitive winged Leaves.
Aurantium	*Citrus*, with cordate Petioles ‡.
Calamintha	*Meliſſa*, with branching Peduncles ‖.
Cotinus	*Rhus*, with woolly Peduncles.
Virga Sanguinea	*Cornus*, with a naked Cyme.
Corona Imperialis	*Fritillaria*, with a Head of Leaves on the Racemus.
Stæchas	*Lavandula*, with Bracteæ on the Spike.
Carex	*Cyperoides* §, with androgynous Spikes.
Chamæpithys	*Teucrium*, with ſparſed Leaves.
Acinos	*Thymus*, with ſparſed Leaves.
Limonium	*Statice*, with ſparſed Leaves.
Chamædrys	*Teucrium*, with verticillate Leaves.
Thymbra	*Satureia*, with ſparſed Leaves.
Volubilis	*Ipomoea*, with Flowers in Heads.
Polium	*Teucrium*, with cymoſe Flowers.

---

* *Alcea* is ſtill the Title of a Genus, though of a different one, being applied to the *Malva Roſea*, or *Holyoke*.

† *Mimoſa* is now the Title of the whole Genus, including the *Acacias*.

‡ Footſtalks of the Leaves.

‖ Footſtalks of the Flowers.

§ *Carex* is now the Title of the Genus.

Caſtanea

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Caſtanea	*Fagus*, with Flowers in Spikes.
Fagopyrum	*Polygonum*, with ſpiked Flowers, and a fibroſe Root.
Majorana	*Origanum*, with rounder Spikes of Flowers.
Malus	*Pyrus*, with a diſtinct Face.
Cydonia	*Pyrus*, with a diſtinct Face.
Armeniaca	*Prunus*, with a diſtinct Face.
Ceraſus	*Prunus*, with a diſtinct Face.
Lauro-Ceraſus	*Prunus*, with a diſtinct Face.
Limon	*Citrus*, with a diſtinct Face.
Napus	*Braſſica*, with a diſtinct Face.
Abſinthium	*Artemiſia*, with the outward Face diſtinct
Abrotanum	*Artemiſia*, with the outward Face diſtinct
Bellidiaſtrum	*Doronicum*, with a diſtinct Habit.
Euphorbia	*Tithymalus**, with the Habit not branching.
Uſnea	*Lichen*, with the Habit capillary.
Coralloides	*Lichen*, with the Habit cauleſcent.
Clavaria	*Coralloides* †, with the Habit not branching.
Tuber	*Lycoperdon*, with a more ſolid Subſtance.
Fungoides	*Elvela*, with a Subſtance ſmooth on both Sides.
Lycoperdoides	*Lycoperdon*, with a cellular Subſtance.
Amanita.	*Agaricus*, with the Pileus on a Stipes.
Phallus	*Boletus*, with a Volva at the Baſe of the Stipes.
Phalloboletus	*Boletus*, with a Pileus not cloſed in the Sides.
Polyporus	*Boletus*, with Pores not to be diſtinguiſhed.
Erinaceus	*Ulex*, thick ſet with Spines.
Thyſſelinum	*Selinum*, with a milky Juice.
Moly	*Allium*, with a ſweet Scent
Acetoſa	*Lapathum* ‡, with an acid Taſte.
Colocynthis	*Anguria* ‖, with a bitter Fruit.

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* Euphorbia is now the Title of the Genus. † Now Clavaria. ‡ Now Rumex. ‖ Now Cucumis.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the GENERA *rejected by the Syſtem, as grounded on the Variations of ſome Parts only of the Fructification.*

IT has been obſerved in Chapter 29, that there are few Genera, wherein all the Parts of Fructification are conſtant in every Species; and that this Inconſtancy of particular Parts had been another Source of Error in former Botaniſts: We ſhall here give a Liſt of theſe Miſtakes, referring the old Genera to their new Titles, in the ſame manner as we did thoſe in the Liſt given in the preceding Chapter.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Ariſarum	*Arum*, with a hooded Spatha.
Aſteriſcus	*Buphthalmum*, with a ſtarry leafy Calyx.
Silybum	*Carduus*, with a thorny Calyx.
Moldavica	*Dracocephalum*, with the Calyx gibbous and bilabiate.
Tithymaloides	*Euphorbia*, with the Calyx gibbous and irregular.
Trionum	*Hibiſcus*, with an inflate Calyx.
Ficaria	*Ranunculus*, with a triphyllous Calyx and polypetalous.
Iva	*Teucrium*, with a gibbous Calyx.
Lunularia	*Marchantia*, with the common Calyx quadrifid.
Leucanthemum	*Chryſanthemum*, with the Squamæ of the Calyx narrow.
Cardiaca	*Leonurus**, with a quinquedentate Calyx

---

* The ſcarlet *Leonurus* of the Cape is removed to the Genus *Phlomis*, on Account of its wanting the ſhining Points on the Antheræ; but the Title *Leonurus* is nevertheleſs applied to the *Cardiaca*.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Paronychia	*Herniaria*, with the Leaves of the Calyx hooded.
Pſeudo-Dictamnus	*Marrubium*, with a Funnel-ſhaped Calyx.
Anemone-Ranunculus	*Anemonoides* *, with a pentapetalous Corolla.
Linaria	*Antirrhinum*, with a tail'd Corolla.
Valerianoides	*Valeriana*, with a tail'd Corolla.
Bromelia	*Ananas* †, with a tripetalous Corolla.
Opuntia	*Melocactus*‡, with a polypetalous Corolla.
Glaucium	*Chelidonium*, with a roſaceous Coralla.
Polygonatum	*Lil. Convallium* ‖, with a tubuloſe Corolla.
Centaurium minus	*Gentiana*, with a Funnel-ſhaped Corolla.
Liliaſtrum	*Hemerocallis*, with a hexapetalous Corolla.
Borbonia	*Laurus*, with a pentaphylloideous Calyx
Benjoe	*Laurus*, with an octofid Corolla.
Auricula Urſi	*Primula*, with an hypocrateriform Corolla.
Triphylloides	*Trifolium*, with a monopetalous Corolla
Oxycoccus	*Vaccinium*, with a tetrapetalous Corolla.
Bonarota.	*Veronica*, with a tubuloſe Corolla.
Zannonia	*Commelina*, with a tripetalous Corolla.
Borraginoides	*Borrago*, with an infundibuliform Corolla.
Horminum	*Salvia*, with a galeate Galea, and a concave Beard.
Sclarea	*Salvia*, with a falcate Galea, and a concave Beard.
Phelypæa	*Clandeſtina* §, with the Galea of the Corolla bifid.

---

* Now *Anemone*. † *Bromelia* is now the Title of the Genus. ‡ Now *Cactus*. ‖ Now *Convallaria*. § Now *Lathræa*.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Murucuja	*Paſſiflora*, with an undivided Nectarium.
Sherardia [*]	*Verbena*, with two Stamina.
Stellaris	*Ornithogalum*, with Stamina that are not flat.
Porrum,	*Allium*, with trifid Stamina.
Dodonæa,	*Ilex*, with a trifid Flower.
Hypociſtis,	*Aſarum*, with a quadrifid Flower.
Radiola,	*Linum*, with a quadrifid Flower.
Unifolium,	*Convallaria*, with a quadrifid Flower.
Bernhardia,	*Croton*, with dioecious Flowers.
Petaſites,	*Tuſſilago*, with faſciculate Flowers.
Ananthocyclus,	*Cotula*, with floſculoſe Flowers.
Ceratocephalus,	*Bidens*, with radiate Flowers.
Doria	*Solidago*, with few Florets in the Radius.
Medium	*Campanula*, with Fruit quinquelocular.
Speculum Veneris,	*Campanula*, with ſiliquoſe Fruit.
Cornucopioides,	*Valeriana*, with an irregular Flower.
Limonioides,	*Statice*, with a monopetalous Flower.
Viſcaria,	*Silene*, with a quinquelocular Fruit.
Tetragonolobus,	*Lotus*, with an angular Fruit.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the GENERA, *rejected by the Syſtem, as grounded on a Difference in the Fruit only.*

IT has been obſerved in Chap. 30, that a great many Genera had been eſtabliſhed on Account of Differences in the Pericarpium, but that they have ſince been aboliſhed: Of theſe the following is a Liſt; in which, as in the preceding Liſts, it will appear where they are now ranged.

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[*] The Title *Sherardia* is ſtill in Uſe, but is applied to another Genus.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Clandeſtina	*Anblatum* *, with an elaſtic Fruit.
Trollius †	*Helleborus*, with a multicapſular Fruit.
Seſamoides	*Reſeda*, with a multicapſular Fruit.
Lycoperſicon	*Solanum*, with a multicapſular Fruit.
Aſcyrum ‡	*Hypericum*, with a quinquecapſular Fruit
Dortmanna	*Rapuntium* ‖, with a bilocular Fruit.
Helianthemum	*Ciſtus*, with an unilocular Fruit.
Androſæmum	*Hypericum*, with an unilocular Fruit.
Pavia	*Eſculus*, with an unilocular Fruit.
Aſarina	*Antirrhinum*, with multivalvular Fruit.
Elatine	*Antirrhinum*, with the Fruit burſting on the Side.
Nelumbo	*Nymphæa*, with the Fruit perforate at the Top.
Raphaniſtrum	*Raphanus*, with articulate Fruit.
Cakile	*Bunias*, with articulate Fruit.
Ulmaria	*Filipendula* §, with twiſted Fruit.
Perſica	*Amygdalus*, with a ſucculent Fruit.
Caſſia	*Senna* **, with a ſucculent Fruit.
Inga	*Acacia* ††, with a ſucculent Fruit.
Malvaviſcus	*Hibiſcus*, with a ſucculent Fruit.
Lobelia	*Rapuntium* *, with a drupaceous Fruit.
Pereſkia	*Cactus*, with a leafy Fruit.

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* Now *Lathræa*.

† *Trollius* and *Helleborus* are parted again.

‡ The Title *Aſcyrum* is ſtill in Uſe for another Genus.

‖ Now *Lobelia*. § Now *Spiræa*.

** *Caſſia* is now the Title of the Genus, which includes the *Caſſia Fiſtula*, and many other Species; but the *Caſſia Lignea* of *Sumatra*, whoſe Bark ſo nearly reſembles that of the *Cinnamomum*, is a *Laurus*, as is the *Cinnamomum* alſo; and the two Plants are by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame.

†† Now *Mimoſa*.

* *Lobelia* is now the Title of the Genus.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Sabina	*Juniperus*, with a warted Fruit.
Bihai	*Muſa*, with a triſpermous Fruit.
Alaternus	*Rhamnus*, with a triſpermous Fruit.
Frangula	*Rhamnus*, with a diſpermous Fruit.
Dracunculus	*Hæmanthus*, with monoſpermous Fruit.
Onobrychis	*Hedyſarum*, with monoſpermous Fruit.
Malvinda	*Abutilon* *, with a Fruit not inflate.
Cyſticapnos	*Fumaria*, with an inflate Fruit.
Impatiens	*Balſamina* †, with an attenuate Fruit.
Guazuma	*Cacao* ‡, with a reticulate Fruit.
Paliurus	*Rhamnus*, with a Shield-ſhaped Fruit.
Aliſma	*Damaſonium* ‖, with a Fruit not corniculate.
Securidaca §	*Coronilla*, with Faulchion-ſhap'd Fruit.
Melo	*Cucumis*, with an ovate Fruit.
Melopepo	*Cucurbita*, with a ſulcate Fruit.
Rapiſtrum	*Crambe*, with a Fruit that does not open.
Radicula	*Siſymbrium*, with a ſiliculoſe Fruit.
Blattaria	*Verbaſcum*, with a rounder Fruit.
Perſea	*Laurus*, with a Fruit that is berried on every Side.
Cururi	*Seriana* *†, with a Fruit that bears Seeds at the Top.
Burſa paſtoris	*Thlaſpi*, with a Fruit that has no Margin.
Naſturtium	*Lepidium*, with a Margin to the Fruit.
Valerianella	*Valeriana*, with a Fruit not pappoſe.
Anemonoides	*Anemone*, with naked Seeds.
Eupatoriophalacrum	*Verbeſina*, with naked Seeds.
Leontodontoides	*Hyoſeris*, with Seeds almoſt naked.

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* Now *Sida*.

† *Impatiens* is now the Title of the Genus.

‡ Now *Theobroma*.

‖ *Aliſma* is now the Title of the Genus.

§ *Securidaca* is ſtill a Title, but of a different Genus.

*† Now *Paullinia*.

Attractylis

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Attractylis *	*Carthamus*, with an obſolete Crown to the Seeds.
Carthamoides	*Carthamus*, with pappoſe Seeds.
Zazintha	*Lapſana*, with pappoſe Seeds.
Alypum	*Globularia*, with pappoſe Seeds.
Xeranthemoides	*Xeranthemum*, with a feather'd Pappus.
Aſteropterus	*Aſter*, with a feather'd Pappus.
Acarna	*Cnicus*, with a feather'd Pappus.
Achyrophorus	*Hypochæris*, with a feather'd Pappus.
Carlinoides	*Carlina*, with an obſolete Pappus.
Viticella	*Clematis*, with tail'd Seeds.
Nymphoides	*Menyanthes*, with an Arillus to the Seed.
Karatas	*Bromelia*, with no Arillus to the Seed.
Tragopogonoides	*Tragopogon*, with bent Seeds.
Tinus	*Viburnum*, with Pear-ſhap'd Seeds.
Opulus	*Viburnum*, with Heart-ſhap'd Seeds.
Perſicaria	*Polygonum*, with triangular Seeds.
Emerus	*Coronilla*, with cylindrical Seeds.
Foeniculum	*Anethum*, with thick Seeds.
Lens	*Cicer*, with Lens-ſhaped Seeds.
Pepo	*Cucurbita*, with Seeds not emarginate.
Falcaria	*Sium*, with ſlender Seeds.
Cerinthoides	*Cerinthe*, with four diſtinct Seeds.
Blæria.	*Sherardia*, with echinate Seeds.

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* *Attractylis* is ſtill a Title, but applied to another Genus.

AN INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY, &c.

PART the Third.

CHAP. I.

Of VEGETABLES, *and their Parts.*

VEGETABLES are diviſible into the ſeven Families or Tribes following *, *viz.*

1. *FUNGI, Muſhrooms.*

2. *ALGÆ, Flags*; whoſe Root, Leaf, and Stem are all in one.

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* This natural Diviſion of Vegetables into ſeven Tribes being given in the *Philoſophia Botanica*, we were unwilling to

3. *MUSCI*, *Moſſes*; whoſe Antheræ have no Filaments, and are placed at a Diſtance from the female Flower, and whoſe Seeds alſo want their proper Tunic and Cotyledons.

4. *FILICES*, *Ferns*; whoſe Fructification is on the Back of the *Frondes* *.

5. *GRAMINA*, *Graſſes* †; which have ſimple Leaves, a jointed Culm or Stem, a glumoſe Calyx, and a ſingle Seed.

6. *PALMÆ*, *Palms*; which have ſimple Stems that are *Frondoſe* ‡ at the Summit, and have their Fructifications on a Spadix iſſuing from a Spatha.

7. *PLANTS*; which include all that do not enter into any of the other Diviſions. Theſe are,

Herbaceous, when they die down to the Root every Year; for in the perennial Kinds, the Buds are all produced on the Root below the Surface of the Ground.

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to omit it; but it is neceſſary to give the Reader a Caution, leſt he confound it with the artificial or ſyſtematic Diſtribution of Plants explained in the ſecond Part of this Work; the Diviſion here given is drawn from a Conſideration of the whole Vegetable; whereas the ſyſtematic or artificial Diſtribution into twenty-four Claſſes is grounded on the Fructification only.

* *Leaves* of the Ferns and Palms ſo called; ſee the Explanation of the Term *Frons* in Chap. 4.

† This Tribe includes the various Sorts of Corn as well as the Graſſes.

‡ See the Term *Frons*, explained in Chap. 4.

Shrubs, when their Stems come up *without* Buds *.

Trees, when their Stems come up *with* Buds.

Vegetables are each primarily diviſible into, 1. The *Root*. 2. The *Herb* or Plant itſelf. 3. The *Fructification*. Of theſe the laſt has been already treated of in the firſt Book: The two others, upon which the ſpecific Differences of Vegetables more immediately depend, come now under Conſideration, and will be the ſubject Matter of the enſuing Chapters †.

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* Nature has put no Limits between a Tree and a Shrub, which is only a vulgar Diſtinction. This *Linnæus* acknowledges; and argues, that his own Diſtinction, though he thinks it the beſt, is nevertheleſs exceptionable; inaſmuch as there are ſeldom any Buds upon the large Trees in *India*; all which muſt therefore by this Definition, notwithſtanding their great Height, be rank'd with Shrubs.

† It may not be improper here to obviate an Objection that may be made to the Method purſued in this Work. It may be aſked, If the Matter of this third Part would not have ſtood more properly in the firſt. In anſwer to this it is admitted, that the Order of Nature would thereby have been more directly followed: But the Deſign of this Work was not ſo much to follow the Order of Nature, as to explain the Syſtem of *Linnæus*; and as the Claſſes, Orders and Genera which come firſt in the Syſtem are grounded on the Fructification, the Beginning with that Part of the Vegetable was indiſpenſably neceſſary.

CHAP. II.

Of ROOTS.

THE ROOT (whoſe Office is to draw up Nouriſhment, and which alſo produces the Herb with its Fructification) conſiſts of two Parts, *viz. Caudex*, the *Stock* or Body of the Root, and *Radicula*, the *Radicle* or little Root.

CAUDEX, the *Body* of the Root both aſcends and deſcends.

The aſcending Caudex raiſes itſelf gradually above Ground, ſerving often as a Trunk, and produces the Herb or Plant *.

The deſcending Caudex ſtrikes gradually downward into the Ground, and puts forth Radicles. It has been diſtinguiſhed according to its various Structure into

Perpendicular, when it runs directly downwards.

Horizontal, when it extends itſelf tranſverſly under the Earth.

Simple, when it has no Subdiviſions.

---

* *Linnæus* infers from hence, that all Trees and Shrubs are to be conſidered as Roots above Ground; and that this is the Reaſon that Trees, when inverted, put forth Leaves from the deſcending Stem, and Roots from the aſcending.

Ramoſe, branching; when it is divided into lateral Branches.

Fuſiform, Spindle-ſhaped; when it is oblong, thick and tapering, as in *Daucus* and *Paſtinaca.*

Tuberoſe, knobbed; when it conſiſts of roundiſh Bodies collected into a Faſcicle or Bunch; as in *Pæonia, Hemerocallis, Helianthus, Solanum* and *Filipendula.*

Repent, creeping; when it runs out to a Diſtance, and puts forth Radicles from Space to Space.

Fibroſe, when it conſiſts only of fibroſe Radicles.

Præmorſe, bitten off; when the lower Part is truncate, and the Termination not tapering; as in *Scabioſa, Plantago* and *Valeriana.*

RADICULA, the *Radicle*, is the fibroſe Part of the Root, which terminates the deſcending Caudex, and enables the Root to draw Nouriſhment for the Support of the Vegetable.

CHAP. III.

Of the HERB.

THE HERB is a Part of the Vegetable ariſing from the Root, and terminated by the Fructification. It comprehends,

1. The *TRUNK,* which ſerves to multiply the Herb, and leads immediately from the Root to the Fructification. It is cloathed with the Leaves, and terminated by the Fructification. See Chap. 4.

2. The *LEAVES,* whoſe Office is to tranſpire and attract like the Lungs in Animals, and to afford Shade. See Chap. 5, 6, 7.

3. The *FULCRA, Props;* which ſerve as Stays to ſtrengthen the Plant; but may however be taken off without deſtroying it. See Chap. 8.

4. The *HYBERNACULA, Winterings* *; each of which is a Compendium of the Herb upon its Root before it begins to grow. See Chap. 9.

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* Theſe are the Bulbs and Buds.

CHAP. IV.

Of the TRUNK.

TRUNCUS, the *Trunk*, is that which produces the Leaves and Fructification: It is of ſeven kinds, *viz. Caulis*, *Culmus*, *Scapus*, *Pedunculus*, *Petiolus*, *Frons* and *Stipes*.

1. *CAULIS*, a *Stem*, is the proper Trunk of the Herb, and ſerves to elevate the Leaves and Fructification: It is either *Simple* or *Compound*.

SIMPLE Stems are ſuch as procede in a continued Series towards their Summits: And theſe may be, *integri*, *entire*; or *ramoſe*, *branchy*.

Integri, *entire*; when they are moſt ſimple, having ſcarce any Branches. Theſe may be,

Nudi, *naked*; when they are deſtitute of Leaves; as in *Euphorbia*, *Cactus*, *Stapelia*, *Ephedra* and *Cuſcuta*.

Foliate, *leafy*; when they are furniſhed with Leaves.

Flexuoſe, *bending* different Ways, when the Direction of the Stem changes at every joint; as in *Ptelea*.

Volubiles, *twining*; when they aſcend ſpirally by the Branch of ſome other Plant: Theſe wind either to the left, according to the Motion of the Sun (as it is commonly phraſed) as in *Humulus*, *Helxine*, *Lonicera* and *Tamus*;

Tamus; or to the right, contrary to the Sun's Motion; as in *Convolvulus*, *Baſella*, *Phaſeolus*, *Cynanche*, *Euphorbia* and *Eupatorium*.

Reclinate, *reclined*; when they bend in an Arch towards the Earth.

Procumbent, *lying upon the Ground*; when their Direction is horizontal.

Repent, *creeping*; when by lying upon the Ground they put forth Roots at certain Intervals; as in *Hedera* and *Bignonia*.

Sarmentoſe *; when they are Repent and Subnude †.

Paraſitic ‡; when they grow not out of the Ground, but on ſome other Plant.

Teretes, *round*; when they are Cylindric.

Ancipites, *double-edged*; when they have two oppoſite Angles; and alſo *Digonous*, *Trigonous*, *Tetragonous*, *Pentagonous*, *Polygonous*, having *two*, *three*, *four*, *five*, or *many* Angles, which are all Species of Ancipites; alſo,

Triquetrous, *Three-ſquare*; when they have three plane Sides; and,

Triangular, *Quadrangular*, *Quinquangular*, *Multangular*; when they have *three*, *four*, *five*, or *many* Sides or Angles.

Sulcate, *furrow'd*; when they are cut in with broad and deep Grooves or Channels.

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* From *Sarmentum*, *a long Shoot*, ſuch as thoſe of a Vine.

† Almoſt naked or bare of Leaves.

‡ Supporting themſelves on others like Paraſites.

Striate, ſtreaked; when they are marked with very thin hollow Lines.

Glabri, ſmooth; when they have a ſmooth Surface.

Villoſe, hairy or *ſhaggy*; when there is a Down of ſoft Hairs upon them.

Scabrous, rough; when they are covered with little projecting Points.

Hiſpid *; when they are covered with ſtiff Briſtles.

Ramoſe, branchy; when they are furniſhed with lateral Branches: And theſe are,

Aſcending; when the Branches incline upwards.

Diffuſe; when the Branches are ſpreading.

Diſtich, in *two Rows*; when the Branches are produced in a horizontal Situation.

Brachiate, having *Arms*; when the Branches are oppoſite, and each Pair is croſſed by the Pair next above or below it.

Ramoſiſſimi, very branchy; when the Branches are many, and without Order.

Fulcrate, propt; when their Branches deſcend to the Root; as in *Ficus*.

Proliferous; when they ſend forth Branches only from the Center of the Apex; as in *Pinus*.

The reſt as in *entire* Stems.

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* The Word expreſſes a greater Degree of Roughneſs.

COMPOUND Stems, are ſuch as are ſubdivided into Ramuli, ſmall Branches, and diminiſh as they aſcend. Theſe are either,

Dichotomous, forked; when the Diviſion is always in two Parts.

Subdivided; when they are divided into Branches irregularly or without Order; or,

Articulate, jointed; when they are diſtinguiſhed from Space to Space by Knots or Joints; as in *Piper*.

2. *CULMUS*, a *Straw*, is the proper Stem or Trunk of a Graſs, and ſerves to elevate and ſupport both the Leaves and the Fructification: It admits of moſt of the Diſtinctions already given for a Caulis or Stem; beſides which it may be either,

Enodis, without Knots; when it is continuous, and not intercepted by Joints.

Articulate, jointed; when it is connected by various Joints.

Squamoſe, ſcaly; when it is covered with imbricate Scales.

3. *SCAPUS, a Stalk*, is an *univerſal* Trunk, raiſing the Fructification but not the Leaves; as in *Narciſſus*, *Pyrola*, *Convallaria* and *Hyacinthus*.

4. A *PEDUNCLE*, or *Footſtalk* of a *Flower*, is a *partial* Trunk, raiſing the Fructification but not the Leaves.

Pedicellus, is a *partial Peduncle*.

The Determination of Peduncles reſpects *Place* and *Manner*.

Determination in reſpect to *Place*, ſhews where the Baſe of the Peduncle is inſerted into the Plant: And in this reſpect Peduncles are,

Radical, belonging to the *Root*; when they come out immediately from the Root.

Cauline, belonging to the Stem; when they are placed on the Stem.

Rameous, belonging to the *Branches*; when they come out upon the Branches.

Axillary *, coming out from the Wings; that is, either between the Leaf and the Stem, or between the Branch and the Stem.

Terminal, when they *terminate* the Branches or Stem.

Solitary, when there comes out but *one* from the ſame Place.

Sparſed, *ſcattered*; when they are numerous, and come out without Order.

Determination in reſpect to *Manner*, ſhews how the Flowers are born and connected on the Summits of the Peduncles: And in this reſpect Peduncles have the following Variations.

Uniflorous, *Biflorous*, *Triflorous*, or *Multiflorous* Peduncles, are ſuch as bear *one*, *two*, *three*, or *many* Flowers, according to the Number of the Fructifications on a ſingle Peduncle.

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* From *Axilla*, an Arm-pit.

Faſciculus, a *Bunch*, is a Collection of Flowers that are erect, parallel, faſtigiate [*], and cloſe to one another; as in *Dianthus barbatus* [†].

Capitulum, a little Head, is compoſed of a Number of Flowers collected almoſt into a globular Form; as in *Gomphræna.*

Spica, a Spike, has ſeſſile Flowers that are alternate and diſperſed about a common Peduncle that is ſimple. It is called *Spica ſecunda*, a *ſingle-rowed Spike,* when the Flowers are all turned *one* Way: And *Spica diſticha*, a *double-rowed Spike,* when the Flowers ſtand *two* Ways.

A *Corymbus* [‡], is a kind of Spike, the Flowers of which have each its proper *Pedicellus* [||], or *partial Footſtalk,* raiſed to a proportional Height; as in *Spiræa opulifolia* and *Ledum.*

A *Panicle*, is a Fructification diſperſed on Peduncles variouſly ſubdivided. It is a *Diffuſe* Panicle, when the Pedicelli are *divaricate, ſpreading aſunder*; and a *Coarctate* or

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[*] Forming a flat or even Surface.

[†] Sweet William.

[‡] *Corymbus*, in its ancient and proper Signification, meant a Bunch of Ivy Berries: But it is now uſed as a botanical Term, for all Fructifications that are produced in the ſame manner.

[||] In the *Philoſophia Botanica* it is not *Pedicellus*, but *Petiolus*; which ſeems to be a Miſtake, this Term being applied to Leaves only.

confined one, when they ſtand cloſe to each other.

A *Thyrſus*, is a Panicle contracted into an ovate Form; as in *Syringa* and *Petaſites*.

A *Racemus* * conſiſts of a Peduncle that has ſhort lateral Branches; as in *Vitis* and *Ribes*.

Verticillus, a *Whorl*, expreſſes a Number of Flowers that are ſubſeſſile †, and are produced in Rings round the Stems.

5. A *PETIOLE*, or *Footſtalk of a Leaf*, is a Species of Trunk that faſtens the Leaves but not the Fructification; which Circumſtance diſtinguiſhes it from a Peduncle, which is the Footſtalk of a Flower, as has been explained above. There are ſome Caſes where the Fructification and Leaves are born on the ſame Footſtalks; as in *Turnera* and *Hibiſcus*; but theſe Inſtances are very rare.

6. *FRONS* ‡, is a Species of Trunk compoſed of a Branch and Leaf blended together; and is frequently united with the Fructification; it belongs properly to the *Palms* and *Filices*.

7. *STIPES* ‖, is uſed to expreſs the Baſe

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* *Racemus*, anciently ſignified a Bunch of Grapes.

† With no Footſtalks, or with very ſhort ones.

‡ There is no Expreſſion anſwerable to this Term in our Language. See the Note at Page 61.

‖ The Word in its proper Signification means a Trunk or Stock of any Plant. But the Senſe in which the Term or Trunk of a *Frons*, and is applied only to the *Palms*, *Filices* and *Fungi*.

CHAP. V.

Of SIMPLE *Leaves*.

LEAVES are to be conſidered in three Reſpects, *viz.* 1. as *Simple.* 2. *Compound.* 3. *Determinate.* We ſhall in this Chapter treat only of the Simple.

SIMPLE Leaves are ſuch as have only a ſingle Leaf on a Petiole. They differ in reſpect to *Circumſcription*, *Angles*, *Sinus*, *Apices*, *Margin*, *Superficies* and *Subſtance*.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION conſiders the Form of the Circumference of Leaves where there are no Angles or Sinuations: In which reſpect Leaves are,

Orbiculate, *round*; when the longitudinal and tranverſe Diameters are equal, and the Circumference circular.

Subrotund, *roundiſh*; when the Figure is nearly orbiculate.

Ovate, *Egg-ſhaped*; when the longitudinal Diameter excedes the tranſverſe; and the

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Term is received in Botany is as here explained: It is uſed alſo to expreſs the Thread or fine Trunk that ſupports the Pappus in downy Seeds. See Part 1. Chap. 7.

Baſe is circumſcribed with the Segment of a Circle, but the Apex is narrower.

Oval, or *Elliptic*; when the longitudinal Diameter excedes the tranſverſe, and the Circumſcription of both upper and lower Extremity is narrower than the Segment of a Circle.

Parabolic, in the Form of a *Parabola* *; when the longitudinal Diameter excedes the tranſverſe, and the Figure contracting from the Baſe upwards becomes *Semiovate*, *half Egg-ſhaped*.

Spatulate, reſembling a *Spatula* †; when the Figure is roundiſh, but lengthened out by the Addition of a linear Baſe that is narrower.

Cuneiform, *Wedge-ſhaped*; when the longitudinal Diameter excedes the tranſverſe, and the Figure gradually contracts downwards.

Oblong, when the longitudinal Diameter is twice, thrice, *&c.* the Length of the tranſverſe, and the Circumſcription of each of the Extremities is narrower than the Segment of a Circle.

ANGLES are the prominent Parts of an horizontal Leaf. In reſpect to theſe, a Leaf is,

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* A geometric Curve ſo called.

† A Surgeon's Inſtrument ſo called.

Lanceolate, Spear-ſhaped; when the Figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each End towards the Extremity.

Linear; when it is every where of the ſame Breadth, though ſometimes narrowing at the Extremities only.

Aceroſe, chaffy; when it is linear and perſiſting; as in *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Juniperus* and *Taxus*.

Subulate, Awl-ſhaped; when it is linear below, but gradually contracting towards the Top.

Triangular, three-cornered; when the Diſk is ſurrounded by three prominent Angles.

Quadrangular, Quinquangular, &c. *four-cornered, five-cornered*, &c. when four or five prominent Angles lie round the Diſk.

Deltoid, ſhaped like a *Delta* *; when the Figure is a Rhombus; that is, having four Angles, of which the two lateral ones are leſs diſtant from the Center than thoſe at the Extremities.

Rotund, round; when it has no Angles.

SINUS, a Hollow, is a Term uſed to expreſs thoſe Openings or Cavities in Leaves which diſtinguiſh them into Parts: In reſpect to theſe, Leaves are ſaid to be,

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* A *Greek* Letter ſo called. The Figure of the *Delta* is a Triangle, which does not exactly anſwer to the Character here given of a *Deltoid* Leaf.

Reniform, *Kidney-ſhaped*; when they are roundiſh, and hollowed at the Baſe, without any Angles.

Cordiform, *Heart-ſhaped*; when they are ovate, and hollowed at the Baſe, and the hinder or lower Part has no Angles.

Lunulate, *Moon-ſhaped*; when they are round, and hollowed at the Baſe, and the lower Part has Angles.

Sagittate, *Arrow-ſhaped*; when they are triangular, hollowed at the Baſe, and are furniſhed with Angles at the lower Part.

Haſtate, *Javelin-ſhaped*; when they are triangular, the Baſe and Sides hollowed, and the Angles ſpreading.

Panduræform, *Pandure-ſhaped**; when they are oblong, broader above and below, and contracted in the Sides.

Fiſſa, *cloven*; when they are divided by linear Sinuſſes, and have their Margins ſtraight; and from the Number of ſuch Diviſions they are called *Bifid*, *Trifid*, *Quadrifid*, *Quinquefid*, *Multifid*, &c. cut into *two*, *three*, *four*, *five*, or *many* Segments.

Lobate, *lobed*; when they are divided to the Middle into Parts that ſtand wide from each other, and have their Margins convex;

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* A muſical Inſtrument of the Lute kind, but now diſuſed: The Shape of it, as given by *Merſennus Harm. Inſtr. l.* 1. does not anſwer to that of the Leaves here explained; the Figure of which comes nearer to that of the Body of a Violoncello or Violin.

and from the Number of theſe they are called *Bilobe*, *Trilobe*, *Quadrilobe*, or *Quinquelobe*; conſiſting of *two*, *three*, *four* or *five* Lobes.

Palmate, *handed*; when they are cut longitudinally into many Parts nearly equal; the Diviſions extending themſelves downward, almoſt to the Baſe where the Segments cohere.

Pinnatifid, cut into *Wings*; when they are divided tranſverſely into Laciniæ that are oblong and horizontal.

Lyrate, *Lyre-ſhaped*; when they are divided tranſverſely into Laciniæ, of which the upper ones are larger, and the lower ones farther aſunder.

Laciniate, *jagged*; when they are variouſly divided into Parts, and thoſe Parts in like manner indeterminately ſubdivided.

Sinuate, *hollowed*; when they have broad and ſpreading Openings in the Sides.

Partite, *divided*; when they are ſeparated down to the Baſe; and from the Number of the Diviſions they are *Bipartite*, *Tripartite*, *Quadripartite*, *Quinquepartite*, or *Multipartite*; divided into *two*, *three*, *four*, *five*, or *many* Parts.

Integra, *entire*; when they are without Diviſions, and have no Sinus or Opening. This ſtands oppoſed to all the Kinds of divided Leaves before deſcribed.

APEX, *Tip*, is the Extremity in which the Leaf terminates. Leaves, in reſpect to their Apices, are called,

Truncate, *lopped*; when they end in a tranſverſe Line.

Præmorſe, *bitten in the Fore-part*; when they are very obtuſe, and are terminated by unequal Notches or Inciſions.

Retuſe, *blunted*; when they terminate in an obtuſe Sinus.

Emarginate, *nicked*; when they terminate in a Notch.

Obtuſe, *blunt*; when they terminate as it were within a Segment of a Circle.

Acute, *ſharp*; when they terminate in an acute Angle.

Acuminate, *pointed*; when they terminate in a ſubulate Apex.

Cirrhoſe, *claſpered*; when they terminate in a Claſper or Tendril; as in *Glorioſa*, *Flagellaria* and *Niſſolia*.

The *MARGIN* of a Leaf is the outermoſt Boundary of its Sides, excluſive of its Diſk. Leaves, in reſpect to their Margin, are,

Spinoſe, *Thorny* or prickly; when the Margin of the Leaf runs into Points that are hard, ſtiff and pungent.

Inerm, *unarmed* or ſmooth; which is oppoſed to Spinoſe.

Dentate, *toothed* or indented; when the Margin ends in horizontal Points, that are of the Conſiſtence of the Leaf, and are ſeparated by intermediate Spaces.

Serrate, *ſawed*; when the Margin is cut into ſharp imbricate Angles, that point towards the Extremity of the Leaf: If they point towards the Baſe, the Leaf is ſaid to be *retrorſum ſerrate*, *ſawed backwards*.

Duplicato-ſerrate, *doubly ſawed*; when there is a twofold Serrature, the leſs upon the greater.

Crenate, *notched*; when the Margin is cut into Angles, that point towards neither of the Extremities: And theſe are obtuſely crenate, when the Angles are rounded; or acutely crenate, when the Angles are pointed.

Duplicato-crenate, *doubly notched*; when the Notches are twofold, the leſs upon the greater.

Repand, *bending back again*; when the Margin is terminated with Angles and interjacent Sinuſſes, that are both inſcribed with the Segments of Circles *.

Cartilagineous, *griſtly*; when the Edge of the Leaf is ſtrengthened by a tough Border, the Subſtance of which differs from that of the Leaf.

Ciliate, *laſhed* or *fringed*; when the Margin is ſurrounded on all Sides with parallel Briſtles.

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* A Serpentine Edge.

Lacera, *rent* or *ragged*; when they are variouſly cut on the Margin into unlike Segments.

Eroſe, *gnawed*; when the Leaf is ſinuate, and has other very ſmall obtuſe Sinuſſes or Hollows on its Margin.

Integerrima, *very entire*; when the outermoſt Margin is entire and quite free from Notches.

SUPERFICIES, *Surface*, is the Outſide, or what covers the Diſk of the Leaf, and reſpects both the ſupine * Diſk or Face of the Leaf, and prone Diſk or Back of it. Leaves, in reſpect to their Surface, are,

Viſcid, *clammy*; when they are ſmeared over with a Juice that is not fluid but tenacious, ſticky.

Tomentoſe, *downy*; when they are covered with a Nap of interwoven Hairs, ſcarce perceptible, that gives them a Whiteneſs.

Lanate, *woolly*; when they are covered as it were with a Spider's Web; as in *Salvia* and *Sideritis*.

Piloſe, *hairy*; when their Surface is covered with diſtinct Hairs that riſe to ſome Length.

Hirſute, *rough with Hair*; when they are hairy in a greater Degree.

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* Supine is what lies on its Back, or Face upwards; and prone, the contrary: Theſe Terms are therefore well applied to the upper and under Diſk or Face of a Leaf.

Villoſe, ſhaggy; when they are covered with a coarſer Hair or Shag.

Hiſpid, rough; when the Diſk is covered with a ſtiffiſh Sort of Briſtles that are frangible.

Scabrous, rugged; when the Diſk is covered with Tubercules, little Knobs.

Aculeate, prickly; when the Diſk is beſet with Points that are ſharp and ſtiff.

Striate, ſtreaked; when the Surface is cut in, or ſcored longitudinally with parallel Lines.

Papilloſe, nipply; when it is covered with *Veſicles, little Bladders.*

Punctate, dotted; when it is beſprinkled with hollow Points or Dots.

Nitid, bright; when the Smoothneſs of the Leaves cauſes them to ſhine.

Plicate, plaited; when the Diſk of the Leaf riſes and falls in Angles towards the Margin; as in *Alchemilla.*

Undulate, waved; when the Diſk of the Leaf riſes and falls in Convexities towards the Margin.

Criſp, curled; when the Circumference of the Leaf becomes larger than the Diſk admits of, and is hereby forced to undulate. All curled Leaves are Monſters.

Rugoſe, wrinkled; when the Veins of the Leaves contract into a narrower Compaſs than the Diſk, ſo that the Subſtance between them is obliged to riſe; as in *Salvia.*

Concave, hollow; when the Margin of the Leaf contracts, and becomes leſs than the Circumſcription of the Diſk, by which Means the Diſk is depreſſed.

Venoſe, veiny; when the Veſſels are branched all over the Leaves, and their Anaſtomoſes * or Joinings are plain to the naked Eye.

Nervoſe; when they have ſimple unbranched Veſſels, that extend themſelves from the Baſe to the Apex.

Colored; when they change their Green for ſome other Color; as in *Amaranthus tricolor* †.

Glabra, ſmooth; when the Surface is void of all Inequality.

The *SUBSTANCE* of a Leaf reſpects the Conditions of its Sides: In this Reſpect Leaves are,

Teretes ‡, *round* like a Pillar; when they are for the moſt Part cylindric.

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* A Term in Anatomy, expreſſing the Mouths or Orifices of Veins and Arteries; or, in other Words, the Part where they unite, and the Blood is diſcharged from the one into the other.

† Three-colored.

‡ Round one Way and long the other: Our Language has no diſtinct Term to expreſs Roundneſs in this Senſe; the Figure is by Mathematicians called a Cylinder, from a *Greek* Word ſignifying to roll, a Body of this Figure being the beſt adapted to that ſort of Motion.

Semicylindric, like a *halved Cylinder*; when they are round on one Side, and flat on the other.

Tubuloſe, like a *Tube* or Pipe; when upon cutting them they appear to be hollow within.

Carnoſe, fleſhy or ſucculent; when they are filled with a Pulp.

Compreſſed, flatted; when they are ſo compreſſed by their oppoſite marginal Sides, that the Subſtance of the Leaf becomes greater than the Diſk.

Plane, level; when they have both Surfaces every where parallel.

Gibbous, bunched; when by the Plenty of Pulp both the Surfaces are rendered convex.

Convex, rounding; when the Diſk riſes higher than the Sides.

Depreſt, preſſed down; when the Sides riſe higher than the Diſk.

Canaliculate, channelled; when a deep Furrow runs along it, and ſinks it almoſt to a half Cylinder.

Ancipites, double-faced; when the Diſk is convex, and there are two prominent longitudinal Angles.

Enſiform, Sword-ſhaped; when they are Ancipites, and grow narrower from the Baſe to the Apex.

Acinaciform, Faulchion or *Scimitar-ſhaped*; when they are fleſhy and compreſſed, with one Edge convex and narrow, and the other ſtraighter and broader.

Dolabriform, Hatchet-ſhaped; when their Figure is roundiſh, compreſſed and obtuſe, gibbous outwardly with a ſharp Edge, and taper towards the lower Part.

Linguiform, Tongue-ſhaped; when they are linear, fleſhy, obtuſe, convex underneath, and often with a cartilagineous Margin.

Triquetrous, three-cornered; when they are ſubulate, and have three flat longitudinal Sides.

Sulcate, furrowed; when they are ſcored longitudinally with numerous Angles or Ridges, and as many Hollows or Channels betwixt them.

Carinate, keeled; when the prone Part of the Diſk is prominent longitudinally.

Membranaceous; when they have no Perceptible Pulp between the two Surfaces.

CHAP. VI.

Of COMPOUND *Leaves.*

A Leaf is ſaid to be Compound, when there are more than one upon a Petiole or Footſtalk.

COMPOUND Leaves are to be conſidered in reſpect to *Structure* and *Degree*.

By the *STRUCTURE* of a compound Leaf is to be underſtood the Inſertion of the

Folioles or leſſer Leaves of which it is compounded; and in this reſpect Leaves are called,

Compound; when a ſingle Petiole furniſhes more than one Leaf.

Articulate, jointed; when one Leaf grows out of the Top of another.

Digitate, fingered; when the Apex of a ſingle Petiole connects many Folioles: And they are termed *Binate*, *Ternate*, or *Quinate*, growing *two*, *three*, or *five* together, according to the Number of Folioles, of which the digitate Leaf conſiſts.

Pinnate, winged; when the Sides of a ſingle Petiole connect many Folioles.

Pinnate with an *odd* one; when it is terminated by an odd Foliole.

A *Cirrhoſe* Pinnate Leaf; when it terminates in a Cirrhus or Claſper.

An *Abrupt* Pinnate Leaf; when it is terminated neither by a Foliole nor Cirrhus.

Oppoſitely Pinnate; when the Folioles ſtand oppoſite to each other.

Alternately Pinnate; when the Folioles are produced alternately.

Interruptedly Pinnate; when the Folioles are alternately leſs.

Articulately Pinnate; when the Petiole common to all the Folioles is articulate, jointed.

Decurſively Pinnate; when the Folioles are decurrent, running down; that is, extend themſelves downwards along the Petiole.

Conjugate; when the pinnate Leaf conſiſts of two Folioles only.

DEGREE, in a compound Leaf, reſpects the Subdiviſion of the common Petiole. In reſpect to which, Leaves are,

Decompound; when a Petiole once divided connects many Folioles.

Bigeminate; when a dichotomous * Petiole connects four Folioles on its Apices.

Biternate, or *Duplicato-Ternate*; when there are three Folioles on a Petiole, and each Foliole is Ternate; as in *Epimedium*.

Bipinnate, or *Duplicato-Pinnate*; when the Folioles of a pinnate Leaf are pinnate.

Pedate, *Foot-ſhaped* or Branching; when a bifid Petiole connects many Folioles on its Inſide only; as in *Paſſiflora* and *Arum*.

Supra-decompound; when many Folioles are born on a Petiole, that has been any Number of times ſubdivided.

Triternate, or *Triplicato-Ternate*; when a Petiole bears three Folioles that are each of them Biternate.

Tripinnate, or *Triplicato-Pinnate*; when a Petiole bears many Folioles, each of which are Bipinnate.

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* Forked or halved, and each Diviſion forked again.

CHAP. VII.

Of DETERMINATE *Leaves.*

BY the DETERMINATION of Leaves is to be underſtood their Character, expreſſed from ſome Circumſtance foreign to their own particular Structure or Configuration; as from their *Place*, *Situation*, *Inſertion* or *Direction*.

By the *PLACE* of a Leaf is meant the Part where it is faſtened to the Plant. In reſpect to which, Leaves are called,

Seminal, *Seed* Leaves; which before were the Cotyledons, and are the firſt which appear.

Radical, *Root* Leaves; ſuch as procede from the Root.

Cauline, *Stem* Leaves; ſuch as grow on the Stem.

Rameous, *Branch* Leaves; ſuch as grow on the Branches.

Axillary *, ſuch as are placed at the coming out of the Branches.

Floral, *Flower* Leaves; ſuch as are placed at the coming out of the Flower.

By *SITUATION* is meant the Diſpoſition of the Leaves on the Stem of the Plant. In reſpect to which, Leaves are called,

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* From *Axilla*, an *Armpit*.

Stellate, ſtarry; or *verticillate, whorled*; when the Stalk is ſurrounded in Whorles by more than two Leaves: And theſe again receive the Denomination of *Tern, Quatern, Quine, Sene,* &c. according to the Number of Leaves of which the Star or Whorl is compoſed; as in *Nerium, Brabejum* and *Hippuris.*

Oppoſite; when the Cauline Leaves come out in Pairs facing each other, and each Pair is croſſed by the next, ſo that they point four different Ways.

Alternate; when they come out ſingly, and follow in a gradual Order.

Sparſed, ſcattered; when they come out in Plenty about the Plant without Order.

Confert, crowded; when they come out in Quantities, ſo as almoſt to cover the Branches, and leave hardly any Space between them.

Imbricate; when they are confert and erect, ſo as to lie over one another, each covering a Part of the following one.

Faſciculate, bundled; when many come out from the ſame Point; as in *Larix.*

Diſtich, in two Rows; when the Leaves all reſpect two Sides of the Branches only; as in *Abies* and *Diervilla.*

In reſpect to their *INSERTION* (which is uſually at the Baſe) Leaves are called,

Peltate, Shield-faſhioned; when the Petiole is inſerted into the Diſk of the Leaf, and not into its Baſe or Margin; as in *Nymphæa, Hernandia* and *Colocaſia*.

Petiolate; when there is a Petiole faſtened to the Leaf at the Margin of the Baſe.

Seſſile, ſquat; when the Leaf has no Petiole, but is faſtened immediately to the Stem.

Decurrent, running down; when the Baſe of a ſeſſile Leaf extends itſelf downwards along the Stem beyond the proper Baſe or Termination of the Leaf; as in *Verbeſina, Carduus* and *Sphæranthus*.

Amplexicaul, embracing the Stalk; when the Baſe of the Leaf embraces the Sides of the Stem croſſwiſe on both Sides; or *Semi-amplexicaul, half embracing the Stalk*; which only differs from Amplexicaul, in that it is in a leſs Degree.

Perfoliate; when the Baſe of the Leaf is continued acroſs the Stem till it meets again, ſo as to embrace it all round; as in *Bupleurum*.

Connate, growing together; when two oppoſite Leaves join, and are united in one; as in *Lonicera* and *Eupatorium*.

Vaginant, forming a *Vagina* or Sheath; when the Baſe of the Leaf forms a cylindric Tube that inveſts the Branch.

In reſpect to their *DIRECTION* Leaves are called,

Adverſe; when their Sides are not turned towards Heaven, but towards the South; as in *Amomum*.

Oblique; when the Baſe of the Leaf looks towards Heaven, and the Apex or Tip towards the Horizon; as in *Protea* and *Fritillaria.*

Inflex, bending inwards; when the Leaf is bowed upwards towards the Stem.

Adpreſt; when the Diſk of the Leaf lies cloſe to the Stem.

Erect, upright; when the Angle they form with the Stem is extremely ſmall.

Patent, ſpreading; when they make an acute Angle with the Stem.

Horizontal; when they ſtand at right Angles with the Stem.

Reclined, or, as ſome term it, *Reflex*; when they are bowed downwards, ſo that the Apex or Tip is lower than the Baſe.

Revolute, rowled back; when they are rowled downwards.

Dependent, hanging down; when they point directly to the Ground.

Radicant, rooting; when the Leaves ſtrike Root.

Natant, floating; when they lie on the Surface of the Water; as in *Nymphæa* and *Potamogiton.*

Demerſe, ſunk; when they are hid beneath the Surface of the Water.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the FULCRA *of Plants.*

FULCRUM, *a Prop,* is a Term uſed to expreſs thoſe ſmall Parts of Plants, of which the chief Uſe is to ſtrengthen and ſupport them.

Fulcra are of ſeven Kinds, *viz. Stipula, Bractea, Spina, Aculeus, Cirrhus, Glandula* and *Pilus*; all which we ſhall explain in their Order.

STIPULA, is a Scale or ſmall Leaf, ſtationed on each Side the Baſe of the Petioles or Peduncles when they are firſt appearing; as in *papilionaceous* Flowers; and alſo in *Tamarindus, Caſſia, Roſa, Melianthus, Liriodendron, Armeniaca, Perſica, Padus* and others.

BRACTEA, a *floral Leaf,* is ſo called when it differs in Shape and Color from the reſt; as in *Tilia, Fumaria bulboſa, Stoechas* and *Horminum.*

SPINA, a *Thorn,* is a kind of ſharp Weapon or Armature, protruded from the Wood of the Plant; as in *Prunus, Rhamnus, Hippophaë, Celaſtrus* and *Lycium*: It will often diſappear by Culture; as in *Pyrus.*

ACULEUS, a *Prickle,* is the ſame Sort of Armature, proceding from the Cortex of the Plant only; as in *Roſa, Rubus, Ribes* and *Berberis.*

CIRRHUS, a *Claſper* or *Tendril*, is a filiform ſpiral Band, by which a Plant faſtens itſelf to any other Body; as in *Vitis*, *Banniſteria*, *Cardioſpermum*, *Piſum* and *Bignonia*.

GLANDULA, a *little Gland*, is a kind of Pap or Teat, ſerving for the Excretion of ſome Humor: Its Situation is commonly on the Petioles, the Serratures of the Leaves, or the tender Stipulæ.

PILUS, a *Hair*, is a ſort of Briſtle, ſerving as an excretory Duct to the Plants.

CHAP. IX.

Of the HYBERNACULA *of Plants.*

THE HYBERNACULUM, *Winter-lodge*, is that Part of a Plant which incloſes and protects the Embryo or future Shoot from external Injuries. It is of two kinds, *viz.* *Bulbus*, a *Bulb*; and *Gemma*, a *Bud*.

A *BULB*, is an *Hybernacle*, placed on the deſcending Caudex: It is of various Kinds, *viz.* a *ſquamoſe* Bulb, when it conſiſts of *imbricate Lamellæ* *; as in *Lilium*; a *ſolid*

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* Thin Plates or Scales.

Bulb, when it conſiſts of a *ſolid* Subſtance; as in *Tulipa*; a *tunicate* Bulb, when it conſiſts of many *Tunics* or Coats; as in *Cepa*; and an *articulate* or jointed Bulb, when it conſiſts of *Lamellæ* that are linked together; as in *Lathræa*, *Martynia* and *Adoxa*.

GEMMA, a *Bud*, is an *Hybernacle* placed on the aſcending Caudex: It conſiſts either of *Stipulæ*, of *Petioles*, of the *Rudiments* of Leaves, or of *cortical Squamæ* *.

Buds are of various Kinds. In the Generality of Plants, they are *Foliifero-floriferous*, producing both Leaves and Flowers; but in *Alnus* they bear *Leaves* only; in *Populus*, *Fraxinus*, and ſome Species of *Salix*, they bear *Leaves* and *Flowers* diſtinctly; in *Corylus* and *Carpinus*, Leaves and *female* Flowers; in *Pinus* and *Abies*, Leaves and *male* Flowers; and in *Daphne*, *Ulmus*, *Cornus* and *Amygdalus*, Leaves and *hermaphrodite* Flowers: In *Dentaria*, *Ornithogalum*, *Lilium* and *Saxifraga*, the Buds are *deciduous*.

In ſeveral Plants there are *no* Buds; as in *Philadelphus*, *Frangula*, *Alaternus*, *Paliurus*, *Jatropha*, *Hibiſcus*, *Bahobab*, *Juſticia*, *Caſſia*, *Mimoſa*, *Gleditſia*, *Erythrina*, *Anagyris*, *Medicago*, *Nerium*, *Viburnum*, *Rhus*, *Tamarix*, *Hedera*, *Erica*, *Malpighia*, *Lavatera*,

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* Scales of the Bark.

Solanum, *Aſclepias*, *Ruta*, *Geranium*, *Petiveria*, *Pereſkia*, *Cupreſſus*, *Thuya* and *Sabina*.

In cold Countries there are but few Plants without Buds; and in hot Countries but few that have any.

CHAP. X.

Of the HABIT *of Plants.*

BY the HABIT, or external Face of Plants, is to be underſtood a certain Conformity between Vegetables that belong to the *ſame* Genus, or are *near of Kin* to each other [*]. This Conformity may be in reſpect to various Circumſtances; as *Placentation*, *Radication*, *Ramification*, *Intorſion*, *Gemmation*, *Foliation*, *Stipulation*, *Pubeſcence*, *Glandulation*, *Lacteſcence*, *Infloreſcence*, &c. As each of the Terms here enumerated will furniſh us with a ſeparate Chapter, we ſhall forbear the Explanation of them here.

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[*] This Definition of the Habit of Plants, which we have taken from the *Philoſophia Botanica*, ſeems to agree better with the old State of Botany, when Plants were actually ranged according to their external Face, than with the modern Syſtem that ranges them by the Fructification: For Plants that by the Syſtem are neither of the ſame Genus, nor have any ſyſtematic Affinity, will often have a great Conformity in their Habit; whilſt thoſe of the ſame Genus ſhall have their Habits diſtinct. The Habit of Plants was the Invention of the earlier Botaniſts, who knew no better Rule for the Diſtribution of Vegetables: And indeed *Linnæus* himſelf is induced to admit, that it is often a good Guide; and that *Caſpar Bauhin*, and others, had in many Caſes diſcovered the Affinity of Plants by the Habit, when Syſtematiſts had failed in attempting the ſame by their artificial Rules; nor

CHAP. XI.

Of PLACENTATION.

BY PLACENTATION * is meant the Diſpoſition of the *Cotyledons* at the Time when the Seed is beginning to grow. Plants, in reſpect to *Placentation*, are term'd,

1. *ACOTYLEDONES*, *without Cotyledons*, when this Part is wanting; as in *Moſſes*.

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nor does he think even the Fructification, which is the Invention of the Moderns, ſufficient for detecting all the Claſſes of Vegetables, though he conſiders it as the primary Guide to the natural Method ſo much ſought after by thoſe who have cultivated this Science.

* The *Cotyledons* of the Seed in Vegetables anſwer the Purpoſe of the *Placenta* in the Animal Oeconomy; and hence the Diſpoſition of the Cotyledons is called *Placentation*.

2. *MONOCOTYLEDONES*, with a *ſingle Cotyledon* [*]; and theſe are either,

Perforate; as in *Graſſes*.

Unilateral; as in *Palms*; or,

Reduced; as in *Cepa*.

3. *DICOTYLEDONES*, having *two Cotyledons*; and theſe are either,

Immutate, unchanged; as in the Claſs *Didynamia*; and in Plants, whoſe Pericarpium is a *Legumen*, *Pomum* or *Drupa* [†].

Plicate, folded; as in *Goſſypium*.

Duplicate, doubled; as in *Malva*; and in the Claſs *Tetradynamia*.

Obvolute, rowled up; as in *Helxine*.

Spiral, turning like a *Skrew*; as in *Salſola*, *Salicornia*, *Ceratocarpus*, *Baſella*, and all *holeraceous* Plants [‡]; or,

Reduced; as in *umbellate* Plants.

4. *POLYCOTYLEDONES*, with *many Cotyledons*; as in *Pinus*, *Cupreſſus* and *Linum*.

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[*] *Linnæus* obſerves, that the *Monocotyledones* are properly *Acotyledones*; the Cotyledons remaining within the Seed.

[†] See theſe Terms explained in Part 1. Chap. 6.

[‡] Pot Herbs. The *holeraceous* Plants make an Order in the *Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis* of *Linnæus*; conſiſting of *Spinacia*, *Blitum*, *Beta*, *Galenia*, *Atriplex*, *Chenopodium*, *Rivina*, *Petiveria*, *Herniaria*, *Illecebrum*, *Polycnemum*, *Axyris*, *Achyranthes*, *Amaranthus*, *Gomphrena*, *Celoſia*, *Ceratocarpus*, *Coriſpermum*, *Callitriche*, *Salſola*, *Salicornia* and *Anabaſis*.

CHAP. XII.

Of RADICATION.

BY RADICATION is meant the Diſpoſition of the *Root* of the Plant; which is to be conſidered in reſpect to the aſcending and deſcending Caudex and the Radicles; as has been ſhewn in Chap. 2. where the principal Characters of Roots have been explained. Roots are farther diſtinguiſhed into,

BULBOSE, conſiſting of a *Bulb*; and theſe are either,

Squamoſe, *ſcaly*; as in *Lilium*.

Tunicate, *coated*; as in *Cepa*.

Duplicate, *double*; as in *Fritillaria*; or,

Solid; as in *Tulipa*.

TUBEROSE, *knobbed*; and theſe are either,

Palmate, *handed*; as in *Orchis*.

Faſciculate, *bundled*; as in *Pæonia*; or,

Pendulous, *hanging*; as in *Filipendula* and *Elæagnus*.

ARTICULATE, *jointed*; as in *Lathræa*, *Oxalis*, *Martynia* and *Dentaria*.

FUSIFORM, *Spindle-ſhaped*; as in *Paſtinaca*, *Daucus* and *Raphanus*.

GLOBOSE, *Globe-ſhaped*; as in *Bunium*; and in ſome Species of *Ranunculus* and *Chærophyllum*.

CHAP. XIII.

Of RAMIFICATION.

RAMIFICATION is the manner in which a Tree produces its *Branches*, with the Situation of which that of the *Leaves* is alſo connected *.

Some Plants have *no Branches*, though they have *Leaves* which are placed on the Stem. This is the Caſe with *Dictamnus*, *Pæonia*, *Epimedium* and *Podophyllum*.

Leaves *oppoſite* or *alternate* are generally a Mark of great Difference in Plants: A few Genera however muſt be excepted, which have ſome Species with oppoſite Leaves, and others with alternate; as in *Euphorbia*, *Ciſtus*, *Lantana*, *Antirrhinum*, *Lilium* and *Epilobium*.

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* The Doctrines delivered here under the Head of *Ramification* do not anſwer to the Title, the greater Part reſpecting rather the Situation of the *Leaves* than that of the *Branches*: They might, with more Propriety, have been collected under a Head of *Foliation*; but as the Term *Foliation* is uſed to expreſs the Habit of Plants, in reſpect to the Poſition of Leaves in the Bud before they diſcloſe themſelves, as will be ſhewn in Chapter 16. theſe Doctrines could not have ſtood under the ſame Head, without a Confuſion in the Uſe of the Term; and this ſeems to be the Reaſon why *Linnæus*, whom we follow, has given them in this Place.

In *Antirrhinum*, *Jaſminum*, *Veronica* and *Borrago*, the lower Leaves at the Branches are *oppoſite*, and the upper ones at the Flowers *alternate*.

In *Potentilla ſupina*, and in *Potamogeton*, the lower Leaves are *alternate*, and the upper ones on the Branches *oppoſite*.

In *Nerium* the lower Leaves are *oppoſite*, and the upper ones *tern*.

In *Ruſcus* the lower Leaves are *tern*, and the upper ones *alternate*.

In *Coreopſis alternifolia*, and in *Antirrhinum chalepenſe*, the lower Leaves are *quatern*, and the upper ones *alternate*.

The *natural* Situation of the Leaves in Plants that are much branched is beſt concluded from the *radical* Leaves.

CHAP. XIV.

Of INTORSION.

INTORSION, *Winding*, is the Flexion or Bending of any Part of a Plant towards one Side.

CAULES volubiles, *twining Stems*, wind either,

Siniſtrorſum, to the *Left*; as in *Tamus*, *Dioſcorea*, *Rajania*, *Meniſpermum*, *Ciſſampelos*, *Hippocratea*, *Lonicera*, *Humulus* and *Helxine*; or, *Dextrorſum*, to the *Right*; as in *Phaſeolus, Dolichos, Clitoria, Glycine, Securidaca, Convolvulus, Ipomæa, Cynanche, Periploca, Ceropegia, Euphorbia, Tragia, Baſella, Eupatorium* and *Tournefortia*.

CIRRHI volubiles, twining Claſpers, wind to the *Right* and *back* again. Moſt *leguminoſe* Plants have Cirrhi of this kind: In *Smilax*, and in moſt Species of *Piper*, the *Petioles* are cirrhiferous.

COROLLÆ bend to the *Left* * in *Aſclepias, Nerium, Vinca, Rauwolfia, Periploca* and *Stapelia*; and to the *Right* in *Pedicularis*.

In *Trientalis* there is this Singularity, that the Petals are all *Imbricate*, one Side of each folding over the next towards the *Right*.

In *Gentiana*, the Imbrication of the Petals before they are unfolded is contrary to the Sun.

PISTILLA incline to the *Left* in *Cucubalus* and *Silene*.

GERMINA are twiſted to the Left in *Helicteres* and *Ulmaria*.

FLOWERS, in reſpect to *Intorſion*, have,

A *Reſupination* †; which is, when the upper Lip of the Corolla looks towards the

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* Suppoſing yourſelf placed in the Center, and looking towards the South.

† *Reſupination*, is when any Thing is thrown on its Back, or lies Face upwards.

Ground, and the under Lip towards Heaven; as in the *European Violæ*, *Ajuga orientalis*, *Ocymum*, and ſome Species of *Satyrium*; or,

An *Obliquity*; as in the Species of *Hyſſopus* called *Lophanthus*, *Nepeta ſibirica*, and ſome Species of *Pedicularis*.

SPICÆ, *Spikes*, are,

Spiral; as in *Claytonia*, and in ſome *Aſperifolious* * Plants; or, *Incurvate*, *crooked*; as in *Saururus*, *Mimoſa*, *Petiveria*, *Papaver*, *Sedum rubrum* and *Lilium martagon*.

In ſeveral Plants there is found a *Contorſion* of the Fibres, which anſwers the End of an *Hygrometer* †. Thus in *Avena*, there is an Ariſta or Beard that is twiſted like a Rope; in ſome *Geraniums*, the Arillus of the Seed has a ſpiral Tail; and in *Mnium*, the Peduncles are twiſted contrary ways above and below.

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* The *Aſperifoliæ* belong to the Claſs *Pentandria*. See Part 2. Chap. 8.

† An Inſtrument for meaſuring the Degree of Dryneſs or Moiſture of the Air. The Fibres of the Plants here inſtanced being affected by the Quality of the Air, the ſpiral Part twiſts or untwiſts as the Weather varies; and by obſerving this, the Temperature of the Air may be diſcovered.

CHAP. XV.

Of GEMMATION.

GEMMATION is the Conſtruction of the *Gem* or *Bud*, which is formed either of *Leaves*, *Stipulæ*, *Petioles* or *Squamæ*. Thoſe that are formed of Leaves will be conſidered in the next Chapter, under the Head of *Foliation*; the reſt are diſtinguiſhable into,

PETIOLAR Buds, which are either,

Oppoſite; as in *Liguſtrum*, *Phillyrea*, *Nyctanthes*, *Syringa*, *Hypericum*, *Coriaria*, *Buxus*, *Jaſminum*, *Vaccinium*, *Arbutus*, *Andromeda*, *Ledum*, *Daphne*, *Laurus*, *Myrica*, *Linnæa*, *Diervilla*, *Lonicera*, *Euonymus*, *Fraxinus*, *Acer*, *Eſculus*, *Bignonia*, *Opulus*, *Sambucus* and *Pſidium*; or,

Alternate; as in *Salix*, *Spiræa*, *Geniſta*, *Solanum*, *Hippophaë*, *Berberis*, *Ilex*, *Ribes*, *Juglans*, *Piſtacia* and *Plumbago*.

STIPULACEOUS Buds; which are either,

Oppoſite; as in *Cephalanthus* and *Rhamnus catharticus*; or,

Alternate; as in *Populus*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Betula*, *Alnus*, *Ficus* and *Morus*.

STIPULACEO-PETIOLAR Buds; which are,

Alternate; as in *Sorbus*, *Cratægus*, *Prunus*, *Meſpilus germ.* *Pyrus*, *Malus*, *Cotoneaſter*, *Amygdalus*, *Ceraſus*, *Padus*, *Melianthus*, *Roſa*, *Rubus*, *Vitis*, *Robinia*, *Cytiſus*, *Potentilla*, *Fruticoſa* and *Staphylea*.

ANOMALOUS, or *irregular Buds*; as in *Abies*, *Pinus* and *Taxus*.

In many Plants the Buds are *wanting*, as has been ſhewn in Chap. 9.

CHAP. XVI.

Of FOLIATION.

BY FOLIATION is to be underſtood the *complicate* or folded State the Leaves are in, whilſt they remain concealed within the *Buds* of the Plant *. Leaves, in reſpect to the manner of their *Complication*, are either,

INVOLUTE, *rowled in*; when their lateral Margins are rowled ſpirally inwards on both Sides; as in *Lonicera*, *Diervilla*, *Euonymus*, *Rhamnus catharticus*, *Pyrus*, *Malus*, *Populus*, *Plumbago*, *Viola*, *Commelina annua*, *Plantago*, *Aliſma*, *Potamogeton natans*, *Nym-*

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* *Linnæus* claims the Invention of the Diſtinctions given in this Chapter, preceding Botaniſts not having (as he ſays) attended to the *Foliation* in *Buds*.

phæa, *Saururus*, *Aſter annuus*, *Humulus*, *Urtica*, *Hepatica*, *Sambucus*, *Ebulus* and *Staphylea*.

REVOLUTE, *rowled back*; when their lateral Margins are rowled ſpirally backwards on both Sides; as in *Roſmarinus*, *Teucrium marum*, *Dracocephalon digit.* *Nerium*, *Andromeda*, *Ledum*, *Epilobium irregul.* *Rumex*, *Perſicaria*, *Polygonum*, *Parietaria*, *Primula*, *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, *Tuſſilago*, *Senecio*, *Othonna*, *Potentilla fruticoſa*, *Ptelea*, and ſome Species of *Salix*.

OBVOLUTE, *rowled againſt* each other; when their reſpective Margins alternately embrace the ſtrait Margin of the oppoſite Leaf; as in *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, *Saponaria*, *Epilobium oppoſitif.* *Dipſacus*, *Scabioſa*, *Valeriana*, *Marrubium*, *Phlomis*, *Salvia* and *Praſium*.

CONVOLUTE, *rowled together*; when the Margin of one Side ſurrounds the other Margin of the ſame Leaf, in the manner of a Cowl or Hood; as in *Canna*, *Amomum*, *Calla*, *Arum*, *Piper*, *Hydrocharis*, *Commelina lutea*, *Prunus*, *Armeniaca*, *Dodecatheon*, *Crepis*, *Lactuca*, *Hieracium*, *Sonchus ſibir.* *Tragopogon*, *Orobus*, *Vicia*, *Lathyrus*, *Solidago*, *Aſter*, *Pinguicula*, *Vaccinium*, *Pyrola*, *Berberis*, *Braſſica*, *Armoracia*, *Symphytum*, *Cynogloſſum*, *Potamogeton perfol.* *Eryngium*, *Menyanthes*, *Saxifraga*, *Aralia*, *Dictamnus*, *Epimedium*, and many *Graſſes*.

IMBRICATE; when they are *parallel*, with a ſtrait Surface, and lie one over the other; as in *Syringa*, *Liguſtrum*, *Phillyrea*, *Nyctanthes*, *Linnæa*, *Cephalanthus*, *Coriaria*, *Hypericum*, *Valantia*, *Juſticia*, *Portulaca*, *Laurus*, *Daphne*, *Hippophaë*, *Ruſcus*, *Cyanus perennis*, *Meſpilus germ.* *Campanula*, *Polemonium* and *Sium*.

EQUITANT, *riding*; when the Sides of the Leaves lie parallel, and approach in ſuch manner, as the outer embrace the inner; (which is not the Caſe with the *Conduplicate* explained in the next Head) as in *Hemerocallis*, *Iris*, *Acorus*, *Carex*, *Poa*, and ſome *Graſſes*.

CONDUPLICATE, *doubled together*; when the Sides of the Leaf are parallel, and approach each other; as in *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Corylus*, *Carpinus*, *Tilia*, *Padus*, *Ceraſus*, *Amygdalus*, *Cotoneaſter*, *Frangula*, *Alaternus*, *Paliurus*, *Juglans*, *Piſtacia*, *Rhus*, *Fraxinus*, *Sorbus*, *Roſa*, *Rubus*, *Potentilla vulg.* *Comarum*, *Bignonia*, *Cytiſus*, *Robinia*, *Piſum*, *Melianthus*, *Paſtinaca*, *Heracleum*, *Laſerpitium*, *Poterium*, and moſt *Diadelphious* Plants.

PLICATE, *plaited*; when their Complication is in Plaits lengthways, like the plicate Leaves explained in Chap. 5. as in *Cratægus*, *Betula*, *Alnus*, *Fagus*, *Vitis*, *Acer*, *Opulus*, *Viburnum*, *Ribes*, *Althæa*, *Malva*, *Humulus*, *Urtica*, *Paſſiflora* and *Alchemilla*.

RECLINATE, *reclined*; when the Leaves are reflexed downwards towards the Petiole; as in *Podophyllum*, *Aconitum*, *Hepatica*, *Pulſatilla*, *Anemone* and *Adoxa*.

CIRCINAL, *compaſſed* *; when the Leaves are rowled in ſpirally downwards; as in *Filices*, and ſome *Palms*.

CHAP. XVII.

Of STIPULATION.

BY STIPULATION is meant the Situation and Structure of the *Stipulæ* † at the Baſe of the Leaves.

The *Stipulæ* in different Plants are found to be as various as the Leaves. They are,

WANTING in the *Aſperifoliæ* ‡, the Claſs *Didynamia*, the *Stellatæ* ‖, *Siliquoſæ* §, *Liliaceæ* ⁎*, *Orchideæ* ⸸†, and in moſt *compound* Flowers.

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* In Rings.

† See Chapter 8.

‡ *Pentandria Monogynia*, Diſtinction 1. See Part 2. Chap. 8.

‖ *Tetrandria Monogynia*, Diſtinction 2. See Part 2. Chap. 7.

§ *Tetradynamia Siliquoſa*. See Part 2. Chap. 18.

⁎* *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Tulipa* and *Erythronium*, are the *liliaceous* Plants; which make an Order in the *Methodi naturalis fragmenta*. See *Phil. Bot.* p. 28.

⸸† *Orchis*, *Satyrium*, *Serapias*, *Herminium*, *Neottia*, *Ophrys*, *Cypripedium*, *Epidendrum*, *Limodorum* and *Arethuſa*, *PRESENT* in the *Papilionaciæ* *, *Lomentaceæ* †, and in the Claſs *Icoſandria.*

GEMINÆ, *two* together, or with a ſingle one on each Side in *moſt* Plants.

SOLITARY, in *Melianthus*, in which the Stipula is on the Inſide; and *Ruſcus*, in which it is on the Outſide.

DECIDUOUS, in *Padus*, *Ceraſus*, *Amygdalus*; and alſo ‡ in *Populus*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Betula*, *Alnus*, *Ficus* and *Morus*.

PERSISTING, in the Claſs *Diadelphia*, and in *Icoſandria Polygynia.*

ADNATE, growing *cloſe* to the Plant, in *Roſa*, *Rubus*, *Potentilla*, *Comarum* and *Melianthus*.

SOLUTE, *free* or looſe, in *moſt* Plants.

INTRAFOLIACEOUS, on the *Inſide* of the Leaves, in *Ficus* and *Morus*.

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thuſa, are the *Orchideæ*; which are another Order in the *Methodi naturalis frag.* See *Phil. Botanica*, p. 27.

* Claſs *Didynamia.* See Part 2. Chap. 17.

† *Sophora*, *Cercis*, *Bauhinia*, *Parkinſonia*, *Caſſia*, *Poinciana*, *Tamarindus*, *Guilandina*, *Adenanthera*, *Hæmatoxylon*, *Cæſalpina* and *Mimoſa*. Theſe are an Order in *M. n. frag.* See *Phil. Botan.* p. 34. They are called *Lomentaceous*, from *Lomentum*, which ſignifies *Bean Meal.*

‡ The Genera here inſtanced are the ſame with thoſe enumerated in the 15th Chapter, as having ſtipulaceous te Buds that are ~~oppoſite~~, which are thoſe referred to by *Linnæus* in this Place.

EXTRAFOLIACEOUS, on the *Outſide* of the Leaves, in *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Tilia* and the Claſs *Diadelphia*.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of PUBESCENCE.

PUBESCENCE, *Downineſs* *, is an Armature, by which Plants are defended from external Injuries. *Pubeſcence* is of the following Kinds, *viz.*

SCABRITIES, *Roughneſs*; which is compoſed of Particles ſcarce viſible to the naked Eye †, that are ſcattered over the Surface of the Plant. This is diſtinguiſhable into,

1. *Scabrities* GLANDULOSA, a *glanduloſe Roughneſs*; when it conſiſts of little Glands, which are either,

Miliary, like Grains of *Millet*.

Veſicular, compoſed of *Bladders*.

Lenticular, reſembling *Lentils*.

Globular, *Globe-ſhaped*; as in *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium*.

Secretory, ſerving for *Secretion*.

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* The Term *Downineſs* is not to be taken here in too ſtrict a Senſe, as the following Explanations ſhew.

† *Guettardus* was the firſt who carefully examined this kind of Pubeſcence.

Catenulate, conſiſting of little *Chains*; or,
Utricular, like little *Bottles*.

2. *Scabrities* SETACEA, a *briſtly Roughneſs*; when it conſiſts of *Briſtles*, which are either,

Cylindric, like a *Cylinder*.
Conic, like a *Cone*.
Hamoſe, *hooked*.
Glanduliferous, *bearing Glands*.
Furcate, *forked*.
Securiform, *Hatchet-ſhaped*; as in *Humulus*.
Aggregate and *ſtarry*; as in *Alyſſum* and *Helicteres*; or,
Aggregate and *Simple*; as in *Hippophaë*.

3. *Scabrities* ARTICULATA, a *jointed Roughneſs*; when it is in *Joints*, which are either,

Simplices, *ſimple*.
Nodoſe, *knotty*.
Caudate, *tailed*.
Ramoſe, *branching*; as in *Verbaſcum*; or,
Plumoſe, *feathery*.

LANA, *Wool*, is a Protection to many Plants againſt the ſcorching Heats; as in *Sideritis canarienſis*, *Salvia canarienſis*, the *Salvia* called *Æthiopis*, *Marrubium*, *Verbaſcum*, *Stachys*, the *Carduus* called *Eriocephalus* * and *Onopordum*.

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* There is a Genus, entitled *Eriocephalus*, but the Plant

TOMENTUM, *Down*, is a Defence for Plants againſt Winds; it has commonly a whitiſh or hoary Appearance; as in *Tomex*, *Medicago* and *Halimus*.

STRIGÆ *, with their ſtiff Briſtles, are of uſe to prevent Plants from being bruiſed or deſtroyed by Vermin; as in *Cactus*, *Malpighia*, *Hibiſcus* and *Rubus*.

HAMI, *Hooks*, faſten themſelves to Animals as they paſs by; theſe are either,

Triglochid, *three pointed*; as in *Lappula*; or,

Incurvate, *crooked*; as in *Arctium*, *Marrubium*, *Xanthium* and *Petiveria*.

STIMULI, *Stings*, keep off naked Animals by their venomous Punctures; as in *Urtica*, *Jatropha*, *Acalypha* and *Tragia*.

ACULEI, *Prickles*, keep off particular Animals; as in *Volkameria*, *Piſonia*, *Cæſalpinia*, *Mimoſa*, *Parkinſonia*, *Capparis*, *Erythryna*, *Robinia*, *Solanum*, *Cleome*, *Smilax*, *Convolvulus*, *Aralia*, *Duranta*, *Xylon*, *Drypis*,

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Plant here meant is the *Carduus Eriophorus* of *Lin. Species Plant.* p. 823, which is the *Carduus capite rotundo tomentoſo* of *Caſp. Bauhin*: It was formerly called *Corona fratrum*.

* *Linnæus* ſeems to have omitted the Definition of this Term. It ſignifies properly a Row, or ordinate Diſpoſition of Things of any Sort; and appears, by the Inſtances here given, to be applied to Thorns or Prickles that come out in Rows, or in ſome regular Order. No *Engliſh* Word occurs that is exactly expreſſive of the Term in this Senſe.

Euphorbia, *Tragacantha* and *Tragopogon*. In *Hugonia* the *Aculei* are *ſpiral* or *cirrhoſe* *.

FURCÆ, *Forks*; are a Defence againſt Animals in general, as in *Berberis*, *Ribes*, *Gleditſia*, *Meſembryanthemum*, *Oſteoſpermum*, *Ballota*, *Barleria*, *Fagonia* and *Poterium*.

SPINÆ, *Thorns*, ſerve to keep off Cattle. Theſe are either,

On the *Branches*; as in *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, *Citrus*, *Hippophaë*, *Gmelina*, *Rhamnus*, *Lycium*, *Cateſbæa*, *Celaſtrus*, *Ulex*, *Aſparagus*, *Spartium*, *Achyronia*, *Ximenia*, *Ononis*, *Stachys*, *Alyſſum* and *Cichorium*.

On the *Leaves*; as in *Aloë*, *Agave*, *Yucca*, *Ilex*, *Hippomane*, *Theophraſta*, *Carlina*, *Cynara*, *Onopordum*, *Morina*, *Acanthus*, *Gundelia*, *Juniperus*, *Salſola*, *Polygala*, *Ruſcus*, *Borbonia*, *Statice*, *Ovieda* and *Cliffortia*.

On the *Calyx*; as in *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, *Centaurea*, *Moluccella* and *Galeopſis*; or,

On the *Fruit*; as in *Trapa*, *Tribulus*, *Murex*, *Spinachia*, *Agrimonia* and *Datura*.

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* From *Cirrhus*, a Claſper or Tendril.

CHAP. XIX.

Of GLANDULATION.

GLANDULATION reſpects the ſecretory Veſſels; which are either *Glandules*, *Follicles*, or *Utricles*.

GLANDULES * are either,

Petiolar, when they are on the *Petioles*; as in *Ricinus*, *Jatropha*, *Paſſiflora*, *Caſſia* and *Mimoſa*.

Foliaceous, when they are produced from the *Leaves*: And theſe are either from the *Serratures*, as in *Salix*; from the *Baſe*, as in *Amygdalus*, *Cucurbita*, *Elæocarpus*, *Impatiens*, *Padus* and *Opulus*; from the *Back*, as in *Urena*, *Tamarix* and *Croton*; or from the *Surface*, as in *Pinguicula* and *Droſera*.

Stipular, when they are produced from the *Stipulæ*; as in *Bauhinia* and *Armeniaca*.

Capillary, like *Hairs*; as in *Ribes*, *Antirrhinum quadrifolium*, *Scrophularia*, *Ceraſtium* and *Silene*; or,

Pores only; as in *Tamarix* and *Silene viſcaria*.

FOLLICLES †, are Veſſels diſtended with Air; as in *Utricularia*, at the Root of which there are roundiſh Veſſels that are inflate, and have two Horns; and in *Aldro-*

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* See Chap. 8.

† The Word ſignifies a little Ball filled with Wind.

vanda alſo, at the Leaves of which there are Pot-ſhaped Follicles that are ſemicircular.

UTRICLES *, are Veſſels filled with a ſecreted *Liquor*. Thus in *Nepenthes*, the Extremity of the Leaves terminates in a Thread, and this Thread terminates in a Cylinder, the Top of which is cloſed with a Lid that opens on one Edge; in *Sarracena* alſo, the Leaves are hooded almoſt like thoſe of *Nepenthes*, but ſeſſile at the Root; and in *Marcgravia*, from the Center of the Umbel there are Veſſels produced, which reſemble the ringent Corolla of the *Galeopſis*, but without the under Lip.

CHAP. XX.

Of LACTESCENCE.

LACTESCENCE, *Milkineſs*, is when a copious Juice flows out on any Injury done to the Plant. The Color of the Liquor is either,

WHITE; as in *Euphorbia*, *Papaver*, *Aſclepias*, *Apocynum*, *Cynanchum*, *Campanula*, *Lobelia*, *Jaſione*, *Acer*, *Selinum*, *Rhus*, *Ca-*

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* The Word ſignifies a little Bottle.

ctus mammillaris, and the *Semifloſculoſe* Flowers of *Tournefort* *.

YELLOW; as in *Chelidonium*, *Bocconia*, *Sanguinaria* and *Cambogia*; or,

RED; as in *Rumex ſanguinea*.

CHAP. XXI.

Of INFLORESCENCE.

INFLORESCENCE, is the manner in which the Flowers are faſtened to the Plant by the *Peduncle*. Plants, in reſpect to *Infloreſcence*, are diſtinguiſhed into,

VERTICILLATE, with the Flowers in *Whorls*; as in *Marrubium*.

CORYMBIFEROUS, bearing the Flowers in *Corymbi*; as in *ſiliquoſe* Plants †.

SPICATE, with the Flowers in *Spikes*; as in *Phytolacca*, *Arum*, *Phœnix*, *Piper*, &c.

PANICULATE, with the Flowers in *Panicles*; as in ſundry of the *Graſſes*.

AXILLARY Flowers, are ſuch as come

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* *Sonchus*, *Lactuca*, &c. Theſe make one of the Claſſes of *Tournefort*'s Inſt. R. H.

† *Myagrum*, *Anaſtatica*, &c. The *ſiliquoſe* Plants make an Order in the *Met. Nat. Frag.* See the *Phil. Bot.* p. 34. where the Plants here meant are enumerated.

out from the *Wings* of the Leaves or Branches, which is the moſt common Caſe.

OPPOSITIFOLIOUS, ſuch as come out *oppoſite* to the Leaves; as in *Piper*, *Saururus*, *Phytolacca*, *Dulcamara*, *Vitis*, *Ciſſus*, *Corchorus*, *Geranium*, *Ranunculus aquatilis*, and the annual Species of *Ciſtus*.

INTERFOLIACEOUS, ſuch as come out *between* the oppoſite Leaves, but are placed alternately; as in *Aſclepias*.

LATERIFOLIOUS, ſuch as come out at the *Side* of the Baſe of the Leaf; as in *Claytonia*, *Solanum*, and the *Aſperifoliæ* *.

PETIOLAR, when the Peduncle is inſerted in the *Petiole*; as in *Hibiſcus* and *Turnera*.

CIRRHIFEROUS, ſuch as bear *Cirrhi*; as in *Cardioſpermum* and *Vitis*.

SUPRA-AXILLARY, ſuch as come out *above* the wings; as in the *Aſperifoliæ*, and in *Potentilla monſpelienſis*.

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* *Pentandria monogynia*, Diſtinction 1ſt.

CHAP. XXII.

Of SPECIFIC DISTINCTIONS.

WE have treated of *Generic* Differences in the five laſt Chapters of the ſecond Part of this Work; we come now to treat of the *Specific* ones. For this a Foundation has been laid in the preceding Chapters of this third Part, by the Explanation of thoſe Parts of the Vegetable on which the Difference of the Species moſt commonly depends; but it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the Fructification which we treated of in the firſt Part as preparatory to the Diſtinctions of the Claſſes and Genera, has its Influence likewiſe in many Caſes upon the Species, as will appear in the Courſe of this Chapter.

Generic Differences we have ſhewn to depend on the Form of the Fructification, and to be confined to that alone: Specific Differences take their Riſe from any Circumſtance, wherein Plants of the ſame Genus are found to diſagree; provided ſuch Circumſtance is conſtant, and not liable to Alteration by Culture or other Accidents. Hence *Linnæus* aſſerts, the Species to be as many as there were different Forms of Vegetables produced at the Creation; and conſiders all caſual Differences as Varieties of the ſame Species.

Towards the End of the laſt Century, the Deſire of encreaſing the Number of Plants had ſo ſeized the Botaniſts of that Time, that new Species were eſtabliſhed on too ſlight Differences, to the great Detriment of the Science; and the ſame Eagerneſs led them alſo to ſet down as new Genera what ſhould have been Species only. This Evil was in ſome meaſure unavoidable, whilſt there were no fixt Principles for the Regulation of the Science in this reſpect. A Remedy to it was firſt attempted by *Vaillant*; afterwards by *Juſſieu*, *Haller*, *Royenus*, *Gronovius*, and others; and laſtly by *Linnæus*, whoſe Aphoriſms have brought the Work much nearer to Perfection. Something indeed ſeems ſtill wanting to complete theſe Doctrines; but perhaps more is not to be expected till this Branch of natural Philoſophy receives farther Aſſiſtance from Experiment.

We ſhall treat in this Chapter of thoſe Circumſtances by which *Species* are diſtinguiſhed with Certainty, reſerving the *Varieties* for the Chapter following.

The *ROOT* often affords a real ſpecific Difference *, and is ſometimes the chief Diſtinction; as in *Scilla*, where the Species are ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed, but by the Bulbs being *tunicate*, *ſolid* or *ſquamoſe*; and in *Orchis*, where the Species are known by the Roots being *fibroſe*, *round* or *teſticulate*; but as Acceſs cannot always be conveniently had to this Part of the Plant, it is better to fix the ſpecific Diſtinction on ſome other Circumſtance, if the Caſe will admit of it.

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* In *Fumaria bulboſa*, the greater and leſs Sorts with a *hollow* Root, and the greater and leſs Sorts with a Root *not* hollow, appear by the whole Habit of the Plants to be Varieties only, as will be obſerved in the next Chapter.

The *TRUNK* often furniſhes a ſure Mark of diſtinction. Thus in *Hypericum* *, *Convallaria* † and *Hedyſarum* ‖, there are many Species diſtinguiſhable by the *Angles* of the Stem; and in *Lupinus*, the Species are not eaſy to be known, except by the ſame Part being *ſimple* or *compound*. In *Eriocaulon*, the moſt remarkable Difference is in the *Culmus*, which is *quinquangular*, *hexangular*, *decangular*, &c. In *Pyrola*, ſome Species are diſtinguiſhed by a *triquetrous Scapus*. In *Citrus*, the *Aurantium* is diſtinguiſhed from its Congeners by its *Petioles*, which are winged or encreaſed by a Membrane on each Side; and in *Gomphrena*, there is a Species * diſtinguiſhed by its *Peduncles* which are Diphyllous, being furniſhed with two oppoſite Folioles that are placed under the Head of Flowers.

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* *Hypericum hirſutum (Lin. ſpec. plant. 786) caule tereti. Hypericum perforatum (Lin. ſpec. plant. 785) caule ancipiti. Hypericum quadrangulum (Lin. ſpec. plant. 785) caule quadrangulo.*

† *Convallaria polygonatum (Lin. ſpec. plant. 315) caule ancipiti.*

Convallaria multiflora (Lin. ſpec. plant. 315) caule tereti.

‖ *Hedyſarum triquetrum (Lin. ſpec. plant. 746) caule triquetro.*

The *LEAVES* exhibit moſt natural and alſo moſt elegant ſpecific Differences. Theſe have been ſo amply treated of already, that it would be only Repetition to particularize or exemplify the numerous Caſes that occur of ſuch Diſtinctions.

FULCRA are generally a good Mark of Diſtinction, and muſt be carefully attended to by the Botaniſt for the Determination of the Species; as we ſhall ſhew by many Examples, where the Difference conſiſts principally in thoſe Parts of the Plant. Thus,

Aculei are remarkable in *Rubus*.

Spines in *Prunus*.

Bracteæ in *Fumaria*, *Dracocephalon*, and the *Indian* Species of *Hedyſarum*; to which muſt be added the *Coma*, which is a buſhy Head, compoſed of *Bracteæ* that are of a large Size, and terminate the Stem in *Corona imperialis*, *Lavandula* and *Salvia*.

Glandules furniſh the eſſential Mark in *Padus*, *Urena*, *Mimoſa*, *Caſſia*, and many other Genera, which it would be impoſſible to diſtinguiſh without being acquainted with this Part. They are found on the *Serratures* at the *Baſe* of the Leaves in *Heliocarpus*, *Salix* and *Amygdalus*; on the *Back* of the Leaves in *Padus*, *Urena* and *Paſſiflora*; and on the *Aculei* in *Bauhinia aculeata*, where by the Apex of the *Aculei* a Liquor is ſecreted. The *Amygdalus* is diſtinguiſhed from *Perſica* only by the Glandules of the *Serratures*; nor could the Species of *Urena* be ever fixed without examining the Glandules of the *Leaves*. The *Convolvulus* with a tuberculate Calyx, is ſo variable in the Shape of its Leaves, that it ſeems diviſible into many Species, yet is kept together by the *Glandules*: And there is a Species of *Monarda*, diſtinguiſhable from its Congeners by the Glandules, that are ſprinkled over the Corolla.

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* *Gomphrena globoſa* (*Lin. ſpec. plant.* 224.)

Stipulæ are of great Conſequence in many extenſive Genera, where the Species are liable to Confuſion. Thus in one Species of *Melianthus* the *Stipulæ* are *ſolitary*; in the other they are in *Pairs*; and the *Caſſia auriculata* is rendered diſtinct from all its Congeners by the Shape of its *Stipulæ*, which are *reniform* and *barbate*.

HYBERNACLES afford likewiſe a certain ſpecific Difference.

That *Gems* or Buds often differ greatly in the ſame Genus is proved by *Rhamnus*; in which the various Species, viz. *Cerviſpina*, *Alaternus*, *Paliurus* and *Frangula* have all a Difference in their *Buds*; and in that extenſive and intricate Genus the *Salix*, the Species are by the Structure and Foliation of the *Buds* diſtinguiſhed with great Certainty.

Bulbs alſo diſtinguiſh the Species, as is proved by *Scilla*, where they afford a real, and almoſt the only Diſtinction; and by their Situation in the *Axillæ* of the Leaves, they determine *Dentaria*, *Lilium*, *Ornithogalum*, *Saxifraga* and *Biſtorta*.

INFLORESCENCE affords the trueſt, and in moſt Genera the moſt elegant Diſtinction. Thus in *Spiræa*, the Flowers are in ſome Species *duplicato-racemoſe*; in others *corymboſe*; and in others again *umbellate*; without which Characters there would be no Certainty of the Species.

The *Peduncle* or Flower-ſtalk, which is the Foundation of the Characters of *Infloreſcence*, varies as to the Manner of its ſupporting the Flowers; and is ſaid to be,

Flaccid, *wanting Firmneſs*; when it is ſo weak, as to be bowed down by the Weight of the Flower itſelf.

Cernuus, *nodding*; when it is incurvate at the *Apex*, ſo that the Flower inclines to one Side, or towards the Ground, and cannot preſerve an erect Poſture, by reaſon of the ſtrict Curvature of the Peduncle; as in *Carpeſium*, *Bidens radiata*, *Carduus nutans*, *Scabioſa alpina*, *Helianthus annuus* and *Cnicus Sibiricus*.

Bearing *Faſtigiate* Flowers; when the *Pedicelli*

dicelli * or partial Foot-ſtalks elevate the Fructification into a *Faſcicle*, ſo that they are of an equal Height at the Top, as if they had been ſhorn off horizontally; as in *Dianthus* and *Silene*.

Patulus, *ſpreading*; when it is branched out every Way, ſo that the Flowers ſtand remote from each other. This ſtands oppoſed to *coarctate*, *cloſe*.

Bearing *conglomerate* Flowers; when it is branched and bears the Flowers in cloſe compact Heaps, and is therefore oppoſed to a *diffuſe Panicle*.

Articulate, *jointed*; when it is furniſhed with a *Joint*; as in *Oxalis*, *Sida* and *Hibiſcus*.

Coming out in *Pairs*; as in *Capraria* and *Oldenlandia biflora*.

Tern, or *three* from the ſame Axilla; as in *Impatiens triflora*.

Flexuoſe, *bending* diverſe Ways, or *undulate*, *waved*; as in *Aira flexuoſa*.

Remaining on the Plant after the Fructification is fallen; as in *Jambolifera*, *Ochna* and *Juſticia*.

Incraſſate, *thickened* towards the Flower; as in *Cotula*, *Tragopogon*, and moſt *cernuous* Flowers.

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* In this, and ſome other Places, the *Philoſophia Botanica* has *Petiole* for *Pedicellus*; but the latter is the proper Term for the partial Foot-ſtalk of a Flower. See Chap. 4.

The Parts of *FRUCTIFICATON* often furniſh moſt certain and conſtant ſpecific Differences. *Linnæus* tells us he was once of a contrary opinion; and held, that as the Flower was of ſhort Duration, and its Parts commonly very minute, Recourſe ſhould not be had to the Fructification for ſpecific Differences, till all other Ways had been tried and found ineffectual; but as the Fructification contains more diſtinct Parts than all the reſt of the Plant taken together, and Certitude is found throughout Nature to depend moſtly on her minuter Parts, he has ſince readily admitted this Diſtinction.

In *Gentiana*, the Species cannot any way be diſtinguiſhed, if the Flower is not admitted as a ſpecific Character; but they are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by their *Corollæ*, which vary in being *campaniform*, *rotate*, *infundibuliform*, *quinquefid*, *quadrifid*, *octofid*, &c.

In *Hypericum*, the Species are diſtinguiſhed by the Flowers being *Trigynous* * or *Pentagynous* †.

In *Geranium*, the *African* Species are diſtinguiſhable from their *European* Congeners, by the Corolla being irregular, and alſo by the Connection of their Stamina.

In *Lichen*, the Fructification is diſtinguiſhable into *Tuberculum*, *a little Knob*, which is a Fructification conſiſting of rough Points collected like a Heap of Duſt; *Scutellum, a ſmall Buckler*, which is a concave orbiculate Fructification, the Margin of which is elevated on every Side; or *Pelta, a little Shield*, which is a plane Fructification faſtened for the moſt Part to the Margin of the Leaf*.

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* With three Styles.

† With five Styles.

In *Moſſes*, the *Capitulum* or little *Head* is an *Anthera*.

In *Graſſes*, *Spicula*, a little *Spike*, is a *partial* one; the *Ariſta* is *tortile, twiſted*, when it has a twiſted Joint in the Middle. *Articulus*, a *Joint*, is the Part of the *Culmus* that lies between two *Geniculi* or *Knots*.

A *radiate* compound Flower conſiſts of *Diſk* and *Radius*. The *Radius* is compoſed of irregular Corollulæ in the Circumference; and the *Diſk* of ſmaller Corollulæ, that are for the moſt Part regular.

A *decompound* Flower contains within the ſame Calyx leſſer Calyces, that are each of them common to many Flowers; as in *Sphæranthus*.

The *Corolla* is ſaid to be *equal*, when its Parts are equal in Figure, Magnitude and

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* The Terms explained here, and in the following Paragraphs, reſpect ſuch Circumſtances of the Parts of Fructification as concern rather the ſpecific Differences than the claſſic or generic Ones; and we have therefore followed *Linnæus* in ſubjoining them to this Head, notwithſtanding that ſome few of them have been already mentioned and explained in the firſt Part of this Work.

Proportion; *unequal*, when the Parts anſwer in Proportion, though not in Magnitude, ſo that the Flower comes out to be regular; *regular*, when it is equal in reſpect to the Figure, Magnitude and Proportion of the Parts; *irregular*, when the Parts of the Limb differ in Figure, Magnitude or Proportion. *Rictus*, a *Gaping* or *Grinning*, is the Gap or Opening between the two Lips of the Corolla. *Faux*, the *Gorge* or *Gullet*, is the Opening of the Tube of the Corolla. *Palatum*, the *Palate*, is a Gibboſity or bunching out in the *Faux* of the *Corolla*. *Calcar*, a *Spur*, is a Nectarium extending in a Cone in the hinder Part of the *Corolla*. The *Corolla* is *Urceolate*, *Pitcher-ſhaped*, when it is inflate and gibbous on all Sides, after the Manner of that Veſſel; *cyathiform*, *ſhaped like a Drinking-glaſs*, when it is cylindric, but widening a little towards the upper Part; *conniving*, when there is a Convergency of the Points of the ſeveral Lobes of the Limb; or, *lacera*, *rent*, when the Limb is finely cut.

The *Anthera* is *verſatile* * and *incumbent* †, when it is faſtened on at its Side; and *Erect*, when it is faſtened on at its Baſe.

The *Pericarpium* is *inflate*, *puffed*, when it is hollow like a Bladder, and not filled up with

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* Eaſy to turn.

† Lying flat.

Seeds; *priſmatic*, *Priſm-ſhaped*, when it is a linear *Polyedron* with plane Sides; *turbinate*, *Top-ſhaped*, when it tapers towards the Baſe, as in *Pyrus*; *contort*, *twiſted*, when it turns ſpirally, as in *Ulmaria*, *Helicteres* and *Thalictrum*; *acinaciform*, *Faulchion-ſhaped*, when the Fruit is compreſſed like a Blade, one of the longitudinal Angles being obtuſe, and the other acute; *echinate*, *prickly* like an *Echinus* *, when it is beſet on all Sides with Spines or *Aculei*; *toroſe* †, *brawny*, when it is here and there gibbous with brawny Swellings or Prominences; as in *Lycoperſicon* and *Phytolacca*.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of VARIETIES.

THE collecting of *VARIETIES* under their proper Species, is a Work no leſs neceſſary than that of collecting the ſeveral Species under their proper Genus. We have obſerved in the laſt Chapter, that ſuch Differences as are only incidental to Vegetables, and are not found conſtant and unchangeable in them are to be conſidered as Varieties only. Theſe Varieties are grounded chiefly on the following Circumſtances, viz. *Sex*, *Magnitude*, *Time of Flowering*, *Color*, *Scent*, *Taſte*, *Virtues* and *Uſes*, *Duration*, *Multitude*, *Pubeſcence*, *Leaves* and *monſtrous Flowers*. Of all which we ſhall treat in their Order.

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* Hedge-Hog.

† *Torus* ſignifies properly the Riſe or Swelling out of the ſtrong Muſcles of an Arm.

The *SEX* of Plants in the Claſs *Dioecia* affords a Variety of all others the moſt natural; for the male and female Flowers in this Claſs being upon different Plants, theſe laſt are diſtinguiſhed by the Fructification, though the Species is the ſame in both. But it muſt be obſerved, that this kind of Variety holds only in the Claſs *Dioecia*; for in the Genera that belong to any of the hermaphrodite Claſſes, the ſame Circumſtance, whenever it happens, becomes a ſpecific Diſtinction: Thus in *Rumex*, which belongs to the Claſs *Hexandria*, the *Acetoſa* and *Acetocella*, being *dioecious* Plants, that is, having their male and female Flowers on diſtinct Roots, theſe Species are thereby diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the Genus.

MAGNITUDE is no ſpecific Difference, but a Variety, being liable to Alteration from the Soil or Climate.

The *TIME* of Flowering is a treacherous Mark of a diſtinct Species; and unleſs ſupported by other Diſtinctions, can only be conſidered as a Variety.

COLOR is found ſo changeable in the ſame Species, that it muſt be conſidered as a Variety only.

In *Flowers* the Color is moſt variable; as in *Tulipa*, *Hepatica*, *Cyanus*, *Campanula*, *Aquilegia*, *Viola*, *Galega*, *Fumaria*, and others, which it would be tedious to enumerate: The moſt uſual Change is from *Blue* or *Red* to *White*. The trifling Diſtinctions which have been made by *Anthophili* (*Floriſts*) in ſome of the Genera we have here inſtanced, from the Colors of the Corollæ, and to which they have given ſuch pompous Names *, are held by *Linnæus* to be below the Notice of the true Botaniſt; and he warns him from catching the Infection of ſuch idle Amuſement.

Fruits are obſerved to change their Color as they ripen; the Pericarpium, when it is a Berry, changing from *Green* to *Red*, and from *Red* to *White*; and in ripe Fruits, the Color, whether *White*, *Red* or *Blue*, admits of Variation; as in *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, *Ceraſus*, and others †.

Seeds

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* *Phoebus*,
Apollo,
Aſtræa,
Dædalus,
Cupido,
Triumphus Floræ,
Pompa Floræ,
Splendor Aſiæ,
Corona Europæ,
Gemma Hollandiæ.

† *Solanum Guineenſe fructu nigerrimo* (*B.*)
Solanum annuum baccis luteis (*Dillen.*)

Solanum

Seeds rarely vary in their Color; though there are Inſtances of it in *Papaver*, *Avena*, *Phaſeolus*, *Piſum* and *Faba* *.

Roots are alſo little ſubject to Alteration in Color; yet a Variation is obſerved in the Roots of *Daucus* and *Raphanus*. †.

Leaves are rarely found to quit their Green, but they are colored in *Amaranthus*; and frequently become ſpotted; as in *Perſicaria*, *Ranunculus*, *Orchis*, *Hieracium* and *Lactuca* ‡.

The *whole Plant* is often found to vary in its Color; as in *Eryngium*, *Abrotanum*, *Ar-*

Solanum Judaicum baccis aurantiis (*Dillen.*)
Rubus vulgaris major fructu albo (*Raj.*)
Ribes vulgare acidum albas baccas ferens (*J. B.*)

* *Papaver hortenſe nigro ſemine* (*C. B.*)
Papaver hortenſe ſemine albo (*C. B.*)
Avena vulgaris & alba (*C. B.*)
Avena nigra (*C. B.*)
Phaſeolus vulgaris fructu violaceo (*Tournef.*)
Phaſeolus vulgaris fructu ex rubro et nigro variegato (*Tourn.*)
Phaſeolus fructu albo venis nigris et lituris diſtincto (*Tourn.*)
Piſum maximum fructu nigra linea maculato (*H. R. P.*)
Piſum hortenſe flore fructuque variegato (*C. B.*)
Faba ex rubicundo colore purpuraſcente.

† *Daucus ſativus radice alba* (*Tourn.*)
Daucus ſativus radice lutea (*Tourn.*)
Daucus ſativus radice aurantii coloris (*Tourn.*)
Daucus ſativus radice atro-rubente (*Tourn.*)
Raphanus niger (*C. B.*)

‡ *Perſicaria cum maculis ferrum equinum referentibus* (*Tourn.*)
Ranunculus hederaceus atra macula notatus
Orchis palmata paluſtris maculata (*C. B.*)
Hieracium Alpinum maculatum (*Tourn.*)
Lactuca maculoſa (*C. B.*)

temiſia, *Atriplex*, *Amaranthus*, *Portulaca* and *Lactuca* *.

SCENT in Plants is, of all other Circumſtances, the leaſt to be depended on; and therefore all Species grounded on a Diſtinction in the *Scent* only are to be rejected, and referred to Varieties.

TASTE in Plants is a Circumſtance variable from Soil or Culture; and not to be depended upon as a real Difference. The Diſtinctions of Gardeners in Fruit of the ſame Species, is conſidered by *Linnæus* as a Variety too minute even to enter the Province of Botany; and therefore the various Names †, which have been given to theſe Diſtinctions, are to be neglected as impertinent in this Science, though for the Purpoſes of Gardening they have their Uſe.

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* *Eryngium latifolium planum caule ex viridi palleſcente flore albo* (*Tourn.*)
Abrotanum cauliculis albicantibus (*Tourn.*)
Artemiſia vulgaris major caule ex viridi albicante (*Tourn.*)
Atriplex hortenſis rubra (*C. B.*)
Amaranthus ſylveſtris maximus Novæ Angliæ ſpicis purpureis (*Tourn.*)
Portulaca ſativa foliis flavis (*Moris*)
Lactuca capitata rubra (*B.*)

† *Poma Paradiſiaca*
Praſomila
Rubelliana
Borſtorphiana
Appiana
Melimela

Pyra Falerna
Favonia
Boni Chriſtiani
Cruſtamina
Picena
Libraria.

The *VIRTUES* and *USES* of Plants furniſh no ſpecific Difference; and the Diſtinctions therefore of phyſical Writers are not always to be depended on.

The *DURATION* of Plants is no ſure Mark of diſtinct Species, being often owing rather to the Place than to the Nature of the Plant. In warm Regions, Plants that are *annual* with us will become *perennial* or *arboreſcent*; as is found in *Tropæolum*, *Beta*, *Majorana*, *Malva arborea*, &c. And on the contrary, cold Regions will occaſion *perennial* Plants to become *annual*; as is obſerved in *Ricinus*, *Mirabilis*, &c.

MULTITUDE or Quantity is an accidental Circumſtance in Plants, and cannot conclude any Thing, whether the Increaſe be of the *Plant* itſelf, or of its *Roots*, *Stems*, *Leaves* or *Fructification*.

PUBESCENCE is an uncertain Mark; as by Culture and Change of Soil Plants are ſubject to loſe as well their *Spines* as their *Hair* or *Down*.

LEAVES, though they for the moſt part furniſh moſt elegant ſpecific Differences, as has been obſerved in the laſt Chapter, are yet ſubject to Luxuriation in the ſame Species, which muſt be carefully diſtinguiſhed. This may reſpect their *Oppoſition* and *Compoſition*, and alſo their being *criſp* (*curled*) or *bullate* (*bladdery*.)

In reſpect to *Oppoſition*, oppoſite Leaves will ſometimes become *tern*, *quatern*, or *quine*, growing by *Threes*, *Fours* or *Fives*; and then the Stem alſo from *quadrangular*, *ſquare*, will become *polygonous*, of *many* Sides *.

In reſpect to *Compoſition*, *digitate* Leaves will frequently gain an Addition of one or more Folioles †.

Criſp, *curled* Leaves, are a very frequent Variety. In *Tanacetum*, *Mentha*, *Ocymum* and *Matricaria*, which are ſcented Plants, there is this Singularity obſervable, that when the Leaves are curled, the Scent is heightened by the Criſpature ‡.

Bullate, *bladdery* Leaves are generally produced from ſuch as are *rugoſe*, *wrinkled*; and this is owing to the Increaſe of the Subſtance of the Leaf within its Veſſels which occaſions it to ſwell and riſe: In the *Saponaria*

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* *Lyſimachia lutea major foliis ternis* (*Tourn.*)
Lyſimachia lutea major foliis quaternis (*Tourn.*)
Lyſimachia lutea major foliis quinis (*Tourn.*)
Anagallis cærulea foliis binis terniſve ex adverſo naſcentibus (*Raj.*)
Anagallis Phœnicea foliis amplioribus ex adverſo quaternis (*Tourn.*)
Salicaria trifolia caule Hexagono (*Tourn.*)

† *Trifolium quadrifolium hortenſe album* (*C. B.*)

‡ *Malva criſpa* (*J. B.*)
Mentha criſpa Danica (*Park.*)
Tanacetum foliis criſpis (*C. B.*)
Matricaria criſpa.
Ocymum latifolium maculatum vel criſpum (*C. B.*)

Concava Anglicana a *bullate* Leaf is produced in a ſingular manner from the Defect of Wrinkles; for here the Margin of the Leaf contracting itſelf, the Leaves become hollow like a Spoon *.

Plants are ſometimes found to vary from *broad leaved* to *narrow leaved*; but this Variation is leſs frequent †.

MONSTROUS Flowers, ſuch as the *Multiplicate*, *Full* or *Proliferous*, derive their Origin from natural ones, and therefore are to be conſidered only as a Variety from *Luxuriance*.

Upon the whole, the *Change of Soil* is found to have a great Effect on the Nature of Plants; and to this many of the Varieties above-mentioned muſt be imputed; as in *Buxus*, *Xanthium*, *Acanthus*, *Cinara*, *Brunella*, *Myoſotis*, *Criſta Galli* and *Cerinthe* ‡; which

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* *Ocymum foliis Bullatis* (*C. B.*)
Braſſica undulata (*Renealm.*)
Lactuca capitata foliis magis rugoſis (*B.*)
Lactuca capitata major foliis rugoſis et contortis (*B.*)
Lactuca capitata omnium maxima verrucoſa (*B.*)

† *Heracleum hirſutum foliis anguſtioribus* (*C. B.*)
Lycopus foliis in profundas lacinias inciſis (*Tourn.*)
Braſſica anguſto apii folio (*C. B.*)
Veronica Auſtriaca foliis tenuiſſime laciniatis (*Tourn.*)
Sambucus laciniato folio (*C. B.*)
Sonchus aſper laciniatus (*C. B.*)
Valeriana Sylveſtris foliis tenuiſſime diviſis (*C. B.*)

‡ *Buxus arboreſcens* (*C. B.*) *Buxus humilis* (*Dod.*)
Xanthium (*Dod.*) *Xanthium Canadenſe majus* (*Tourn.*

Acan-

which would all return to their old Conditions if the Soil were changed again. And in like manner the Improvements which are made by Culture in the Plants cultivated for Sale, as in *Vitis*, *Malum*, *Pyrus*, *Amygdalus*, *Perſica*, *Aſparagus*, *Ceraſus*, and in *Grain*, *Pulſe*, and *Fruit* of all kinds are not to be eſteemed as laſting; for all theſe, if left to themſelves in a poor Soil, would run off again, and reſume the Qualities they had when they grew wild.

The *Soil* has ſome Effect alſo upon *Leaves*; for though it is leſs common for the Leaves to differ on the ſame Plant, as they do in ſome Species of *Lepidium*, *Tithymalus*, *Rudbeckia* and *Hibiſcus* *; yet it is obſerved, that *watry* Soils are apt to produce a diviſion in the lower Leaves of the Plant, and even to render capillary ſuch as are produced under

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Acanthus mollis (*C. B.*) *Acanthus aculeatus* (*C. B.*)
Cinara aculeata (*C. B.*) *Cinara non aculeata* (*C. B.*)
Brunella (*Dod.*) *Brunella cæruleo magno flore* (*C. B.*)
Myoſotis foliis hirſutis (*H. C.*) *et foliis glabris* (*H. C.*)
Criſta galli fæmina (*J. B.*) *et mas.* (*J. B.*)
Cerinthe flore ex rubro purpuraſcente (*C. B.*) *et flavo flore aſperior* (*C. B.*)

* *Tithymalus heterophyllus* (*Plum. Pluk. Alm.* 112. *f.* 6.)
Rudbeckia foliis inferioribus trilobis, ſuperioribus indiviſis. (*Hort. Upſal.*)
Hibiſcus foliis inferioribus integris, ſuperioribus trilobis (*Hort. Cliff.*)
Lepidium foliis caulinis pinnato-multifidis, rameis cordatis amplexicaulibus integris (*H. C.*)

the Water; as in ſome Species of *Ranunculus* and *Siſymbrium*[*]; and alſo in *Cicuta*, *Sium*, *Phellandrium*, *Oenanthe*, &c. And on the contrary, that *mountainous* Plants uſually have their upper Leaves more divided, and their lower ones more entire; as in *Pimpinella*, *Petroſelinum*, *Aniſum* and *Coriandrum*.

Varieties may generally be explained and reduced under their proper Species with Eaſe, by conferring the variable Marks of the Variety with the natural Plant: But there are ſome few which are attended with Difficulty, and require Judgment and Experience; as in ſome Species of *Helleborus*[†], *Gentiana*[‡], *Fumaria*[‖], *Valeriana*[§], *Scorpiu-*

rus

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[*] *Ranunculus aquaticus folio rotundo et capillaceo (C. B.) Siſymbrium foliis ſimplicibus dentatis ſerratis (H. C.)*

[†] *Helleborus aconiti folio, flore globoſo croceo (Amm. ruth.* 101.*) Trollius humilis flore patulo (Buxb. cent.* 1. *p.* 15. *l.* 22.*) Varietas Hellebori Trollii (Fl. Succ.* 475.*) Nectariis longitudine corollæ.*

[‡] *Gentiana corolla hypocrateriformi. Tubo villis clauſo, calycis foliis alternis majoribus (Fl. Lap.* 94*) Varietas gentianæ fauce barbata (Fl. Succ.* 203*) flore quadrifido et calycinis laciniis alternis duplo latioribus.*

[‖] *Fumaria bulboſa radice cava et non cava major et minor.*

[§] *Valeriana arvenſis præcox humilis, ſemine compreſſo (T.)*
Valeriana arvenſis præcox humilis, foliis ſerratis (T.)
Valeriana arvenſis ſerotina altior, ſemine turgidiore (Mor.)
Valeriana ſemine umbilicato nudo rotundo (Moris.)
Valeriana ſemine umbilicato nudo oblongo (Moris.)

Valeria-

rus[*] and *Medicago*[†]. In reſpect to the *Fumaria* in queſtion, it is known to be one Species only, by the Minuteneſs of its Perianthium, the Scale of its Bud, the Structure of its Leaves, the Situation of the Branch, the Place of the Bractea, the Corolla, Siliqua, Seeds and Stigma; but it varies in the Diviſion of its Bracteæ, and in the Root being more or leſs hollow. And that the *Valerians* here ſpoken of are all the ſame Species, though they differ ſo greatly in the Fruit, and often in having their Leaves more cut, is alſo proved from their dichotomous Stems and annual Roots, and from the Structure of their Leaves, Corollæ and Seeds. Nor ſhould the Species of *Scorpiurus* and *Medicago* here inſtanced be

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Valerianella ſemine umbilicato hirſuto majore (*Moris.*)
Valerianella ſemine umbilicato hirſuto minore (*Moris.*)
Valerianella Cretica, fructu veſicario (*Tourn. Cor.*)
Valerianella ſemine ſtellato (*C. B.*)

[*] *Scorpioides ſiliqua campoide hiſpida* (*J. B.*)
Scorpioides ſiliqua cochleata & ſtriata Uliſſiponenſis (*T.*)
Scorpioides Bupleuri folio ſiliquis levibus (*Park.*)
Scorpioides ſiliqua craſſa. (*Boëlii Ger.*)

[†] *Medicago leguminibus cochleatis, ſtipulis dentatis, caule diffuſo* (*H. C.*)

ſcutellata
orbiculata
echinata
turbinata
coronata
doliata
ciliaris
tornata
hirſuta
lupulina
ſpinoſa
rugoſa
polycarpos
dicarpos
Arabica
Cretica

either of them parted, although there is ſo remarkable a Diverſity in the Fruit of the Individuals. In the *Medicago* in particular, the Forms of the real Snails, which Nature has imitated in theſe Plants, are ſcarce more diverſified than is the Fruit of this mimic Species; ſo that the Botaniſt, who is ſtudious of Varieties, would hardly find any End to his Labor, of purſuing Nature through the various Shapes which ſhe has ſo wantonly adopted.

The whole Order of the *Fungi*, to the Scandal of the Science, is ſtill a Chaos, the Botaniſts not being yet able in theſe to decide with Certainty what is a Species, and what a Variety.

The TABLES.

Explanation of the TABLES, *with ſome Hints concerning the manner of ſtudying the Science of Botany by the Help of this Book.*

THE firſt Table is divided into three Columns; the firſt of which contains the Names of the Genera admitted by *Linnæus* alphabetically diſpoſed; the ſecond, the *Engliſh* Names, where there are any that have been commonly received; and the laſt, the Names of the Claſſes and Orders, to which the Genera reſpectively belong.

The ſecond Table is likewiſe divided into three Columns; the firſt of which contains the generic Names that are now out of Uſe alphabetically diſpoſed; the ſecond, the *Engliſh* Names that have been given to them; and the third, the Names of the *Linnæan* Genera, under which they are reſpectively to be ſought in the firſt Table.

By the Help of theſe Tables, the Reader will be enabled to find the Claſs and Order of any Plant he may propoſe to examine, after he has informed himſelf of its botanic Name: For if the Name given him be not the ſame admitted by the Author we have followed, and conſequently not to be met with in the firſt Table, he will probably find it in the ſecond, which will refer him to the firſt.

By theſe Tables, properly uſed in Conjunction with the Book itſelf, it is conceived, that the Reader may arrive not only at an Acquaintance with the Principles of the Science, but even at a practical Knowledge of the Diſtinctions of Vegetables, much ſooner than he could by reading the Deſcriptions, and inſpecting the Figures given by old Writers, whoſe Collections are either without Method, or diſpoſed according to ſuch Syſtems as have been exploded; for by what we have laid before him, he will be enabled to conſult the Productions of Nature, and compare them with what is delivered in the Book; or, in other Words, to mix the Practice with the Theory; without which the Study of this Science would be dry and taſteleſs, and the Progreſs made in it of little Advantage. As we cannot but recommend this uſeful Amuſement to the Reader in the ſtrongeſt manner, ſo we ſhall attempt to aſſiſt him farther, by a few Hints for the methodizing of his Endeavours.

The firſt thing he ſhould aim at is, to get a thorough Knowledge of the Diſtinctions of the twenty-four Claſſes. In order to this, the firſt Part of this Book ſhould be previouſly peruſed, as the Parts of Fructification are therein explained; without which the Claſſes could not be underſtood.

Then let him gather ſome of the ordinary Flowers, ſuch as the Bloſſoms of the Fruit-garden or Kitchen-ground, or the ornamental Flowers of his Borders, and bring them by turns into his Cloſet for Examination, chuſing firſt the larger kinds, and ſuch as naturally expand and diſcover the Stamina and Piſtillum; and when he has accuſtomed himſelf to know the Parts of Fructification in theſe eaſier Kinds, he may then try ſuch as require being ſtript of their Covers, or diſſected with a Penknife, to diſcover their inner Parts, or whoſe Minuteneſs requires the Aſſiſtance of a magnifying Glaſs for the obſerving them properly. The double Flowers ſhould be avoided, as being unnatural. Having fixed on the Flower he would firſt examine, he will, by the Help of the Tables, be informed of the Claſs it belongs to; then turning to the Chapter of the ſecond Part of the Book, which treats of that Claſs, let him carefully read over the Character there given of the Claſs, and compare his Flower therewith; a frequent Practice of this will ſoon make him retain the Names of the Claſſes, and their ſeveral Diſtinctions.

When he has arrived thus far, he may begin to try his Strength, by deciding always firſt himſelf upon the Claſs before he turns to the Book; and he will be now qualified to begin the Study of the Orders; which he may purſue after the ſame Method as he did the Claſſes, finding the Orders out firſt by the Tables, reading their Characters, and comparing them with the Flower, till he has gained a clear Notion of their ſeveral Diſtinctions; after which, he ſhould in like manner attempt to declare the Order himſelf.

The Subdiviſions alſo of the Orders, tho' they are not made Part of the ſyſtematic Diſtribution of Vegetables, are yet well worth his Attention; as in ſome of the extenſive Orders it would be more troubleſome to detect the Genus of any Flower, if the Genera contained in the Order were not parcelled out under ſuch convenient Diſtinctions. By theſe Diviſions, the Reader will be led to decide on any Plant within a very few Genera. And here we muſt take our Leave of him, and refer the reſt of the Work to his own Induſtry; for though we have laid down the Principles of both generic and ſpecific Diſtinctions, the former in the ſecond, and the latter in the third Part of this Work, yet it was impoſſible to include even the Characters of the Genera in a Work of this Compaſs, much leſs to have entered upon an Enumeration or Deſcription of the ſeveral Species.

TABLE I.

A.

f. Fl. Ang. p.	GENERA.	·Ger. Em. ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	Tournfor. Generie names ; :jected.
	Acalypha		Monoecia, Monadelphia	
	Acanthus	Bear's Breech	Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
378	Acer	Maple	Polygamia, Monoecia	
324	Achillea	Milfoil	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſup.	Millefolii
	Achras	Sapota	App. plantæ	Ptarmica
	Achyranthes	Sort of Amaranth.	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Acnida		Dioecia, Pentandria	
	Aconitum	Wolfsbane	Polyandria, Trigynia	
128	Acorus	Sweet Ruſh	Hexandria, Monogynia	
383	Acroſticum	Sort of Fern	Cryptogamia, Filices	
201	Actæa	Herb Chriſtopher	Polyandria, Monogynia	Christophon
	Adanſonia	Ethiopian Sourgourd	Appendix, Plantæ	
	Adenanthera	Baſtard Flower Fence	Decandria, Monogynia	
391	Adiantum	Maiden Hair	Cryptogamia, Filices	
209	Adonis	Bird's Eye	Polyandria, Polygynia	
150	Adoxa	Tuberous Moſchatel, or hollow Root	Octandria, Tetragynia	Moschatell
375	Ægilops	Sea Hard-graſs. Sort Of (Feſcue or Darnel	Polygamia, Monoecia	
	Æginetia		Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
111	Ægopodium	Herb Gerard, Goutwort, or wild Angelica	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Æſchynomene	Baſtard ſenſitive Plant	Diadelphia, Decandria	
	Æſculus	Horſe Cheſtnut	Heptandria, Monogynia	Hippocaſt
107	Æthuſa	Leſſer Hemlock, or Fool's parſley	Pentandria, Digynia	
490	Agaricus	Agaric. [illegible]	Cryptogamia, Fungi	[illegible]
	Agave	American Aloë	Hexandria, Monogynia	
	Ageratum	Baſtard Hemp Agrimony	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqu.	
180	Agrimonia	Agrimony	Dodecandria, Digynia	Agrimoni
173	Agroſtema	Campion or wild Lychnis	Decandria, Pentagynia	
26	Agroſtis	Bent Graſs Cockle	Triandria, Digynia	
28	Aira	Hair Graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
219	Ajuga	Bugle	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.	Bugula
	Aizoon		Icoſandria, Pentagynia	
	Alcea	Hollyhock or Roſemallow	Monadelphia, Polyandria	Malva
59	Alchemilla	Ladies mantle	Tetrandria, Monogynia	Alchimil

Aldro-

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Aldrovanda		Pentandria, Pentagynia	
	Aletris		Hexandria, Monogynia	
137	Aliſma	Water Plantain	Hexandria, Polygynia	Damaſonium
120	Allium	Garlick	Hexandria, Monogynia	Cepa. Porr
	Allophylus		Octandria, Monogynia	
	Aloë		Hexandria, Monogynia	
23	Alopecurus	Foxtail Graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
	Alpinia		Monandria, Monogynia	
113	Alſine	Chickweed	Pentandria, Trigynia	
267	Althæa	Marſhmallow	Monadelphia, Polyand.	
	Alyſſum	Madwort	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa	Alyſſoides.V
356	Amaranthus	Amaranth, or Flower-gentle	Monœcia, Pentandria	– {Amaranthi S Blitum
	Amaryllis	Lily Daffodil	Hexandria, Monogynia	Lilio-narciſſ
	Ambroſia		Monœcia, Pentandria	
	Amethyſtea		Diandria, Monogynia	
	Ammannia		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Ammi	Biſhop's Weed	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Amomum	Ginger	Monandria, Monogynia	
	Amorpha	Baſtard Indigo	Diadelphia, Decandria	Barba-Jovis Sp
	Amygdalus	Almond	Icoſandria, Monogynia	Perſica
	Anabaſis	Berry bearing Glaſſwort	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Anacardium	Acajou, or Caſhew-nut	Decandria, Monogynia	Acajou
	Anacyclus		Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	Cotula
73	Anagallis	Pimpernel	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Anagyris	Stinking Bean Trefoil	Decandria, Monogynia	
	Anaſtatica	Roſe of Jericho	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa	
66	Anchuſa	Bugloſs . [illegible]	Pentandria, Monogynia	Bugloſſum
	Andrachne	Baſtard Orpine	Monœcia, Gynandria	Telephioides
154	Andromeda	Marſh Ciſtus Leſſer	Decandria, Monogynia	Erica Species
	Andropogon		Polygamia, Monœcia	
	Androſace	Sort of Sedum.	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Andryala	Downy Sow-thiſtle	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
208	Anemone	Wind-flower	Polyandria, Polygynia	- Pulsatilla
110	Anethum	Dill	Pentandria, Digynia	Fœniculum
102	Angelica		Pentandria, Digynia	
	Annona	Cuſtard Apple	Polyandria, Polygynia	
323	Anthemis	Chamomile	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	– Buphthalmum Chamæmelum
127	Anthericum	Spiderwort (Phalangium) or baſtard Asphodel	Hexandria, Monogynia	Phalangium
441	Anthoceros	Sort of Môſs	Cryptogamia, Algæ	
	Antholyza	Sort of Cornflag	Triandria, Monogynia	
	Anthoſpermum	Amber Tree	Polygamia, Diœcia	
	Amyris	Balm of Judæa	Octand. Monogyn.	

Antho-

Sp. Pl. Anthericí Species. } Lancaſhir Asphodel.. Hexandria Monogynia - Phala
127 Narthecium Hudſ. }
…rum Genus -

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
10	Anthoxanthum	*Spring-graſs.*	Diandria, Digynia	
273	Anthyllis	Kidney Vetch, or Lady's Finger	Diadelphia, Decandria	*Erinac* *Vulnera*
	Antideſma		Diœcia, Pentandria	*Barba J*
237	Antirrhinum	Snapdragon, or Calves Snout	Didynamia, Angioſp.	*Asarin* *Linaria*
60	Aphanes	*Parſley-piert*	Tetrandria, Digynia	*Alchimill*
	Aphyllanthes		Hexandria, Monogynia	
111	Apium	Parſley *- Smallage.*	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Apluda		Triandria, Digynia	
	Apocynum	Dog's Bane	Pentandria, Digynia	
207	Aquilegia	Columbine	Polyandria, Pentagynia	
254	Arabis	Baſtard Tower Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	
	Arachis	Ground Nut	Diadelphia, Decandria	
	Aralia	Berry bearing Angelica	Pentandria, Pentagynia	
155	Arbutus	Strawberry-tree	Decandria, Monogynia	*Uva Ul*
304	Arctium	Burdock	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	*Lappa*
	Arctopus		Polygamia, Diœcia	
	Arctotis		Syngen. Polygam. nec.	
	Areca		Appendix, Palmæ	
167	Arenaria	*Sort of Chickweed*	Decandria, Trigynia	
	Arethuſa		Gynandria, Diandria	
	Aretia	*Sort of Androſace*	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Argemone	Prickly Poppy	Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Ariſtida		Triandria, Digynia	
	Ariſtolochia	Birthwort	Gynandria, Hexandria	
	Arnica		Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
	Artedia		Pentandria, Digynia	
311	Artemiſia	Mugwort	Syngen. Polygam. ſup. –	*Abrota*
342	Arum	Wake Robin, or Cuckow Pint — —	Gynandria, Polyandria — — — –	*Absinthi* *Arisaru* *Dracunc*
43	Arundo	Reed. *Reed-graſs.*	Triandria, Digynia	
179	Aſarum	Aſarabacca	Dodecandria, Monogynia	*Hypocij*
	Aſclepias	Swallow-wort	Pentandria, Digynia	*Apocy*
	Aſcyrum	St. Peter's-wort	Polyadelphia, Polyandria	
	Aſpalathus	African Broom	Diadelphia, Decandria	
126	Aſparagus	*Sparagus or Sperage.*	Hexandria, Monogynia	
69	Aſperugo	Small wild Bugloſs, or great Gooſe Graſs	Pentandria, Monogynia	
55	Aſperula	Woodroof	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Aſphodelus	Aſphodel, or King's-Spear	Hexandria, Monogynia	
384	Aſplenium	Spleen-wort, or Milt-waſte *Harts-tongue.*	Cryptogamia, Filices –	*Lingua Ce* ~~*Aste*~~ *Ruta Mu* *Trichoma*

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
319	Aſter	Starwort [illegible]	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
281	Aſtragalus	Liquorice Vetch, or Milk Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria	Tragacant
	Aſtrantia	Black Maſterwort	Pentandria, Digynia	
100	Athamanta	Spignel	Pentandria, Digynia	Meum. Oreo
	Atractylis	Diſtaff Thiſtle	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
	Atragene	Sort of Virgin's Bower	Polyandria, Polygynia	Clematiti
	Atraphaxis		Hexandria, Digynia	
376	Atriplex	Orach	Polygamia, Monœcia	
79	Atropa	Deadly Nightſhade	Pentandria, Monogynia	Belladona
41	Avena	Oats. Oat-graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
	Averrhoa		Decandria, Pentagynia	
	Avicennia		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Axyris		Monœcia, Triandria	Ceratoides -
	Azalea	American upright Honeyſuckle	Pentandria, Monogynia	Chamærhod Sp. Tourn.
	B.			
	Baccharis	Plowman's Spikenard	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
	Bæckea		Octandria, Monogynia	
227	Ballota	Black Horehound	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	Ballote
	Baniſteria		Decandria, Trigynia	
	Barleria		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Barreria		Pentandria, Pentagynia	
	Bartramia		Decandria, Monogynia	
233	Bartſia	Eyebright Cow Wheat	Didynamia, Angioſp.	Pedicularis Sp
	Baſella	Malabar Nightſhade	Pentandria, Trigynia	
	Bauhinia	Mountain Ebony	Decandria, Monogynia	
	Begonia		Polygamia, Monœcia	
320	Bellis	Daiſy	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
	Bellonia		Pentandria, Monogynia	
119	Berberis	Berberry, or Piperidge-Buſh	Hexandria, Monogynia	
	Beſleria		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
93	Beta	Beet	Pentandria, Digynia	
220	Betonica	Betony	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
354	Betula	Birch. Alder.	Monœcia, Tetrandria	Alnus
309	Bidens	Water Hemp Agrimony	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
	Bignonia	Trumpet Flower	Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Biſcutella	Buckler Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa	Thlaspidi
	Biſerrula		Diadelphia, Decandria	Pelecinus
	Bixa	Anotta	Polyandria, Monogynia	

Blæria

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Blæria		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
439	Blaſia	Sort of Moſs	Cryptogamia, Algæ	
	Blechnum		Cryptogamia, Filices	
	Blitum •	Strawberry Spinach, or Blite	Monandria, Digynia	
	Bobartia	Kind of Bast. Cyperus	Triandria, Digynia	
	Bocconia	Tree-Celandine	Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Boerhavia	Hog-weed of the Americans	Monandria, Monogynia	
496	Boletus •	Sort of Agaric.	Cryptogamia, Fungi	
	Bombax •	Silk Cotton Tree	Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Bontia	Wild Olive of Barbadoes	Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Boraſſus		Appendix, Palmæ	
	Borbonia		Diadelphia, Decandria	
68	Borrago •	Borrage	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Boſea	Yerva mora, or Golden Rod Tree	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Brabejum	African Almond	Tetrandria, Monogynia	Na
252	Braſſica •	Cabbage. Rocket (Turnep)	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	Rapa. E
	Breynia		Polyandria, Monogynia	
32	Briza •	Quaking-graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
	Bromelia •	Ananas, or Pine Apple	Hexandria, Monogynia	Ananas
39	Bromus •	Brome-graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
	Broſſæa		Appendix, Plantæ	
	Browallia		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
231	Brunella •	Self-heal	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
	Brunia		Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Brunsfelſia		Pentandria, Monogynia	
373	Bryonia •	Bryony	Monœcia, Syngeneſia	
403	Bryum •	Sort of Moſs	Cryptogamia, Muſci	
	Bubon •	Macedonian Parſley	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Bucephalon		Appendix, Plantæ	
	Buchnera		Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
	Buddleja		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
10	Bufonia	Bastard Chickweed	Diandria, Digynia	
122	Bulbocodium •	Mountain Saffron	Hexandria, Monogynia	Cakile
261	Bunias •	Sea Rocket. Sq. Cod. D.	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	Erucago
105	Bunium •	Pig-nut, or Earth-nut	Pentandria, Digynia	Bulbocasta
	Buphthalmum •	Ox Eye	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	Aſteriscus
97	Bupleurum •	Hare's Ear	Pentandria, Digynia	Aſteroides
	Burmannia		Hexandria, Monogynia	
152	Butomus •	Flowering Ruſh, or Water Gladiolus	Enneandria, Hexagynia	

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
354	Buxus	Box	Monœcia, Tetrandria	
487	Byſſus	*Silken Moſs*	Cryptogamia, Algæ	
	C.			
	Cacalia	Alpine Colt's Foot	Syngen. Polyg. æqu.	
	Cachrys		Pentandria, Digynia	
	Cactus	Melon Thiſtle. *Cereus.*	Icoſandria, Monogynia	*Melocactus*
	Cæſalpina	Braſiletto	Decandria, Monogynia	*Opuntia —*
	Calamus	*Reed of Bengal. Rattan*	Hexandria, Monogynia	
	Calendula	Marigold	Syngen. Polyg. neceſſ.	*Caltha*
	Calla	African Arum	Gynandria, Polyandria	
	Callicarpa	Johnſonia	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Calligonum		Polyandria, Digynia	*Polygonoides*
2	Callitriche	*Duck meat Starry*	Monandria, Digynia	
	Calophyllum		Polyandria, Monogynia	
214	Caltha	Marſh Marigold	Polyandria, Polygynia	*Populago*
	Cambogia		Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Camellia	*Sort of China Roſe.*	Monadelphia, Polyandria	
	Cameraria		Pentandria, Monogynia	
80	Campanula	Bell Flower	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Camphoroſma	*Stinking Ground-pine*	Tetrandria, Monogynia	*Camphorata*
	Canna	Indian flowering Reed	Monandria, Monogynia	*Cannacorus*
	Cannabis	Hemp	Diœcia, Pentandria	
	Capparis	Caper Buſh	Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Capraria	Sweet Weed	Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Capſicum	Guinea Pepper	Pentandria, Monogynia	
155	Cardamine	Lady's Smock	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	
	Cardioſpermum	Heart Seed, or Heart Pea	Octandria, Trigynia	*Corindum*
305	Carduus	Thiſtle	Syngen. Polyg. æqu.	*Cirſium*
346	Carex	*Cyperus Graſs.*	Monœcia, Triandria	*Cyperoides*
	Carica	Papaw	Diœcia, Decandria	*Papaya*
309	Carlina	Carline Thiſtle	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
	Carpeſium		Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	*Conyzoides*
360	Carpinus	Hornbeam	Monœcia, Polyandria	
	Carthamus	Baſtard Saffron	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
110	Carum	Carui, or Caraway	Pentandria, Digynia	*Carui*
	Caryophyllus.	Clove Tree	Polyandria, Monogynia	*Caryophylls arom*
	Caryota		Appendix, Palmæ	
	Caſſia	Wild Senna	Decandria, Monogynia	*Senna.*
	Caſſine	Caſſiobury Buſh *Hottentot Cherry*	Pentandria, Trigynia	
	Caſſyta		Triandria, Monogynia	
	Catananche	Candy Lion's Foot	Syng. Polygam. æqu.	*Catanance*

	Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders.	
	Cateſbæa	Lily Thorn	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
98	Caucalis	Baſtard Parſley	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Ceanothus	New Jerſey Thea	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Celaſtrus	Staff Tree	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Celoſia	Cock's Comb	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Celſia		Didynamia, Angioſp.	Verbasci
	Celtis	Nettle Tree	Polygamia, Monœcia	
	Cenchrus		Polygamia, Monœcia	Jacea
325	Centaurea	Centaury	Syngen. Polygam. fruſ.	Centaun
otae. 51	Centunculus	bastard Pimpernel	Tetrandria, Monogynia	Cyanus
	Cephalanthus	Button Wood	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
175	Ceraſtium	Mouſe-ear Chickweed	Decandria, Pentagynia	Myosoti
	Ceratocarpus		Monœcia, Monandria	
	Ceratonia	Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread	Diœcia, Pentandria	Siliqua
357	Ceratophyllum	horned Pondweed	Monœcia, Polyandria	
	Cerbera		Pentandria, Monogynia	Ahou
	Cercis	Judas Tree	Decandria, Monogynia	Siliqua
	Cerinthe	Honeywort	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Ceropegia		Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Ceſtrum	Baſtard Jaſmine	Pentandria, Monogynia	
108	Chærophyllum	Wild Chervil	Pentandria, Digynia	Chærop species
mæ.	Chamærops	Dwarf Palm, or Palmetto	Appendix, Palmæ	
465	Chara	Sort of Horſe-tail	Cryptogamia, Algæ	
250	Cheiranthus	Stock July-flower	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	Leuco
201	Chelidonium	Celandine	Polyandria, Monogynia	Glauc
	Chelone		Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
89	Chenopodium	Gooſe Foot, or wild Orach	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Cherleria		Decandria, Trigynia	
	Chionanthus	Snowdrop Tree, or Fringe Tree	Diandria, Monogynia	
	Chironia		Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Chondrilla	Gum Succory	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
321	Chryſanthemum	Corn Marigold	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	Leuca mum
	Chryſobalanus	Cocoa Plumb	Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Chryſocoma	Goldy Locks	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
	Chryſogonum		Syngen. Polygam. nec.	
	Chryſophyllum	Star Apple	Pentandria, Monogynia	
146	Chlora	Yellow Centaury	Octand Monog Chry-	Cent

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
156	Chryſoſplenium	Golden Saxifrage	Decandria, Digynia	
	Cicer	Chick Peaſe	Diadelphia, Decandria	Lens
303	Cichorium	Succory, or Endive	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
106	Cicuta	Water Hemlock longleav'd	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Cinchona	Jesuit's Bark. True.	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Cinna		Monandria, Digynia	
9	Circæa	Enchanter's Nightſhade	Diandria, Monogynia	
	Ciſſampelos		Diœcia, Hexandria	
	Ciſſus		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
204	Ciſtus	Rock Roſe	Polyandria, Monogynia	Helianthem
	Citharexylum	Fiddle-wood	Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
	Citrus	Citron	Polyadelphia, Icoſandria	Aurantiu Citreum.
	Clathrus		Cryptogamia, Fungi	
500	Clavaria	Kind of Fungus.	Cryptogamia, Fungi	Coralloides
	Claytonia		Pentandria, Monogynia	
217	Clematis	Virgin's Bower. Travellers-joy	Polyandria, Polygynia	Clematitis
	Cleome	Baſtard Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	Sinapiſtru
	Clerodendrum		Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
	Clethra		Decandria, Monogynia	
	Cliffortia		Diœcia, Polyandria	
228	Clinopodium	Field Baſil	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
	Clitoria		Diadelphia, Decandria	Ternatea
	Cluſia	Balſam Tree	Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Clutia		Diœcia, Gynandria	
	Clypeola	Treacle Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa	Jonthlaspi
	Cneorum	Widow wail	Triandria, Monogynia	Chamælea
	Cnicus	Bleſſed Thiſtle	Syngen. Polygam æqu.	
247	Cochlearia	Scurvygraſs, or Spoonwort	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa	
	Cocos	Cocoa Nut	Appendix, Palmæ	
	Coffea	Coffee Tree	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Coix	Job's Tears	Monœcia, Triandria	Lacryma Jo
136	Colchicum	Meadow Saffron	Hexandria, Trigynia	
	Coldenia		Tetrandria, Tetragynia	
	Collinſonia		Diandria, Monogynia	
	Columnea		Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
	Colutea	Bladder Senna	Diadelphia, Decandria	
200	Comarum	Marſh Cinquefoil	Icoſandria, Polygynia	Pentaphyll
	Commelina	Sort of Spiderwt 2-petal	Triandria, Monogynia	
478	Conferva	Sort of River or Sea-weed	Cryptogamia, Algæ	
100	Conium	Hemlock	Pentandria, Digynia	Cicuta
	Connarus		Monadelphia, Decandria	
327	Cineraria.	Sort of Ragwort	Syng. Polyg. Superf.	

Cono-

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Conocarpus	Button Tree	Pentandria, Monogynia	
126	Convallaria	Lily of the Valley	Hexandria, Monogynia	Lilium-C
74	Convolvulus	Bindweed	Pentandria, Monogynia	Polygona
314	Conyza	Flea Bane. Ploughman's Spikenard	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
	Corchorus	Jew's Mallow	Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Cordia	Sebeſten	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Coreopſis	Tickſeeded Sun-flower	Syngen. Polygam. fruſt.	
107	Coriandrum	Coriander	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Coriaria	Myrtle leav'd Sumach	Diœcia, Decandria	
	Coris	Heath low Pine	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Coriſpermum	Tickſeed	Monandria, Digynia	
	Cornucopiæ	Kind of Foxtail Gr.	Triandria, Digynia	
58	Cornus	Dogwood, or Cornelian Cherry	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Cornutia		Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
	Coronilla	Jointed Podded Colutea	Diadelphia, Decandria	-Emeru
	Corrigiola		Pentandria, Trigynia	Securid
	Cortuſa	Bear's Ear Sanicle	Pentandria, Monogynia	
360	Corylus	Hazel, or Nut Tree	Monœcia, Polyandria	
	Corymbium		Syngeneſia, Monogamia	
mæ.	Corypha		Appendix, Palmæ	
	Coſtus		Monandria, Monogynia	
	Cotula		Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
169	Cotyledon	Navelwort	Decandria, Pentagynia	
	Cracca	Sp. of Galega (Syn N)	Diadelphia, Decandria	
260	Crambe	Sea Cabbage	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	Rapiſtr
	Craniolaria		Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
	Craſſula	Leſſer Orpine	Pentandria, Pentagynia	
187	Cratægus	Wild Service	Icoſandria, Digynia	
	Crateva	Garlick Pear	Dodecandria, Monogynia	
301	Crepis	Baſtard Hawkweed	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
	Creſcentia	Calabaſh Tree	Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
	Creſſa		Pentandria, Digynia	
	Crinum	Aſphodel Lily	Hexandria, Monogynia	
101	Crithmum	Samphire	Pentandria Digynia	
13	Crocus	Saffron	Triandria, Monogynia	
	Crotalaria		Diadelphia, Decandria	
	Croton	Baſtard Ricinus	Monœcia, Monadelphia	Ricinoi
	Crucianella	Petty Madder	Tetrandria, Monogynia	Rubeol
162	Cucubalus	Berry bearing Chickweed	Decandria, Trigynia	Melo –
	Cucumis	Cucumber	Monœcia, Syngeneſia	Colocynth
	Cucurbita	Gourd	Monœcia, Syngeneſia	Anguri
	Cuminum	Cumin	Pentandria, Digynia	Melope
	Cupania		Pentandria, Monogynia	Pepo –
?	Cunila	Bast. Horehound	Diand. Monogyn. ~~Cupressa~~	[illegible]

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Cupreſſus •	Cypreſs	Monœcia, Monadelphia	
	Curcuma •	Turmerick	Monandria, Monogynia	
89	Cuſcuta •	Dodder	Tetrandria, Digynia	
	Cyanella		Hexandria, Monogynia	
	Cycas		Appendix, Palmæ	
	Cyclamen •	Sowbread	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Cymbaria		Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
	Cynanchum •	Scamony of Montpel:	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Cynara •	Artichoke	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	Cinara
67	Cynogloſſum •	Hound's Tongue	Pentandria, Monogynia	Omphalodes
	Cynometra		Decandria, Monogynia	
	Cynomorium		Monœcia, Monandria	
47	Cynoſurus •	Dogstail graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
15	Cyperus •		Triandria, Monogynia	
341	Cypripedium •	Lady's Slipper	Gynandria, Diandria	Calceolus
	Cytiſus •	Baſe Tree Trefoil	Diadelphia, Decandria	
	Cytinus •	Rape of Cistus	Gynand. Octand.	Hypocistis.
	D.			
25	Dactylis	Cocksfoot Graſs (rough)	Triandria, Digynia	
	Dalechampia		Polygamia, Monœcia	
	Dalibarda		Icoſandria, Pentagynia	
145	Daphne •	Mezereon, or Spurge Laurel	Octandria, Monogynia	Thymelæa
	Datiſca	Baſtard Hemp	Diœcia, Decandria	Cannabina
78	Datura •	Thorn Apple	Pentandria, Monogynia	Stramonium
99	Daucus •	Carrot	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Delima		Polyandria, Monogynia	
207	Delphinium •	Larkſpur	Polyandria, Trigynia	
249	Dentaria •	Toothwort Coralwort	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	
	Dianthera		Diandria, Monogynia	
161	Dianthus •	Pink, or Clove July-flower	Decandria, Digynia	Caryophyll
	Diapenſia	Sort of Androſace	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Dictamnus •	Fraxinella, or white Dittany	Decandria, Monogynia	Fraxinell
240	Digitalis •	Fox-glove	Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Dillenia		Polyandria, Polygynia	
	Diodia		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Dioſcorea	Yams.	Diœcia, Hexandria	
	Dioſma	African Spiræa	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Dioſpyros •	Indian Date Plumb	Polygamia, Diœcia	Guaicana
49	Dipſacus •	Teazel	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Dirca	Leatherwood	Octandria, Monogynia	

Dodartia

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Dodartia		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Dodecatheon	Meadia	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Dolichos	Sort of Kidney Bean	Diadelphia, Decandria	
	Doronicum	Leopard's Bane	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
	Dorſtenia	Contrayerva	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
243	Draba	Whitlow graſs	Tetradynamia, Silicul.	
	Dracocephalum	Dragon's Head	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	Moldau
	Dracontium	Dragons	Gynandria, Polyandria	
117	Droſera	Sundew	Pentandria, Pentagynia	Ros So
199	Dryas	Sort of Avens	Icoſandria, Polygynia	
	Drypis	Sperage Thiſtle.	Decandria, Trigynia	[illegible]
	Duranta		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	E.			
	Ebenus	Ebony of Crete	Diadelphia, Decandria	Bar
97	Echinophora	Prickly Parſnep	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Echinops	Globe Thiſtle	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	Echinop
69	Echium	Viper's Bugloſs	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Elæagnus	Wild Olive	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Elæocarpus		Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Elate		Appendix, Palmæ	
151	Elatine	Waterwort	Octandria, Tetragynia	
	Elephantopus	Elephant's Foot	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
498	Elvela	Sort of Fungus	Cryptogamia, Fungi	
44	Elymus	Lyme-graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
367	Empetrum	Black-berried Heath, or Crow-berries	Diœcia, Triandria	
	Ephedra	Shrubby Horſe-tail	Diœcia, Monadelphia	
	Epidendrum	Vanilla, or Vanelloe	Gynandria, Diandria	
	Epigæa	Trailing Arbutus	Decandria, Monogynia	
140	Epilobium	Willow Herb, or French Willow	Octandria, Monogynia	Chamæn
	Epimedium	Barrenwort	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
380	Equiſetum	Horſetail	Cryptogamia, Filices	
	Eranthemum		Diandria, Monogynia	
144	Erica	Heath	Octandria, Monogynia	
314	Erigeron	Flea-bane Goldenrod	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
	Erinus		Didynamia, Angioſp.	Agerat
	Eriocephalus		Syngen. Polygam. nec.	
	Eriocaulon		Triandria, Trigynia	
19	Eriophorum	Cotton-graſs	Triandria, Monogynia	Linagr

Ervum

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
279	Ervum	Bitter Vetch jointed pods	Diadelphia, Decandria	Lens
95	Eryngium	Eryngo, or Sea Holly	Pentandria, Digynia	
250	Eryſimum	Hedge Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	
	Erythrina	Coral Tree	Diadelphia, Decandria	Corallodendr
	Erythronium	Dog's-tooth Violet	Hexandria, Monogynia	Dens Canis
	Eugenia		Icoſandria, Monogynia	
84	Euonymus	Spindle Tree	Pentandria, Monogynia	
310	Eupatorium	Hemp Agrimony	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
181	Euphorbia	Burning Thorny-Plant (Spurge	Dodecandria Trigynia	—Tithymaloid
234	Euphraſia	Eye-bright	Didynamia, Angioſp.	Tithymalu
c.	Exacum		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	F.			
	Fagonia		Decandria, Monogynia	
359	Fagus	Beech	Monœcia, Polyandria	Caſtanea
	Ferula	Fennel Giant	Pentandria, Digynia	
36	Feſtuca	Fescue-graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
	Fevillea		Monœcia, Syngeneſia	
	Ficus	Fig	Polygamia, Triœcia	
328	Filago	Cotton-weed	Syngen. Polygam. nec.	
	Flagellaria		Hexandria, Trigynia	
398	Fontinalis	Water Moſs	Cryptogamia, Muſci	
194	Fragaria	Strawberrys	Icoſandria, Polygynia	
119	Frankenia	Sea Heath	Hexandria, Monogynia	
379	Fraxinus	Aſh	Polygamia, Diœcia	
125	Fritillaria	Fritillary	Hexandria, Monogynia	Corona Impe
	Fuchſia		Appendix, Plantæ.	
465	Fucus	Wrack, or Sea-weed	Cryptogamia, Algæ	
270	Fumaria	Fumatory	Diadelphia, Hexandria	Capnoide
	G.			
	Galanthus	Snowdrop	Hexandria, Monogynia	Narciſſo Leu
	Galax		Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Galega	Goat's Rue	Diadelphia, Decandria	
	Galenia		Octandria, Digynia	
225	Galeopſis	Hedge-nettle	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
55	Galium	Lady's Bed-ſtraw, or Cheeſe Rennett	Tetrandria, Monogynia	Aparine Gallium
	Garcinia	Mangoſtan	Dodecandria, Monogynia	
	Garidella	Fennel-flower of Crete	Decandria, Trigynia	

Gaura

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Gaura	Yellow Virginian Looſe-ſtrife	Octandria, Monogynia	
	Gaultheria		Decandria, Monogynia	
	Genipa		Pentandria, Monogynia	Spartium
272	Geniſta	Single ſeeded Broom	Diadelphia, Decandria	- Geniſtella
87	Gentiana	Gentian, or Felwort	Pentandria, Digynia	– Centaureum
262	Geranium	Crane's Bill	Monadelphia, Decandria	
	Gerardia		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Geſneria		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Gethyllis		Dodecandria, Monogynia	
198	Geum	Avens, or Herb Bennet	Icoſandria, Polygynia	Caryophy
	Gladiolus	Corn-flag	Triandria, Monogynia	
86	Glaux	Sea Milkwort, or Black Saltwort	Pentandria, Monogynia	
224	Glechoma	Ground Ivy, or Gill	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
	Gleditſia	Three throrn'd Acacia	Polygamia, Diœcia	
	Glinus		Dodecandria, Pentagynia	
	Globularia	Blue Daiſy	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Glorioſa	Superb Lily	Hexandria, Monogynia	Methonii
	Glycine	Carolina Kidney Bean Tree	Diadelphia, Decandria	
	Glycyrrhiza	Liquorice	Diadelphia, Decandria	
	Gmelina		Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
312	Gnaphalium	Cudweed . Caſsidony.	Syngen, Polygam. ſup.	Elichryſum
	Gnidia		Octandria, Monogynia	Filago —
	Gomphrena	Globe Amaranth	Pentandria, Digynia	Amaranth
	Goſſypium	Cotton	Monadelphia, Polyandria	- Xylon
	Gratiola	Hedge Hyſſop	Diandria, Monogynia	
	Grewia		Gynandria, Polyandria	
	Griſlea		Octandria, Monogynia	
	Gronovia		Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Guajacum	Lignum Vitæ, or Pock-wood	Decandria, Monogynia	
	Guettarda		Monœcia, Heptandria	
	Guilandina	Bonduc, or Nickar Tree	Decandria, Monogynia	
	Gundelia		Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
	Gypſophila	Sort of Pink .	Decandria, Digynia	
	Gorteria .		Syngen. polygam. frustran.	
	H.			
	Hæmanthus	Blood Flower	Hexandria, Monogynia	
	Hæmatoxylum	Logwood	Decandria, Monogynia	
	Halleria	African Fly Honey-ſuckle	Didynamia, Angioſp.	

Hama:

Sp. pl. Gentianæ Spec.. }
146 Blackstonia Huds. } yellow Centaury - Octandria Digynia . Centaureum
um Genus ~~ — }

	Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders.	
	Hamamelis	Witch Hazel	Tetrandria, Digynia	
	Hebenſtretia		Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
85	Hedera	Ivy	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Hedyotis		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
281	Hedyſarum	French Honey-ſuckle	Diadelphia, Decandria	Alhagi. Onobr
	Helenia	Baſtard Sun flower	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	Coroña Sol.
	Helianthus	Sun flower	Syngen. Polygam. fruſt.	Corona Solis.
	Heliсteres	Skrew Tree	Gynandria, Decandria	
	Heliocarpos	Montia.	Dodecandria, Digynia	
	Heliotropium	Turnſole	Pentandria, Monogynia	
215	Helleborus	Black Hellebore	Polyandria, Polygynia	
	Helonias		Hexandria, Trigynia	
	Hemerocallis	Day Lily, or Lily Aſphodel	Hexandria, Monogynia	Liliaſtrum Lilio-asphodel
	Hemionitis	Mule's Fern	Cryptogamia, Filices	
102	Heracleum	Cow Parſnep	Pentandria, Digynia	— Sphondylium
	Hermannia		Monadelphia, Pentandria	
	Hernandia	Jack in a Box	Monœcia, Triandria	
94	Herniaria	Rupture-wort	Pentandria, Digynia	
251	Heſperis	Dame's Violet, Rocket, or Queen's July-flower	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	
	Heuchera		Pentandria, Digynia	
	Hibiſcus	Althæa Frutex or Syrian Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandria	Ketmia
298	Hieracium	Hawkweed	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
	Hippocratea	Coa.	Appendix, Plantæ	
280	Hippocrepis	Horſe-ſhoe Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria	Ferrum Equinu
	Hippomane	Manchineel	Appendix, Plantæ	
368	Hippophae	Baſtard Rhamnus, or Sea Buckthorn	Diœcia, Tetrandria	Rhamnoides
1	Hippuris	Mare's-tail	Monandria, Monogynia	
	Hirtella		Triandria, Monogynia	
374	Holcus	Indian Millet. Soft Graſs.	Polygamia, Monœcia	
	Holoſteum	Sort of Chickweed.	Triandria, Trigynia	
46	Hordeum	Barley. Barley-graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
	Horminum	Pyrenæan Clary	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
72	Hottonia	Water Milfoil, or Water Violet	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Houſtonia		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Hugonia		Monadelphia, Decandria	
369	Humulus	Hop	Diœcia, Pentandria	Lupulus
	Hura	Sandbox Tree	Monœcia, Monadelphia	
23	Hyacinthus	Hyacinth	Hexandria, Monogynia	muscari

Hydnum

	Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders.	
497	Hydnum	Sort of Fungus	Cryptogamia, Fungi	
	Hydrangea		Decandria, Digynia	
371	Hydrocharis	Frog's Bit	Diœcia, Enneandria	Morſus
96	Hydrocotyle	Water Navel-wort	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Hydrophyllum	Water Leaf	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Hymenæa	Locuſt Tree, or Courbaril	Appendix, Plantæ	
77	Hyoſcyamus	Henbane	Pentandria, Monogynia	
302	Hyoſeris	Swines Succory	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	Hedyp
	Hypecoum	Codded Wild Cumin	Tetrandria, Digynia	
290	Hypericum	St. John's Wort	Polyadelphia, Polyandria	Andr
418	Hypnum	Sort of Moſs	Cryptogamia, Muſci	Aſcyr
302	Hypochœris	Sort of Hawkweed	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
	Hyſſopus	Hyſſopus	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
	I.			
	Jambolifera		Octandria, Monogynia	
329	Jaſione	~~Scabious~~ Rampions with ~~Rampion~~ Scabious Heads, or Sheep Scabious	Syngeneſia, Monogamia	
	Jaſminum	Jaſmine	Diandria, Monogynia	
	Jatropha	Caſſava	Monœcia, Monadelphia	Mani
249	Iberis	Candy Tuft, or Sciatica Creſs	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa	Thlaſ Lepidi
505	Ilex	Holly	Tetrandria, Tetragynia	Aqui)
85	Illecebrum	Mountain Knotgraſs	Pentandria, Monogynia	Paro
332	Impatiens	Balſam, or Female Balſamine - Touch me not.	Syngeneſia, Monogamia	Balſa
	Imperatoria	Maſter-wort	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Indigofera	Indigo	Diadelphia, Decandria	
319	Inula	Elecampane	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
	Ipomæa	Quamoclit	Pentandria, Monogynia	Quam
13	Iris	Flower-de-Luce	Triandria, Monogynia	- Hermod
261	Iſatis	Woad	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	Siſyri
	Iſchæmum		Polygamia, Monœcia	Xiphi
	Iſnardia		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
393	Iſoëtes	Quillwort	Cryptogamia, Muſci	
	Iſopyrum		Polyandria, Polygynia	
	Itea		Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Iva	Jeſuit's Bark Tree, falſe	Monœcia, Pentandria	
	Juglans	Walnut	Monœcia, Polyandria	Nux

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
129	Juncus	Ruſh	Hexandria, Monogynia	
430	Jungermannia	Sort of Moſs	Cryptogamia, Algæ	
372	Juniperus	Juniper	Diœcia, Monadelphia	Cedrus
	Juſſiæa		Decandria, Monogynia	
	Juſticia	Malabar Nut	Diandria, Monogynia	Adhatoda
	Ixia		Triandria, Monogynia	
	Ixora		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	K.			
	Kæmpferia	[illegible]	Monandria, Monogynia	
	Kalmia	Dwarf Laurel of America	Decandria, Monogynia	
	Kiggelaria		Diœcia, Decandria	
	Knautia		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Knoxia		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	L.			
	Lachnæa		Octandria, Monogynia	
295	Lactuca	Lettuce	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqu.	
	Lagoecia	Wild or Baſtard Cumin	Pentandria, Monogynia	Cuminoides
	Lagurus		Triandria, Digynia	
225	Lamium	Dead Nettle, or Archangel	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.	
	Lantana	American Viburnum	Didynamia, Angioſperm.	Zacintha
303	Lapſana	Nipplewort	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqu.	Rhagadiolus
	Laſerpitium	Laſerwort (purp H.	Pentandria, Digynia	
233	Lathræa	Tooth-wort. Broomrape	Didynamia, Angioſperm.	Clandeſtina
275	Lathyrus	Chichling Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria	Aphaca Clymenum
	Lavandula	Lavender	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	Stœchas
267	Lavatera	Sea tree Mallow — Venetian Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandria	[illegible] ſp
	Laurus	Bay	Enneandria, Monogynia	
	Lawſonia	Cyprus — Alhenna of y Arabians	Octandria, Monogynia	
	Lechea		Triandria, Trigynia	
	Ledum	Marſh Ciſtus, or Wild Roſemary	Decandria, Monogynia	
344	Lemna	Duck Meat	Monoecia, Diandria	
	Leontice	Lion's Leaf	Hexandria, Monogynia	Leontopetalo
296	Leontodon	Dandelion	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	Dens Leonis
228	Leonurus	Lion's Tail. Mother wort	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	Cardiaca
244	Lepidium	Dittander, or Pepperwort	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa	Naſturtium
	Leucadendron		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Leucojum	Greater Snowdrop	Hexandria, Monogynia	Narciſſo-Leuco
441	Lichen	Liverwort	Cryptogamia, Algæ	

Liguſticum

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
102	Liguſticum •	Lovage	Pentandria, Digynia	Cicutar
3	Liguſtrum •	Privet	Diandria, Monogynia	
	Lilium •	Lily	Hexandria, Monogynia	
	Limodorum		Gynandria, Diandria	
241	Limoſella	Leaſt Water Plantain	Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Linnæa		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
115	Linum •	Flax	Pentandria, Pentagynia	
	Lippia		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Liquidambar	Sweet Gum	Monœcia, Polyandria	
	Liriodendrum	Tulip Tree	Polyandria, Polygynia	
65	Lithoſpermum •	Gromwell. Alkanet.	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Lithoxylum		Cryptogamia, Algæ	Lithophy
329	Lobelia •	Cardinal Flower, Water Gladiole	Syngeneſia, Monogamia	Rapunt
	Loeflingia		Triandria, Monogynia	
	Loeſelia		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
44	Lolium •	Darnel	Triandria, Digynia	
	Lonchitis	Rough Spleenwort	Cryptogamia, Filices	Diervilla
80	Lonicera •	Honeyſuckle	Pentandria, Monogynia	-Caprifol
	Loranthus		Hexandria, Monogynia	Chamæce
288	Lotus •	Bird's Foot Trefoil	Diadelphia, Decandria	Periclym
	Ludwigia		Tetrandria, Monogynia	Xyloſteu
	Lunaria •	Moonwort, Satin Flower, or Honeſty	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa	
	Lupinus •	Lupine	Diadelphia, Decandria	
174	Lychnis •	Campion	Decandria, Pentagynia	
	Lycium •	Box Thorn	Pentandria, Monogynia	
501	Lycoperdon •	Puff-balls. Truffles.	Cryptogamia, Fungi	
393	Lycopodium •	Club-moſs	Cryptogamia, Muſci	
69	Lycopſis •	small wild Bugloſs	Pentandria, Monogynia	
8	Lycopus •	Water Horehound	Diandria, Monogynia	
	Lygeum	Hooded Matweed	Triandria, Monogynia	
72	Lyſimachia •	Looſe-ſtrife	Pentandria, Monogynia	
179	Lythrum •	Willow Herb, or Purple Looſe-ſtrife	Dodecandria, Monogynia	Salicar
	M.			
	Magnolia	Laurel leaved Tulip Tree	Polyandria, Polygynia	
	Malope	Baſtard Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandria	Malaco
	Malpighia	Barbadoes Cherry	Decandria, Trigynia	
268	Malva •	Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandria	Alcea
	Mammea	Mammee	Polyandria, Monogynia	

Man-

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
a)	Mandragora	Mandrake	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Mangifera	Mango Tree	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Maranta	Indian Arrow Root	Monandria, Monogynia	
	Marcgravia		Polyandria, Monogynia	
438	Marchantia	Sort of ~~moſs~~ lichen	Cryptogamia, Algæ	
228	Marrubium	Horehound	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	Pſeudodictamn
	Marſilea		Cryptogamia, Filices	
	Martynea		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
321	Matricaria	Feverfew	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
	Matthiola		Appendix, Plantæ	
	Medeola	Climbing African Aſparagus	Hexandria, Trigynia	
287	Medicago	Snail and Moon Trefoils	Diadelphia, Decandria	Medica
	Melampodium		Syngen. Polygam. nec.	
235	Melampyrum	Cow-wheat	Didynamia, Angioſperm.	
	Melanthium		Hexandria, Trigynia	
	Melaſtoma	American Gooſeberry	Decandria, Monogynia	
	Melia	Bead Tree	Decandria, Monogynia	Azederach
	Melianthus	Honey Flower	Didynamia, Polypetala	
31	Melica	Melic Graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
230	Meliſſa	Baulm · Calamint	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	Calamintha
231	Melittis	Baulm-leaved Archangel, or Baſtard Baulm	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
	Melochia		Monadelphia, Pentandria	
	Melothria	Small Creeping Cucumber	Triandria, Monogynia	
	Memecylon		Octandria, Monogynia	
	Meniſpermum	Moonſeed	Hexandria, Trigynia	
221	Mentha	Mint	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
	Mentzelia		Polyandria, Monogynia	
71	Menyanthes	Bog-bean, or Marſh Trefoil	Pentandria, Monogynia	Nymphoides
371	Mercurialis	Mercury	Diœcia, Enneandria	
	Meſembryanthemum	Fig-Marigold	Icoſandria, Pentagynia	Ficoides
190	Meſpilus	Medlar	Icoſandria, Pentagynia	
	Meſua	Indian Roſe Cheſtnut	Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Michelia		Polyandria, Polygynia	
	Microcos		Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Micropus	Baſtard Cudweed	Syngen. Polygam. nec.	Gnaphalodes
25	Milium	Millet graſs	Triandria, Digynia	

Mille-

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
	Milleria		Syngen. Polygam. nec.
	Mimoſa	Senſitive Plant	Polyandria, Monogynia Acac
	Mimulus		Didynamia, Angioſp.
	Mimuſops		Octandria, Monogynia
	Minuartia		Triandria, Trigynia
	Mirabilis	Marvel of Peru, or Four o'Clock Flower	Pentandria, Monogynia Jalap
	Mitchella		Tetrandria, Monogynia
	Mitella	Baſtard American Sanicle	Decandria, Digynia
401	Mnium	Sort of Moſs	Cryptogamia, Muſci
	Moehringia	Mountain Chickweed	Octandria, Digynia
	Mollugo	Sort of Rupture wort	Triandria, Trigynia
	Moluccella	Molucca Baulm	Didynamia, Gymnoſp. Molucc
	Momordica	Male Balſam Apple	Monœcia, Syngeneſia Luffa
	Monarda	Osweega Tea.	Diandria, Monogynia Leonu
153	Monotropa	Bird's neſt smelling like prim rose Root	Decandria, Monogynia Oroban
48	Montia	Water Chickweed	Triandria, Trigynia
	Morina		Diandria, Monogynia
	Morinda		Pentandria, Monogynia
	Moriſona		Polyandria, Monogynia
	Morus	Mulberry Tree	Monœcia, Tetrandria
503	Mucor	Sort of Fungus	Cryptogamia, Fungi
	Muntingia		Polyandria, Monogynia
	Muſa	Plaintain Tree	Polygamia, Monœcia
	Muſſænda		Pentandria, Monogynia
242	Myagrum	Gold of Pleaſure	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa
65	Myoſotis	Mouſe-ear Scorpion-graſs	Pentandria, Monogynia
118	Myoſurus	Mouſe-tail	Pentandria, Polygynia
368	Myrica	Candleberry Myrtle, Gale, or Sweet Willow	Diœcia, Tetrandria Gale
357	Myriophyllum	Water Milfoil	Monœcia, Polyandria - Potam
	Myrſine	African Box	Pentandria, Monogynia
	Myrtus	Myrtle	Icoſandria, Monogynia
	N.		
	Najas		Diœcia, Monandria
	Nama		Pentandria, Digynia
	Napæa		Monadelphia, Polyandria
122	Narciſſus	Daffodil	Hexandria, Monogynia
20	Nardus	Mat-weed. Matgraſs.	Triandria, Monogynia
	Nepenthes		Gynandria, Tetrandria
220	Nepeta	Catmint, or Nep	Didynamia, Gymnoſp. Catar
	Niſsolia	Crimson Graſs Vetch	Diadelph. Decand.

Nerium

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Nerium	Oleander, or Roſe bay	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Neurada		Decandria, Decagynia	
	Nicotiana	Tobacco	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Nigella	Fennel Flower, or Devil in a Buſh	Polyandria, Pentagynia	
	Nyctanthes	Arabian Jaſmine	Diandria, Monogynia	
06	Nymphæa	Water Lily	Polyandria, Monogynia	Nelumbo
	Nyſſa	The Tupelo Tree	Polygamia, Diœcia	
	O.			
	Obolaria		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Ochna		Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Ocimum	Baſil	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
4	Oenanthe	Water Dropwort	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Oenothera	Tree Primroſe	Octandria, Monogynia	Onagra
	Olax		Triandria, Monogynia	
	Oldenlandia		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Olea	Olive	Diandria, Monogynia	
	Onoclea		Cryptogamia, Filices	
3	Ononis	Reſtharrow, Cammock, or Petty Whin	Diadelphia, Decandria	Anonis
18	Onopordon	Woolly Thiſtle	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	Cardui ſpec.
91	Ophiogloſſum	Adder's Tongue	Cryptogamia, Filices	
	Ophiorrhiza		Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Ophyoxylon		Polygamia, Monœcia	
38	Ophrys	Twyblade	Gynandria, Diandria	Ophris
73	Orchis	*Foolstones.*	Gynandria, Diandria	Limodorum
29	Origanum	Wild Marjoram	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	Majorana
24	Ornithogalum	Star of Bethlehem	Hexandria, Monogynia	
90	Ornithopus	Bird's Foot	Diadelphia, Decandria	Ornithopodium
32	Orobanche	Broom Rape	Didynamia, Angioſp.	
74	Orobus	Bitter Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria	
	Orontium	Floating Arum	Hexandria, Monogynia	
	Ortegia		Triandria, Monogynia	
	Orvala		Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
	Oryza	Rice	Hexandria, Digynia	
	Oſbeckia		Octandria, Monogynia	
72	Oſmunda	Oſmund Royal, or Flowering Fern	Cryptogamia, Filices	
	Oſteoſpermum	Hard-ſeeded Chryſanthemum	Syngen. Polygam. nec.	Chryſanthemoide
	Oſyris	Poet's Caſſia	Diœcia, Triandria	Caſia

S 2 Othon-

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Othonna	African Ragwort	Syngen. Polygam. nec.	
	Ovieda		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
173	Oxalis	Wood Sorrel	Decandria, Pentagynia	Oxys
	P.			
	Pæderota	Sort of Speedwel.	Diand. Monogyn.	Veronic
	Pæonia	Pæony	Polyandria, Digynia	
	Panax	Ginſeng	Polygamia, Diœcia	
	Pancratium	Sea Daffodil	Hexandria, Monogynia	
21	Panicum	Panic Graſs. Millet.	Triandria, Digynia	
202	Papaver	Poppy	Polyandria, Monogynia	
375	Parietaria	Pellitory	Polygamia, Monœcia	
150	Paris	True-love, or one Berry	Octandria, Tetragynia	Herba
	Parkinſonia		Decandria, Monogynia	
114	Parnaſſia	Graſs of Parnaſſus	Pentandria, Tetragynia	
	Parthenium	Baſtard Feverfew	Monœcia, Pentandria	
	Paſſerina	Sparrow-wort	Octandria, Monogynia	
	Paſſiflora	Paſſion Flower	Gynandria, Pentandria	Gran
109	Paſtinaca	Parſnep	Pentandria, Digynia	Muruc
	Patagonula		Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Pavetta		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Paullinia		Octandria, Trigynia	
236	Pedicularis	Rattle, Coxcomb, or Louſe-wort	Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Peganum	Wild Syrian Rue	Dodecandria, Monogynia	Harr
	Penæa		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Pentapetes		Monadelphia, Polyandria	
	Penthorum		Decandria, Pentagynia	
128	Peplis	Water Purſlane	Hexandria, Monogynia	
	Periploca	Virginian Silk	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Petiveria	Guinea-hen-weed	Hexandria, Tetragynia	
	Petrea		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
101	Peucedanum	Hog's Fennel, or Sulphur-wort	Pentandria, Digynia	
498	Peziza	Cup Muſhroom	Cryptogamia, Fungi	Fung
	Phaca	Baſtard Milk Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria	Aſtra
20	Phalaris	Canary Graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
498	Phallus	Stinkhorns. Morel	Cryptogamia, Fungi	
	Pharnaceum		Pentandria, Trigynia	
396	Phaſcum	Sort of Bog-moſs	Cryptogamia, Muſci	
	Phaſeolus	Kidney-bean	Diadelphia, Decandria	
107	Phellandrium	Water Hemlock	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Philadelphus	Mock Orange, commonly called Syringa	Icoſandria, Monogynia	Syri

Phil.

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Phillyrea	Mock Privet	Diandria, Monogynia	
22	Phleum	Catstail Graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
	Phlomis	Sage Tree, or Jeruſalem Sage	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
	Phlox	Lychnidea, or Baſtard Lychnis	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Phœnix	Common Palm, or Date Tree	Appendix, Palmæ	
	Phryma		Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
	Phylica	Baſtard Alaternus	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Phyllanthus	Sea-ſide Laurel	Monœcia, Triandria	
	Phyllis	Baſtard Hare's-ear	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Phyſalis	Alkekengi or Winter Cherry	Pentandria, Monogynia	Alkekengi
83	Phyteuma	Rampions	Pentandria, Monogynia	Rapunculus
	Phytolacca	American Nightſhade	Decandria, Decagynia	
9A	Picris	Oxtongue. yell Succory.	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
93	Pilularia	Pepper-graſs	Cryptogamia, Filices	
110	Pimpinella	Burnet Saxifrage	Pentandria, Digynia	Tragoſelinum
7	Pinguicula	Butterwort	Diandria, Monogynia	
361	Pinus	Pine Tree. Firr.	Monœcia, Monadelphia	Abies Larix
	Piper	Pepper	Diandria, Trigynia	
	Piſonia	Fingrigo	Diœcia, Pentandria	
	Piſtacia	Piſtacia Nut	Diœcia, Pentandria	Terebinthus
	Piſtia	Water Houſeleek of Egypt	Gynandria, Hexandria	
74	Piſum	Pea	Diadelphia, Decandria	Ochrus
51	Plantago	Plantain	Tetrandria, Monogynia.	Coronopus Pſyllium.
	Platanus	Plane Tree	Monœcia, Polyandria	
	Plinia		Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Plukenetia		Monœcia, Monadelphia	
	Plumbago	Leadwort	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Plumeria	Red Jaſmine	Pentandria, Monogynia.	
32	Poa	Meadow graſs	Triandria, Digynia	
	Podophyllum	Duck's-foot, or May apple	Polyandria, Monogynia	Anapodophylli
	Poinciana	Barbadoes Flower-fence, or Spaniſh Carnations	Decandria, Monogynia	
75	Polemonium	Greek Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Polianthes	Tuberoſe	Hexandria, Monogynia	Hyacinthi Sp.
	Polycnemum		Triandria, Monogynia	
271	Polygala	Milkwort	Diadelphia, Octandria	Chamæbuxus
146	Polygonum	Knot-graſs. Biſtort.	Octandria, Trigynia — ~~Polymnia~~	Biſtorta Fagopyrum Perſicario
	Prunella	Self-heal	Didynam. Gymnoſp.	

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Polymnia		Syngen. Polygam. nec.	
387	Polypodium •	Polypody	Cryptogamia, Filices	Lonc
	Polypremum	Carolina Flax	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
399	Polytrichum •	Golden Maidenhair	Cryptogamia, Muſci	
	Pontederia		Hexandria, Monogynia	
370	Populus •	Poplar	Diœcia, Octandria	
	Porella		Cryptogamia, Muſci	
	Portulaca •	Purſlane	Dodecandria, Monogynia	
60	Potamogeton •	Pond Weed	Tetrandria, Tetragynia	Quinq
195	Potentilla •	Cinque Foil	Icoſandria, Polygynia	-Pentaph
358	Poterium •	Garden Burnet	Monœcia, Polyandria	Pimpi
	Pothos		Gynandria, Polyandria	
	Praſium	Shrubby Hedge Nettle	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
296	Prenanthes •	Wild Lettuce	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
70	Primula •	Primroſe	Pentandria, Monogynia	-Aunc
	Prinos	Winter Berry	Hexandria, Monogynia	Prim
	Proſerpinaca		Triandria, Trigynia	
	Protea •	Silver Tree	Tetrandria, Monogynia	Laur
186	Prunus •	Plumb Tree	Icoſandria, Monogynia	Arme
	Pſidium •	Guayava, or Bay Plumb	Icoſandria, Monogynia	Cera
	Pſoralia •		Diadelphia, Decandria	Guaii
	Ptelea	Shrub Trefoil	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
384	Pteris •	Brakes or Female Fern	Cryptogamia, Filices	
67	Pulmonaria •	Lungwort. Bugloſs Cowſlips	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Punica •	Pomegranate	Icoſandria, Monogynia	
153	Pyrola •	Wintergreen	Decandria, Monogynia	
189	Pyrus •	Pear	Icoſandria, Pentagynia	Cydo Mali
	Q.			
359	Quercus •	Oak	Monæcia, Polyandria	-Ilex
	Queria		Triandria, Trigynia	Sube
	R.			
	Rajania		Diœcia, Hexandria	
	Randia		Pentandria, Monogynia	
210	Ranunculus •	Crowfoot	Polyandria, Polygynia	
252	Raphanus •	Radiſh. Charlock.	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	Rap
	Rauvolfia		Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Renealmia		Hexandria, Monogynia	Sesa
181	Reſeda •	Baſtard Rocket	Dodecandria, Trigynia	-Lute
83	Rhamnus •	Buckthorn	Pentandria, Monogynia	-Alat
	Rheedia		Appendix, Plantæ	Fra
			Rheum	Pali
213	Ranunculi Sp. Ficaria Huds.)	Pilewort or leſser Celandine -	Polyandr. Polygynia	Zizi

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Rheum	Rhubarb	Enneandria, Trigynia	Rhabarbarum
	Rhexia		Octandria, Monogynia	
234	Rhinanthus	Elephant's Head Yellow Rattle	Didynamia, Angioſp.	Elephas. Ped
	Rhizophora	Kandel of the Indians	Dodecandria, Monogynia	
370	Rhodiola	Roſeroot	Diœcia, Octandria	
	Rhododendrum	Dwarf Roſebay	Decandria, Monogynia	Chamærhodode
	Rhus	Sumach	Pentandria, Trigynia	– Cotinus. Toxi
84	Ribes	Curran Tree Gooseberry	Pentandria, Monogynia	Groſsularia.
40	Riccia	Marſh Liverwort	Cryptogamia, Algæ	
	Richardia		Hexandria, Monogynia	
	Ricinus	Palma Chriſti	Monœcia, Monadelphia	
	Rivinia		Tetrandria, Monogynia	Solanoides
	Robinia	Falſe Acacia	Diadelphia, Decandria	Pſeudoacacia
	Roëlla		Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Rondeletia		Pentandria, Monogynia	
191	*Roſa	Roſe	Icoſandria, Polygynia	
	Roſmarinus	Roſemary	Diandria, Monogynia	
	Royena	African Bladdernut	Decandria, Digynia	
54	Rubia	Madder	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
193	Rubus	Raſpberry. Bramble.	Icoſandria, Polygynia	
	Rudbeckia	Dwarf Sunflower	Syngen. Polygam. fruſt.	
	Ruellia		Didynamia. Angioſp.	
133	Rumex	Dock	Hexandria, Trigynia	Acetoſa } Lapathum }
	Rumpfia		Appendix, Plantæ	
63	Ruppia	Sea-graſs	Tetrandria, Tetragynia	Triand. Monog.
373	Ruſcus	Knee Holly, or Butcher's Broom	Diœcia, Syngeneſia	
	Ruta	Rue	Decandria, Monogynia	
	S.			
	Saccharum	Sugar Cane	Triandria, Digynia	
63	Sagina	Pearl-wort	Tetrandria, Tetragynia	
358	Sagittaria	Arrow Head	Monœcia, Polyandria	
1	Salicornia	Jointed Glaſs-wort, or Salt-wort	Monandria, Monogynia	
362	Salix	Willow	Diœcia, Diandria	
93	Salſola	Glaſs-wort	Pentandria, Digynia	Kali
	Salvadora		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
9	Salvia	Sage. Clary.	Diandria, Monogynia	Horminum. S
112	Sambucus	Elder Tree	Pentandria, Trigynia	
79	Samolus	Round leav'd Water Pimpernel	Pentandria, Monogynia	

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Samyda		Dodecandria, Monogynia	
	Sanguinaria	Puccoon	Polyandria, Monogynia	
53	Sanguiſorba •	Greater wild Burnet	Tetrandria, Monogynia	*Pimpi*
96	Sanicula •	Sanicle	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Santalum •	Saunders	Octandria, Monogynia	
	Santolina •	Lavender Cotton	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
	Sapindus	Soap-berry	Octandria, Trigynia	
160	Saponaria •	Soap-wort	Decandria, Digynia	
	Sarothra	Baſtard Gentian	Pentandria, Trigynia	
	Sarracena •	Side-ſaddle Flower	Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Satureja •	Savory	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	Thym
336	Satyrium •	*Sort of Orchis.*	Gynandria, Diandria	
	Saururus	Lizard's Tail	Hexandria, Trigynia	
	Sauvageſia		Pentandria, Monogynia	
156	Saxifraga •	Saxifrage. *Sangrela.*	Decandria, Digynia	*treum*
50	Scabioſa •	Scabious	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
107	Scandix •	Shepherd's Needle, or Venus's Comb *Ve*	Pentandria, Digynia	*Myrr*
	Scheuchzeria	Leſſer flowering Ruſh	Hexandria, Trigynia	
	Schinus •	Indian Maſtick	Decandria, Monogynia	*Molli*
14	Schoenus •	*Baſtard Cyperus*	Triandria, Monogynia	
	Schwalbea		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
123	Scilla •	Squill. *Star-Hyacinth.*	Hexandria, Monogynia	*Lilio-Hy*
16	Scirpus •	Ruſh Graſs	Triandria, Monogynia	
160	Scleranthus •	German Knotgraſs, or Knawel	Decandria, Digynia	
	Scolymus •	Golden Thiſtle	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
rsonat.	Scoparia		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Scorpiurus •	Caterpillars	Diadelphia, Decandria	*Scorpii*
	Scorzonera •	Vipers Graſs	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
239	Scrophularia •	Figwort	Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Scurrula		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
232	Scutellaria •	Skull-cap. *Hooded Willow-herb*	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	*Caſsi*
46	Secale •	Rye. *Rye-graſs.*	Triandria, Digynia	
	Securidaca		Diadelphia, Decandria	
170	Sedum •	Leſſer Houſleek. *Stonecrop, Orpine.*	Decandria, Pentagynia	*Anacam*
	Selago		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Selinum •	Milky Parſley	Pentandria, Digynia	*Thyſseli*
185	Sempervivum •	Houſleek. *Sengreen*	Dodecandria, Polygynia	*Sedi S*
315	Senecio •	Groundſel	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	*Jacobæa*
341	Serapias •	Helleborine, or Baſtard Hellebore	Gynandria, Diandria	*Hellebor*
	Seriphium		Syngeneſia, Monogamia	
304	Serratula •	Saw-wort	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	

Seſa-

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Seſamum	Oily Purging Grain	Didynamia, Angioſp.	Digitalis Sp.
106	Seſeli	Hartwort of Marſeilles	Pentandria, Digynia	
54	Sherardia	Little Field Madder	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
118	Sibaldia	baſtard Cinquefoil	Pentandria, Pentagynia	
241	Sibthorpia	baſtard Moneywort	Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Sicyos	Single ſeeded Cucumber	Monœcia, Syngeneſia	Sicyoides
	Sida	Indian Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandria	Abutilon
	Sideritis	Iron-wort	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	Marrubiaſ
	Sideroxylum	Iron-wood	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Sigeſbeckia		Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
165	Silene	Viſcous Campion	Decandria, Trigynia	
	Silphium	Baſtard Chryſanthemum	Syngen. Polygam. nec.	
260	Sinapis	Muſtard. Charlock	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	Sinapi
	Siphonanthus		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
104	Siſon	Baſtard Stone Parſley	Pentandria, Digynia	
257	Siſymbrium	Water Creſſes	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	Erucæ Sp-
	Siſyrinchium	Bermudiana	Gynandria, Triandria –	Bermudia
103	Sium	Water Parſnep	Pentandria, Digynia –	Siſarum
	Sloanea	Apeiba of the Braſilians	Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Smilax	Rough Bindweed	Diœcia, Hexandria	
109	Smyrnium	Alexanders	Pentandria, Digynia	
78	Solanum	Nightſhade	Pentandria, Monogynia	Lycoperſic
	Soldanella	Soldanel	Pentandria, Monogynia	melongena
318	Solidago	Golden Rod	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.-	Jacobææ Sp
294	Sonchus	Sow Thiſtle	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	Virga aure
	Sophora		Decandria, Monogynia	
188	Sorbus	Service Tree	Icoſandria, Trigynia	
346	Sparganium	Burr Reed	Monœcia, Triandria	
271	Spartium	Broom	Diadelphia, Decandria	←Geniſta
177	Spergula	Spurrey	Decandria, Pentagynia	Cytiſo Gen
	Spermacoce	Button Weed	Tetrandria, Monogynia	
	Sphæranthus	Globe Flower	Syngen. Polygam. nec.	
395	Sphagnum	Bog-moſs	Cryptogamia, Muſci	
	Spigelia	Worm Graſs Maryland	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Spinacia	Spinach Honeyſuckle	Diœcia, Pentandria	
190	Spiræa	Spiked Willow of Theophraſtus, or Spiræa Frutex. Dropwort. Meadow-sweet	Icoſandria, Pentagynia	Barba Ca Filipendul Ulmaria -
399	Splachnum	Sort of Bogmoſs	Cryptogamia, Muſci	
	Spondias	Braſilian Plumb	Enneandria, Trigynia	
489	Spongia	Spunge	Cryptogamia, Algæ	
226	Stachys	Baſe Horehound	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	Galeopsis
	Stæhelina		Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
	Stapelia	Sort of Swallow-wort.	Pentandria, Digynia	Aſclepid

Sta-

	Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders.
113	Staphylæa •	Bladder Nut	Pentandria, Trigynia *Staphyloc*
114	Statice •	Thrift, or Sea Pink	Pentandria, Pentagynia *Limoni*
166	Stellaria •	Great Chickweed *Stichwort*	Decandria, Trigynia *Alſine*
	Stellera •	German Gromwell, or Tragus's Sparrow-wort	Octandria, Monogynia *Thymel*
	Sterculia		Monœcia, Monadelphia
	Stewartia		Monadelphia, Polyandria
24	Stipa •	Winged Spike *or feather* Graſs	Triandria, Digynia
	Stoebe	Baſtard Ethiopian Elichryſum	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.
208	Stratiotes •	Water Soldier	Polyandria, Hexagynia
	Strychnus •	*Nux Vomica.*	Pentandria, Monogynia
	Styrax •	Storax Tree	Dodecandria, Monogynia
242	Subularia	Rough-leaved Alyſſon	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa
	Suriana		Pentandria, Pentagynia
87	Swertia •	*Marſh Gentian*	Pentandria, Digynia
68	Symphytum •	Comphry	Pentandria, Monogynia
	Syringa •	Lilac	Diandria, Monogynia *Lilac*
	T.		
	Tabernæmontana		Pentandria. Monogynia
	Tagetes •	African Marigold	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.
	Tamarindus •	Tamarind Tree	Triandria, Monogynia
	Tamarix •	Tamariſk	Pentandria, Trigynia *Tamariſc*
369	Tamus •	Black Bryony	Diœcia, Hexandria *Tamnus*
310	Tanacetum •	Tanſey	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.
	Tarchonanthus	Shrubby African Fleabane	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.
438	Targionia	*Sort of Moſs*	Cryptogamia, Algæ
372	Taxus •	Yew Tree	Diœcia, Monadelphia
	Telephium •	True Orpine of Imperatus	Pentandria, Trigynia
	Tetracera		Polyandria, Tetragynia
	Tetragonia •		Icoſandria, Pentagynia
	Tetragonotheca		Syngen. Polygam. ſup.
218	Teucrium •	Germander	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.- *Chamædry*
	Thalia		Monandria, Monogynia *Chamæpi*
216	Thalictrum •	Meadow Rue	Polyandria, Polygynia *Polium -*
	Thapſia •	Deadly Carrot, or ſcorching Fennel	Pentandria, Digynia
	Thea	Tea Tree	Polyandria, Monogynia

The-

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Theligonum	Dogs Cabbage	Monœcia, Polyandria	Cynocrambe
	Theobroma	The Chocolate Nut	Polyadelphia, Pentandria	Cacao
	Theophraſta		Pentandria, Monogynia	
86	Theſium	baſtard Toadflax.	Pentandria, Monogynia	
245	Thlaſpi	Mithridate Muſtard, or Treacle Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa	Burſa paſt
	Thuya	Arbor Vitæ	Monœcia, Monadelphia	
	Thymbra	Mountain Hyſſop	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
229	Thymus	Thyme	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	Serpillum
	Tiarella		Decandria, Digynia	
204	Tilia	Lime Tree	Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Tillæa	Small annual Houſeleek	Tetrandria, Tetragynia	
	Tillandſia		Hexandria, Monogynia	
	Toluifera	Balſam of Tolu Tree	Decandria, Monogynia	
	Tomex		Tetrandria, Monogynia	
98	Tordylium	Hart-wort of Crete	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Torenia		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
197	Tormentilla	Tormentil	Icoſandria, Polygynia	
	Tournefortia		Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Tozzia		Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Trachelium	Blue umbelliferous Throat-wort	Pentandria, Monogynia	
	Tradeſcantia	Virginian Spider-wort	Hexandria, Monogynia	Ephemerum
	Tragia		Monœcia, Triandria	
293	Tragopogon	Goat's Beard	Syngen. Polygam. æqu.	
	Trapa	Water Caltrops	Tetrandria, Monogynia	Tribuloides
463	Tremella	Sort of Moſs Jews Ear	Cryptogamia, Algæ	
	Trevia		Appendix, Plantæ	
	Trianthema	Horſe Purſlane	Pentandria, Digynia	
	Tribulus	Caltrops	Decandria, Monogynia	
392	Trichomanes	Sort of Maiden-hair.	Cryptogamia, Filices	
	Trichoſanthes	Serpent Cucumber	Monœcia, Syngeneſia	
	Trichoſtema		Didynamia, Gymnoſp.	
	Tridax	Trailing Starwort of Vera Cruz	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
139	Trientalis	Winter-green with Chickweed Flowers	Heptandria, Monogynia	
282	Trifolium	Trefoil	Diadelphia, Decandria	Melilotus
133	Triglochin	Arrow headed Graſs	Hexandria, Trigynia	Juncago
	Trigonella	Fenugreek	Diadelphia, Decandria	Fœnum græ
	Trillium	Three leaved Nightſhade, or Herb True-love of Canada or American Herb Paris.	Hexandria, Trigynia	

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Triopteris		Decandria, Trigynia	
	Trioſteum	Fever Root, Dr. Tinker's Weed, or falſe Ipecacuana	Pentandria, Monogynia	
45	Triticum	Wheat. wheat-graſs.	Triandria, Digynia	
	Triumfetta		Dodecandria, Monogynia	
214	Trollius	Globe Ranunculus	Polyandria, Polygynia	
	Tropæolum	Indian Creſs	Octandria, Monogynia	Cardam
	Tulipa	Tulip	Hexandria, Monogynia	
	Turnera		Pentandria, Trigynia	
254	Turritis	Tower Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa	
315	Tuſſilago	Colt's Foot	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	Petasit
345	Typha	Cat's Tail, or Reed Mace	Monœcia, Triandria	
	U.			
142	Vaccinium	Whortle Berry	Octandria, Monogynia	Vitis Idæ -Oxycocc
375	Valantia	Croſs-wort	Polygamia, Monœcia	Cruciat
12	Valeriana	Valerian	Triandria, Monogynia	Valerian
Im.	Valliſneria		Diœcia, Diandria	
	Vateria		Polyandria, Monogynia	
	Velezia		Hexandria, Digynia	
243	Vella	Spaniſh Creſs	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa	
	Veratrum	White Hellebore	Polygamia, Monœcia	
75	Verbaſcum	Mullein	Pentandria, Monogynia	Blattar
505	Verbena	Vervain	Diandria, Monogynia	
	Verbeſina	Naked-headed. Hemp Agr.	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
3	Veronica	Speedwell	Diandria, Monogynia	
112	Viburnum	Pliant mealy Tree, or Wayfaring Tree	Pentandria, Trigynia	Opulus..
277	Vicia	Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria	Faba
77	Vinca	Periwinkle	Pentandria, Monogynia	Pervinc
330	Viola	Violet	Syngeneſia, Monogamia	
-367	Viſcum	Miſletoe	Diœcia, Tetrandria	
	Vitex	Agnus Caſtus, or Chaſte Tree	Didynamia, Angioſp.	
	Vitis	Vine	Pentandria, Monogynia	
272	Ulex	Furze, Whins, Gorſs, or Scorpions Thorn	Diadelphia, Decandria	Genista-sp
94	Ulmus	Elm Tree	Pentandria, Digynia	
475	Ulva	Laver. Sea moſs.	Cryptogamia, Algæ	
	Uniola	Sea-ſide Oats of Carolina	Triandria, Digynia	
	Volkameria	Douglaſsia	Didynamia, Angioſp.	

Urena

	GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.	
	Urena	Indian Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandria	
355	Urtica •	Nettle	Monœcia, Tetrandria	
8	Utricularia •	Water Milfoil hooded	Diandria, Monogynia	
	Uvaria		Polyandria, Polygynia	
	Uvularia		Hexandria, Monogynia	
	W.			
	Waltheria		Monadelphia, Pentandria	
	X.			
356	Xanthium •	Leſſer Burdock	Monœcia, Pentandria	
	Xeranthemum •	Auſtrian Sneeze-wort, or Eternal Flower	Syngen. Polygam. ſup.	
	Ximenia		Appendix, Plantæ	
	Xyris		Triandria, Monogynia	
	Y.			
	Yucca •	Adam's Needle	Hexandria, Monogynia	
	Z.			
344	Zannichellia	Triple headed Pondweed	Monœcia, Monandria	
	Zanonia		Diœcia, Pentandria	
	Zanthoxylum	Tooth-ach Tree	Pentandria, Trigynia	
	Zea •	Indian, or Turkey Wheat	Monœcia, Triandria	Mays
	Zizania		Monœcia, Hexandria	
	Ziziphora	Syrian Field Baſil	Diandria, Monogynia	
342	Zoſtera •	Graſs-wrack	Gynandria, Polyandria	
	Zygophyllum	Bean Caper	Decandria, Monogynia	Fabago
1.	Zamia •		Appendix Palmæ.	

innæan Genera -- total 1106.

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TABLE

TABLE II.

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
A.		
Abies, *Tourn.*	Fir	Pinus
Abrotanum, *Tourn.*	Southern Wood	Artemiſia
Abſinthium, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Wormwood	Artemiſia
Abutilon, *Dill. Elth.* & *Tourn.*	Indian Mallow	Sida
Abutilon, *Dill. Elth.*	Carolina Mallow	Malva
Acacia, *Tourn.*		Mimoſa
Acajou, *Tourn.*	Caſhew Nut	Anacardium
Acarna, *Vaill.* A. G.	Bleſſed Thiſtle	Cnicus
Acetoſa, *Tourn.*	Sorrel	Rumex
Achyracantha, *Dill. Elth.*		Achyranthes
Achyronia, *Royen.*	African Broom	Aſpalathus
Achyrophorus, *Vail.* A.G.		Hypochœris
Acinodendron, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*	American Gooſeberry	Melaſtoma
Acinos, *Dill. gen.*	Wild, or Stone Baſil	Thymus
Acnide, *Mitch.*		Acnida
Adhatoda, *Tourn.*	Malabar Nut	Juſticia
Ægilops, *Dill. gen.*	Oat Graſs	Bromus
Ageratum, *Tourn.*		Erinus
Agnanthus, *Vaill.* A. G.		Cornutia
Agrimonoides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Agrimony	Agrimonia
Ahouai, *Tourn.*		Cerbera
Alaternus, *Tourn.*	Falſe Phyllyrea	Rhamnus
Alcea, *Tourn.*	Vervain Mallow	Malva
Alchimilla, *Tourn.*	Ladies Mantle	Alchemilla
Alga, *Raj. Ang.*	Graſs-wrack	Zoſtera
Algoides, *Vaill.* A. G.		Zannichellia
Alhagi, *Tourn.*	French Honeyſuckle	Hedyſarum
Alkekengi, *Tourn.*	Winter Cherry	Phyſalis
Alnus, *Tourn.*	Alder	Betula
Aloides, *Boer. Lugd.*	Water Soldier	Stratiotes
Alpina, *Plum.*		Alpinia
Alſinaſtrum, *Vaill.* B. P.		Elatine

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Alſine, *Tourn.*	Great Chickweed	Stellaria
Alſinella. *Dill. gen.*		Sagina
Alſinoides, *Raj.*		Bufonia
Alſinoides, *Vaill.* B. P.		Montia
Alypum, *Niſs*, A. G.	Blue Daiſy	Globularia
Alyſſoides, *Tourn.*	Madwort	Alyſſum
Amanita, *Dill.*	Agaric	Agaricus
Amaranthi ſpecies, *Tourn.*		Amaranthus
Amaranthoides, *Tourn.*	Globe Amaranth	Gomphrena
Amberboi, *Vaill.*	Sweet oriental Cyanus, called Sweet Sultan	Centaurea
Amethyſtina, *Amman.* & *Hall.*		Ametyſtea
Ammoides, *Boerh.*	Biſhop's Weed	Ammi
Ampana, *Hort. Mal.*	Malabar Palm (Male)	Boraſſus
Anacampſeros, *Tourn.*	Orpine	Sedum
Anacampſeros, *Lin. gen. pl. edit. prim.*	Evergreen African Purſlane	Portulaca
Anagallidaſtrum, *Mich.*		Centunculus
Ananas, *Tourn.*	Pine Apple	Bromelia
Ananthocyclus, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Dill. Elth.*		Cotula
Anapodophyllum, *Tourn.*	Duck's Foot, or May Apple	Podophyllum
Androſæmum, *Tourn.*	Tutſan, or Park Leaves	Hypericum
Anemone ranunculus, *Dil. gen.*	Wind Flower	Anemone
Anemonoides, *Dill. gen.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Wood Anemone	Anemone
Anemonoſpermos, *Com. Hort. Amſt.*		Arctotis
Angiopteris, *Mitch.*		Onoclea
Anguina, *Trew*	Water Dragons	Calla
Anguina, *Mich.*	Serpent Cucumber	Trichoſanthes
Anguria, *Tourn.*	Water Melon	Cucurbita
Anonis, *Tourn.*	Reſtharrow	Ononis
Anonymos, *Gron. virg.*		Chelone
Antaniſophyllum, *Vaill.* A. G.	Hogweed	Boerhavia
Anthyllis, *Magn. char.*		Creſſa
Aparine, *Tourn.*	Clivers, or Gooſe Graſs	Galium
Aphaca, *Tourn.*	Yellow Vetchling	Lathyrus

Aphyl-

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Aphyllon, *Mich.*	Single flowered Broom Rape	Orobanche
Apios, *Boerh.*	Knobbed-rooted Liquorice Vetch	Glycine
Apocynum, *Tourn.*	Dog's Bane	Aſclepias
Aponogeton, *Pont. Anth.*	Triple Headed Pondweed	Zannichellia
Aquifolium, *Tourn.*	Holly	Ilex
Arachidna, *Plum.*	Ground Nut	Arachis
Arachidnoides, *Niſs.* A. G.	Ground Nut	Arachis
Araliaſtrum, *Vaill.*	Ginſeng	Panax
Arapabaca, *Plum.*	Worm Graſs	Spigelia
Arctotheca, *Vaill.* A. G.		Arctotis
Ariſarum, *Tourn.*	Friar's Cowl	Arum
Armeniaca, *Tourn.*	Apricot	Prunus
Aronia, *Mitch.*	Floating Arum	Orontium
Aruncus, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*	Greater Meadow Sweet	Spiræa
Aſarina, *Tourn.*	Snapdragon, with Ground Ivy Leaves	Antirrhinum
Aſcyrum, *Tourn.*	St. Peter's Wort, with great Flowers	Hypericum
Aſpergillus, *Mich.*		Byſſus
Aſteriſcus, *Dill. Elth.*	Baſtard Chryſanthemum	Silphium
Aſteriſcus, *Tourn.* *Vaill.* A. G. & *Dill. Elth.*	Ox Eye	Buphthalmum
Aſterocephalus, *Vaill.* A. G.	Scabious	Scabioſa
Aſteroides, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Ox Eye	Buphthalmum
Aſteropterus, *Vaill.* A. G.	Starwort	Aſter
Aſtragaloides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Milkvetch	Phaca
Atractylis, *Vaill.* A. G.	Diſtaff Thiſtle	Carthamus
Aurantium, *Tourn.*	Orange	Citrus
Aureliana, *Laſit.*	Ginſeng	Panax
Auricula Urſi, *Tourn.*	Auricula, or Bear's-ear	Primula
Azederach, *Tourn.*	Bead Tree	Melia
B.		
Baccharis. *Vaill.* A. G.	Lavender Cotton	Santolina Athana

Bad-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Badiaga, *Buxb.*	River Spunge	Spongia
Ballote, *Tourn.*	Black Horehound	Ballota
Balſamina, *Tourn.*	Balſam	Impatiens
Balſamita, *Vaill.* A. G.	Coſtmary	Tanacetum
Barba capræ, *Tourn.*	Greater Meadowſweet	Spiræa
Belladona, *Tourn.*	Deadly Nightſhade	Atropa
Bellidiaſtrum, *Mich.*	Middle Daiſy	Doronicum
Bellidioides, *Vaill.* A. G.	Greater, or Ox-eye Daiſy	Chryſanthemum
Bellis-Leucanthemum, *Mich. gen.*	Annual Daiſy	Bellis
Benzoë, *Boerh.*	Benjamin Tree	Laurus
Bermudiana, *Tourn.* & *Dill. Elth.*		Siſyrinchium
Bernhardia, *Houſt.* A. A.	Baſtard Ricinus	Croton
Bidentis ſpecies, *Dill. Elth.*	Tick-ſeeded Sun-flower	Coreopſis
Bihai, *Plum.*	Banana	Muſa
Biſtorta, *Tourn.*	Biſtort, or Snakeweed	Polygonum
Blairia, *Houſt.* A. A.	Vervain	Verbena
Blattaria, *Tourn.*	Moth Mullein	Verbaſcum
Boletus, *Mich.*		Phallus
Bonarota, *Mich.*	Rock Germander	Veronica
Bonduc, *Plum.*	Nickar Tree	Guilandina
Boraginoides, *Boerh.*	Indian Borrage	Borrago
Borbonia, *Plum.*	Red Bay of Carolina	Laurus
Botrytis, *Mich.*		Byſſus
Boviſta, *Dill.*		Lycoperdon
Bryonioides, *Dill. Elth.*	Single-ſeeded Cucumber	Sicyos
Bucca-ferrea, *Mich.*		Ruppia
Bugloſſum, *Tourn.*	Bugloſs	Anchuſa
Bugula, *Tourn.*	Bugle	Ajuga
Bulbine, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*	Cape Spiderwort	Anthericum
Bulbocaſtanum, *Tourn.*	Pig-nut, or Earth-nut	Bunium
Buphthalmum, *Tourn.*	Ox-eye of old Authors	Anthemis
Bupleuroides, *Boerh.*	Baſtard Hare's-ear	Phyllis
Burſa Paſtoris, *Tourn.*	Shepherd's Pouch	Thlaſpi
Blitum Tourn		Amaranthus :
C.		
Caapeba, *Plum.*		Ciſſampelos
Cakile T. Cor.	Sea Rocket	Bunias.

Ca-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Cacalianthemum, *Dill. Elth.*		Cacalia
Cacao, *Tourn.*	Chocolate Nut	Theobroma
Cainito, *Plum.*	Star Apple	Chryſophyllum
Calaba, *Plum.*		Calophyllum
Calamintha, *Tourn.*	Calamint	Meliſſa
Calamus aromaticus, *Pet. gen. & Mich.*	Sweet Ruſh	Acorus
Calceolus, *Tourn.*	Ladies Slipper	Cypripedium
Calcitrapa, *Vaill.*	Star Thiſtle	Centaurea
Calcitrapoides, *Vaill.*	Thorny Knapweed	Centaurea
Caltha, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Marigold	Calendula
Camara, *Plum.* & *Dill. Elth.*	American Viburnum	Lantana
Cameraria, *Dill. gen.*	Small Water Chickweed, or Blinks	Montia
Camphora, *Gronov. diſſ.*	Camphire Tree	Laurus
Camphorata, *Tourn.*	Stinking Ground Pine	Camphoroſma
Cannabina, *Tourn. cor.*	Baſtard Hemp	Datiſca
Cannacorus, *Tourn.*	Indian Flowering Reed	Canna
Capnoides, *Tourn.*	Fumatory	Fumaria
Caprifolium, *Tourn.*	Honey-ſuckle	Lonicera
Caprificus, *Pont. Anth.*	Wild Fig-tree	Ficus
Caraguata, *Plum.*		Tillandſia
Caraxeron, *Vaill.* A. G.	Globe Amaranth	Gomphrena
Cardamindum, *Tourn.*	Indian Creſs	Tropæolum
Cardiaca, *Tourn.*	Mother-wort	Leonurus
Cardiſpermum, *Trant.* A. G.	Marigold	Calendula
Cardui ſpecies, *Tourn.*	Woolly Thiſtle	Onopordum
Carelia, *Pont. diſſ.*	Baſtard Hemp Agrimony	Ageratum
Carimpana, *Hort. Mal.*	Malabar Palm (Female)	Boraſſus
Carlinoides, *Vaill.* A. G.	Carline Thiſtle	Carlina
Carpobolus, *Mich.*		Lycoperdon
Carthamoides, *Vail.* A.G.	Baſtard Saffron	Carthamus
Carui, *Tourn.*	Caraway	Carum
Caryophyllata, *Tourn.*	Avens, or Herb Bennet	Geum
Caryophyllodendron, *Vaill.* A. G.	Clove-tree	Caryophyllus

Cary-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Caryophyllus, *Tourn.*	Pink, Clove July Flower, Sweet William, &c.	Dianthus
Caryophyllus aromaticus, *Tourn.*	Clove Tree	Caryophyllus
Caſia, *Tourn.*	Poet's Caſſia	Oſyris
Caſſida, *Tourn.*	Skull Cap	Scutellaria
Caſtanea, *Tourn.*	Cheſtnut	Fagus
Caſtorea, *Plum.*		Duranta
Catanance, *Tourn.*	Candy Lion's Foot	Catananche
Cataria, *Tourn.*	Catmint	Nepeta
Cedrus, *Tourn.*	Cedar	Juniperus
Ceiba, *Plum.*	Silk Cotton Tree	Bombax
Centaureum majus, *Tour.*	Centaury	Centaurea
Centaureum minus, *Tour.*	Leſſer Centaury	Gentiana
Cepa, *Tourn.*	Onion	Allium
Ceraſus, *Tourn.*	Cherry	Prunus
Ceratocephaloides, *Vail.* A. G.		Verbeſina
Ceratocephalus, *Vaill.* A. G.		Bidens
Ceratoides, *Tourn. Cor.*		Axyris
Cereus. *Juſs.* A. G.	Torch Thiſtle	Cactus
Cerinthoides, *Boerh.*	Honeywort	Cerinthe
Cerviſpina, *Dill. gen*	Buckthorn	Rhamnus
Chærophylli ſpecies, *Tour.*	Wild Chervil	Chærophyllum
Chamæbuxus, *Tourn.*	Low Box	Polygala
Chamæceraſus, *Tourn.*	Dwarf Cherry, or Upright Honeyſuckle	Lonicera
Chamædaphne, *Buxb.* A. R.		Andromeda
Chamædaphne, *Mitch.*		Mitchella
Chamædrys, *Tourn.*	Germander	Teucrium
Chamæjaſme, *Amm.*		Stellera
Chamælea, *Tourn.*	Widow Wail	Cneorum
Chamælinum, *Vaill.* B.P.	Leaſt Rupture-wort, or all Seed	Linum
Chamæmelum, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Chamomile	Anthemis
Chamænerion, *Tourn.*	Roſebay Willow Herb	Epilobium
Chamæpitys, *Tourn.*	Ground Pine	Teucrium

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Chamærhododendros, *Tourn.*	Dwarf Roſebay	Rhododendron
Chamæriphes, *Pont.*	Dwarf Palm	Chamærops
Chenopodio-morus, *Boer.*	Strawberry Spinach or Blite	Blitum
Chriſtophoriana, *Tourn.*	Herb Chriſtopher	Actæa
Chryſanthemoides, *Tour.* A.G. *Dil. Gen.* & *Elth.*	Hard-ſeeded Chryſanthemum	Oſteoſpermum
Chryſocome, *Dill. Gen.*	Goldy Locks	Chryſocoma
Cicuta, *Tourn.*	Hemlock	Conium
Cicutaria, *Tourn.*	Great broad leaved Baſtard Hemlock	Liguſticum
Cinara, *Tourn.*	Artichoke	Cynara
Cinnamomum, *Herm.* H. L. B. & *Burm. Zeyl.*	Cinnamon Tree	Laurus
Cirſium, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Soft or Gentle Thiſtle	Carduus
Citreum, *Tourn.*	Citron	Citrus
Clandeſtina, *Tourn.*	Broom Rape with great Purple Flowers, or great Purple Herbbane	Lathræa
Clematitis, *Tourn.*	Virgin's Bower	Clematis
Clitorius, *Dill. Elth.*		Clitoria
Clymenum, *Tourn.*	Chichling Vetch	Lathyrus
Coa, *Plum.*		Hippocratea
Codda Panna, *Hort. Mal.*		Corypha
Coffe, *Juſs.* A. G.	Coffee Tree	Coffea
Colocaſia, *Boerh.*	Great Egyptian Arum	Arum
Colocynthis, *Tourn.*	Coloquintida, or Bitter Gourd	Cucumis
Coma aurea, *Boerh.*	Goldy Locks	Chryſocoma
Conocarpodendron, *Boer.*	Silver Tree	Protea
Convolvulo-Tithymalus, *Boerh.*		Dalechampia
Conyzella, *Dill. Gen.*		Erigeron
Conyzoides, *Dill. Gen.*		Erigeron
Conyzoides, *Tourn.* A.G.		Carpeſium
Coral, *Dill. Elth.*	Coral Tree	Erythrina
Corallo-fungus, *Vaill.* B. P.		Clavaria
Corallodendron, *Tourn.*	Coral Tree	Erythrina

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Coralloides, *Tour. & Mich.*		Clavaria
Coralloides, *Dill. Muſc.*	Liverwort	Lichen
Cordyline, *Roy. Lugd.*	Adam's Needle	Yucca
Corindum, *Tourn.*	Heart Seed, or Heart Pea	Cardioſpermum
Cornucopioides, *Scheuch.*		Cornucopiæ
Corona imperialis, *Tourn.*	Crown Imperial	Fritillaria
Corona ſolis, *Vaill.* A.G. *Tourn. & Dill. Elth.*	Sun-flower	Helianthus
Coronopus, *Tourn.*	Buck's-horn Plantain	Plantago
Corrigiola, *Dill. gen. & Mœhr.*	Verticillate Knot-graſs	Illecebrum
Cortuſa, *Plum.*		Thalia
Corydalis, *Dill. gen.*	Bladder Fumatory	Fumaria
Cotinus, *Tourn.*	Venice Sumach	Rhus
Cotula, *Tourn.*		Anacyclus
Courbaril, *Plum.*	Locuſt Tree	Hymenæa
Crepis, *Vaill.* A. G.	Tangier Sow Thiſtle	Scorzonera
Crocodilium, *Vaill.*	Centaury without Stems	Centaurea
Crocodilodes, *Vaill.*	Diſtaff Thiſtle	Atractylis
Cruciata, *Tourn.*	Croſs-wort	Valantia
Cucularia, *Juſ.* A. G,	Fumatory with a naked Stalk	Fumaria
Cujete, *Plum.*	Calabaſh Tree	Creſcentia
Cuminoides, *Tourn.*	Wild or Baſtard Cumin	Lagoecia
Cururu, *Plum.*		Paullinia
Cyanus, *Tourn. & Vaill.* A. G.	Blue Bottle	Centaurea
Cyathoides, *Mich.*	Cup Muſhroom	Peziza
Cydonia, *Tourn.*	Quince Tree	Pyrus
Cynocrambe, *Tourn.*	Dog's Cabbage	Theligonum
Cynogloſſoides, *Iſnard.* A. G.	Borrage	Borrago
Cynomorium, *Garc.*		Cynometra
Cynorrhinchium, *Mitch.*		Mimulus
Cyperella, *Mich.*		Schœnus
Cyperoides, *Tourn. Scheuc. & Mich.*		Carex
Cyſticapnos, *Boerh.*	Bladder Fumatory	Fumaria
D.		
Dalea, *Lin. gen pl. Ed. prim.*		Pſoralia

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Damaſonium, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Star-headed Water Plantain	Aliſma
Dantia, *Petit. gen,*		Iſnardia
Dens Canis, *Tourn.*	Dog's Tooth Violet	Erythronium
Dens Leonis, *Tourn.*	Dandelion	Leontodon
Dichotophyllum, *Dill. gen.*		Ceratophyllum
Diconangia, *Mitch.*		Itea
Dimorphotheca, *Vaill.* A. G.	Marigold	Calendula
Diototheca, *Vaill.* A. G.		Morina
Dodonæa, *Plum.*	Holly with wing'd Leaves	Ilex
Doria, *Dill. gen.* & *Elth.*	Golden Rod	Solidago
Dortmanna, *Rudb.* A. S.	Water Gladiole	Lobelia
Dracunculoides, *Boerh.*	Blood Flower	Hæmanthus
Dracunculus, *Tourn.*	Dragons	Arum
Duglaſſia, *Houſt.* A. A.		Volkameria
Diervilla *T.*		Lonicera
E.		
Echinopus, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Globe Thiſtle	Echinops
Echioides, *Dill. gen.*		Lycopſis
Elate, *Muſ. Cliff.*	Common Palm, or Date Tree	Phœnix
Elaterium, *Boerh.*	Wild, Spirting, or Aſſes Cucumber	Momordica
Elatine, *Dill gen.*	Fluellin, or Female Speedwell	Antirrhinum
Elephas, *Tourn.*	Elephant's Head	Rhinanthus
Elichryſum, *Tourn.* & *Dill. Elth.*	Caſſidony, Goldylocks, or Eternal Flower	Gnaphalium
Elymus, *Mitch.*		Zizania
Emerus, *Tourn.*	Scorpion Senna	Coronilla
Enula, *Cæſalp.* & *Magnol.*	Elecampane	Inula
Ephemerum, *Tourn.*	Virginian Spiderwort	Tradeſcantia
Erebinthus, *Mitch.*		Cracca
Ereſia, *Plum.*		Theophraſta
Ericæ ſpecies, *Tourn.*		Andromeda
Erinacea, *Tourn.*	Spaniſh Hedge-hog Thorn	Anthyllis
Erinaceus, *Dill.* & *Mich.*		Hydnum

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Eriocephalus, *Vaill.* A.G.	Spear Thiſtle	Carduus
Eriophorus, *Vaill.* A. G.	Downy Sow Thiſtle, or Woolly Hawkweed	Andryala
Erucago, *Tourn.*	Square-codded Rocket of Montpelier	Bunias
Euonymoides, *Iſnar.* A.G.	Staff Tree	Celaſtrus
Eupatoriophalacron, *Dil. Elth.* & *Vaill.* A. G.		Verbeſina
Euphorbium, *Iſnard.* A.G.	Burning Thorny Plant	Euphorbia
Eruca T.	Rocket	Braſsica, Siſymbrium
F.		
Faba, *Tourn.*	Bean	Vicia
Fabago, *Tourn.*	Bean Caper	Zygophyllum
Fagopyrum, *Tourn.*	Buck Wheat or Brank	Polygonum
Ferrum equinum, *Tourn.*	Horſeſhoe Vetch	Hippocrepis
Ficaria, *Dill. gen.*	Pilewort, or Leſſer Celandine	Ranunculus
Ficoidea, *Niſs.* A. G. *Dill. gen.* & *Elth.*		Aizoon
Ficoides, *Tourn.* A. G.	Fig Marigold	Meſembryanthemum
Filago, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Tourn.*	Cudweed	Gnaphalium
Filipendula, *Tourn.*	Dropwort	Spiræa
Fluvialis, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Mich.*		Naias
Fœniculum, *Tourn.*	Fennel	Anethum
Fœnum græcum, *Tourn.*	Fenugreek	Trigonella
Franca, *Mich.*		Frankenia
Frangula, *Tourn.*	Black, or Berry-bearing Alder	Rhamnus
Fungoidaſter, *Mich.*		Elvela
Fungoides, *Mich.*		Elvela
Fungoides, *Dill.*		Clavaria
Fungoidis ſpecies, *Vaill.* B. P.	Cup Muſhroom	Peziza
Fungoidis ſpecies, *Vaill.* B. P.		Elvela

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
G.		
Gale, *Tourn.* A. G. & *Dill. gen.*	Sweet Willow, Gale, or Dutch Myrtle	Myrica
Galeobdolon, *Dill. gen.*	Yellow Archangel, or dead Nettle	Galeopſis
Galeopſis, *Tourn.*	Baſe Horehound	Stachys
Gallium, *Tourn.*	Ladies Bed-ſtraw, or Cheeſe Renet	Galium
Geaſter, *Mich.*		Lycoperdon
Geniſta, *Tourn.*	Broom	Spartium
Geniſta-ſpartium, *Tourn.*	Furze, Whins, or Gorſs	Ulex
Geniſtella, *Tourn.*	Dwarf Broom	Geniſta
Gerbera, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*		Arnica
Geſnera, *Plum.*		Geſneria
Geum, *Tourn.*	Kidney-wort	Saxifraga
Glaucium, *Tourn.*	Horned Poppy	Chelidonium
Glaucoides, *Mich.*	Water Purſlane	Peplis
Gnaphalodes, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Cudweed	Micropus
Graminifolia, *Dill. gen.*	Triple headed Pond-weed	Zannichellia
Granadilla, *Tourn.* & *Dill. Elth.*	Paſſion Flower	Paſſiflora
Groſſularia, *Tourn.*	Gooſeberry	Ribes
Guaicana, *Tourn.*	Indian Date Plumb	Dioſpyros
Guaiava, *Tourn.*	Bay Plumb	Pſidium
Guanabanus, *Plum.*	Cuſtard Apple	Annona
Guazuma, *Plum.*	Baſtard Cedar of Jamaica	Theobroma
Guidonia, *Plum.*		Samyda
H.		
Hacub, *Vaill.* A. G.		Gundelia
Harmala, *Tourn.*	Wild Syrian Rue	Peganum
Hedypnois, *Tourn.*		Hyoſeris
Heiſteria, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*		Polygala
Heleniaſtrum, *Vaill.* A. G.	Baſtard Sun Flower	Helenia
Helenium, *Vaill.* A. G.	Starwort	Aſter

Hele-

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan. Genera.
Helenium, *Moriſ. Raj. Herm. Rivin. Rupp. Knaut. & Vaill.*	Elecampane	Inula
Helianthemum, *Tourn.*	Dwarf Ciſtus, or little Sunflower	Ciſtus
Helichryſoides, *Vaill.* A. P.		Seriphium
Helichryſoides, *Vail.* A. G.		Gnaphalium
Helichryſum, *Vaill.* A. G.	Caſſidony, Goldy Locks, or eternal Flower	Gnaphalium
Helleborine, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Hellebore	Serapias
Helmintotheca, *Vail.* A. G.		Picris
Helxine, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*	Buckwheat, or Brank	Polygonum
Henna, *Ludw.*		Lawſonia
Hepatica, *Dill. gen.*	Noble Liverwort, or Hepatica	Anemone
Hepatica, *Mich.*		Marchantia
Herba Paris, *Tourn.*	True-love, or One-Berry	Paris
Hermodactylus, *Tourn.*	Tuberoſe Iris	Iris
Hieracioides, *Vaill.* A. G.	Baſtard Hawkweed	Crepis
Hippocaſtanum, *Tourn.*	Horſe Cheſtnut	Æſculus
Hippuris, *Dill. gen. & Pont. Anth.*		Chara
Horminum, *Tourn.*	Clary	Salvia
Hyacinthus ſtellaris, *Raj. Meth.*	Star Hyacinth	Scilla
Hydroceratophyllon, *Vail* A. G.		Ceratophyllum
Hydrophace, *Buxb. cent.*	Duck Meat	Lemna
Hypericoides, *Plum.*	St. Peter's Wort	Aſcyrum
Hypociſtis, *Tourn.*	Rape of Ciſtus	Aſarum Cytinus.
Hypophyllocarpodendron, *Boerh.*		Leucadendron
Hypopitys, *Dill. gen.*		Monotropa
Hyſterophorus, *Vail.* A. G.	Baſtard Feverfew	Parthenium

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
I.		
Jabotapita, *Plum.*		Ochna
Jacea, *Tourn. Dill. gen.* & *Vaill.*	Knapweed	Centaurea
Jacobææ ſpecies, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Ragworts, (ſundry of old Authors)	Solidago
Jacobææ ſpecies, *Tourn.*	Ragworts, (ſundry of old Authors)	Senecio
Jacobæaſtrum, *Vaill.* A. G.	African Ragwort	Othonna
Jacobæoides, *Vaill.* A. G.	African Ragwort	Othonna
Jalapa, *Tourn.*	Marvel of Peru	Mirabilis
Jan-raja, *Plum.*		Rajania
Jaſminoides, *Niſs.* A. G.	Baſtard Jaſmine	Lycium
Icaco, *Plum.*	Cocoa Plumb	Chryſobalanus
Ilex, *Tourn.*	Evergreen Oak	Quercus
Indigo, *Iſnard.* A. G.	Goat's Rue	Galega
Inga, *Plum.*		Mimoſa
Jonthlaſpi, *Tourn.*	Treacle Muſtard	Clypeola
Iſora, *Plum.*	Skrew Tree	Helicteres
Juncago, *Tourn.* & *Mich.*	Arrow-headed Graſs	Triglochin
Juſſievia, *Houſt.* A. A.		Jatropha
K.		
Kali, *Tourn.*	Glaſs-wort	Salſola
Karatas, *Plum.*	Pine Apple	Bromelia
Katovindel, *Hort. Mal.*	Palm, or Date Tree	Phœnix
Kæmpfera, *Houſt.* A. A.	Vervain	Verbena
Keratophyton, *Boerh.*		Lithoxylum
Ketmia, *Tourn.*	Althæa Frutex, or Syrian Mallow - [illegible]	Hibiſcus [illegible]
Kleinia, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*	Foreign Colt's Foot	Cacalia
Knawel, *Dill. gen.*	German Knot Graſs	Scleranthus
Kodda-pail, *Plum.*	Water Houſeleek of Egypt	Piſtia
L.		
Lacryma Job. *Tourn.*	Job's Tears	Coix

Lam-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Lampſana, *Vaill.* A. G.	Nipplewort	Lapſana
Lanciſia, *Pont. diſſ.*		Cotula
Lapathum, *Tourn.*	Dock	Rumex
Lappa, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Burdock	Arctium
Larix, *Tourn.*	Larch Tree	Pinus
Laurentia, *Mich.*		Lobelia
Lauro-ceraſus, *Tourn.*	Laurel	Prunus
Ledum, *Mich.*		Andromeda
Lens, *Tourn.*	Lentils	Ervum Cicer
Lentibularia, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Dill. gen.*	Water Milfoil	Utricularia
Lenticula, *Mich.* & *Dill. gen.*	Duck Meat	Lemna
Leontodontoides, *Mich. gen.*		Hyoſeris
Leontopetalon, *Tourn.*	Lion's Leaf	Leontice
Lepidocarpodendron, *Boer.*		Leucadendron
Leptoſtachia, *Mitch.*		Phryma
Leucanthemum, *Tourn.*	Chryſanthemum with white Rays, or Ox-Eye Daiſy	Chryſanthemum
Leucojum, *Tourn.*	Stock July Flower, and Wall Flower	Cheiranthus
Lichen, *Dill. Muſc.*		Marchantia
Lichenaſtrum, *Dill. Muſc.*		Jungermannia
Lichenoides, *Dill. Muſc.*		Lichen
Lilac, *Tourn.*	Lilac, or Pipe Tree	Syringa
Liliaſtrum, *Tourn.*	White Day Lilly, St. Bruno's Lily, or Great Savoy Spiderwort	Hemerocallis
Lilio-aſphodelus, *Tourn.*	Day Lily, or Lily Aſphodel	Hemerocallis
Lilio-hyacinthus, *Tourn.*	Lily-Hyacinth	Scilla
Lilio-narciſſus, *Tourn.*	Lily-Daffodil	Amaryllis
Lilium-convallium, *Tour.*	Lily of the Valley	Convallaria
Limnopeuce, *Vaill.* A.G.		Hippuris
Limodorum, *Tourn.*	Purple Bird's Neſt	Orchis
Limon, *Tourn.*	Lemon	Citrus
Lentiſcus T.	Maſtich Tree	Piſtacia

Limo-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Limonium, *Tourn.*	Sea Lavender	Statice
Linagroſtis, *Mich.* & *Tourn.*	Cotton Graſs	Eriophorum
Linaria, *Tourn.*	Toad Flax	Antirrhinum
Lingua cervina, *Tourn.*	Hart's Tongue	Aſplenium
Linocarpon, *Mich.*	Leaſt Rupture-wort, or All Seed	Linum
Lirium, *Roy.*	Lily	Lilium
Lithophyton, *Tourn.*		Lithoxylon
Lonchitis, *Tourn.*	Rough Spleen-wort	Polypodium
Luffa, *Tourn.* A. G. *Dill. gen.* & *Elth.*	Egyptian Cucumber	Momordica
Lunularia, *Mich.*		Marchantia
Lupinaſter, *Buxb.*		Trifolium
Lupulus, *Tourn.*	Hop	Humulus
Luteola, *Tourn.*	Wild Woad, or Dier's Weed	Reſeda
Lychnidea, *Dill. Elth.*	Baſtard Lychnis	Phlox
Lychni-ſcabioſa, *Boerh.*		Knautia
Lycogala, *Mich.*		Mucor
Lycoperdaſtrum, *Mich.*		Lycoperdon
Lycoperdoides, *Mich.*		Lycoperdon
Lycoperſicon, *Tourn.*	Wolf's Peach, or Love Apple	Solanum
Lycopodioides, *Dill. Muſc.*		Lycopodium
M.		
Malachodendron, *Mitch.*		Stewartia
Malacoides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Mallow	Malope
Malva, *Tourn.*	Roſe Mallow, or Hollyhock	Alcea
Malvaviſcus, *Dill. Elth.*	Berry-bearing Hibiſcus	Hibiſcus
Malvinda, *Dill. Elth.*	Indian Mallow, with ſingle Seeds	Sida
Malus, *Tourn.*	Apple	Pyrus
Mamei, *Plum.*	Mammee	Mammea
Mancanilla, *Plum.*	Manchineel	Hippomane
Mangles, *Plum.*	Pee-kandel of the Indians	Rhizophora
Mangloſtans, *Garc.* A. A.	Mangoſtan	Garcinia
Majorana Tourn-	Marjoram	Origanum.
Marrubiaſtrum T.	Baſtard Horehound	Sideritis . Cunila ?

Ma-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Manihot, *Tourn. & Dill. Elth.*	Caſſava	Jatropha
Maurocenia, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*	Hottentot Cherry	Caſſine
Mays, *Tourn.*	Indian, or Turkey Wheat	Zea
Medica, *Tourn.*	Snail Trefoil, and Medic or Lucern Graſs	Medicago
Melanoſchoenus, *Mich. gen.*	Round black-headed Marſh Ruſh, or Bog Ruſh	Schoenus
Melilobus, *Mitch.*	Three Thorn'd Acacia	Gleditſia
Melilotus, *Tourn.*	Melilot	Trifolium
Melo, *Tourn.*	Melon	Cucumis
Melocactus, *Tourn.*	Melon Thiſtle	Cactus
Melongena, *Tourn.*	Mad Apple, or Egg Plant	Solanum
Melopepo, *Tourn.*	Buckler Gourd	Cucurbita
Memecylum, *Mitch.*	Trailing Arbutus	Epigæa
Methonica, *Tourn.*	Superb Lily	Glorioſa
Meum, *Tourn.*	Spignel	Athamanta
Michelia, *Houſt.* A. A.		Pontederia
Michelia, *Amm. Act. Pet.*		Gmelina
Microleuconymphæa, *Boerh.*	Frog's Bit	Hydrocharis
Millefolium, *Tourn.*	Yarrow, or Milfoil	Achillea
Mitra, *Houſt.*		Ophiorrhiza
Mitreola, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*		Ophiorrhiza
Moldavica, *Tourn.*	Turkey or Moldavian Baulm	Dracocephalum
Molle, *Tourn.*	Peruvian Maſtich	Schinus
Molucca, *Tourn.*	Molucca Baulm	Moluccella
Moly, *Boer.*	Moly with Lily Flowers, or Homer's Moly	Allium
Monbin, *Plum.*	Braſilian Plumb	Spondias
Monilifera, *Vaill.* A. G.	Hard-ſeeded Chryſanthemum	Oſteoſpermum
Monoſpermalthæa, *Iſnar.* A. G.		Waltheria
Montia, *Houſt.* A. A.		Heliocarpos
Morocarpus, *Rupp.*	Blite, or Strawberry Spinach	Blitum
Morſus ranæ, *Tour.* A.G	Frog's Bit	Hydrocharis

Moſ-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Moſchatellina, *Tourn.*	Tuberoſe Moſchatel, or Hollow Root	Adoxa
Mucilago, *Mich.*		Mucor
Murucuja, *Tourn.*	Paſſion Flower	Paſſiflora
Muſcari, *Tourn.*	Grape Hyacinth	Hyacinthus
Muſcoides, *Mich.*		Jungermannia
Myoſotis, *Tourn.*	Mouſe-ear Chickweed	Ceraſtium
Myoſuros, *Dill. gen.*	Mouſe Tail	Myoſurus
Myrobatindum, *Vaill.* A. G.	American Viburnum	Lantana
Myrrhis. T.	Sweet Cicely --	Scandix.
N.		
Napus. T.	Navew	Braſsica
Narciſſo-Leucojum, *Tour.*	Greater Snowdrop	Leucojum
Naſturtium, *Tourn.*	Creſs	Lepidium
Nelumbo, *Tourn.*	Indian Water Lily	Nymphæa
Nhandiroba, *Plum.*		Fevillea
Ninſi, *Breyn. diſſ.*	Ginſeng	Panax
Nummularia, *Nov. gen.*		Holoſteum
Nux, *Tourn.* & *Boerh.*	Walnut	Juglans
Nymphoides, *Tourn.*	Leſſer yellow Water Lily with fringed Flowers	Menyanthes
O.		
Obeliſcotheca, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Dill. Elth.*	Dwarf Sunflower	Rudbeckia
Ochrus, *Tourn.*	Wild winged Pea	Piſum
Odontitis, *Dill. gen.*	Red Meadow Eye-bright	Euphraſia
Omphalodes, *Tourn.*	Venus's Navel-wort	Cynogloſſum
Onagra, *Tourn.*	Tree Primroſe	Oenothera
Onobrychis, *Tourn.*	Cock's Head, or Saint Foin	Hedyſarum
Ophris, *Tourn.*	Twy Blade	Ophrys
Opulus, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Marſh Elder, or Gelder Roſe	Viburnum
Opuntia, *Tourn.*	Indian Fig, or Prickly Pear	Cactus
Orchidion, *Mitch.*		Arethuſa
Oreoſelinum, *Tourn.*	Mountain Parſley	Athamanta
Ornithopodium, *Tourn.*	Bird's Foot	Ornithopus

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Ornus, *Mich.*	Aſh	Fraxinus
Orobanchoides, *Tourn.* A. G.		Monotropa
Oſtrya, *Mich.*	Hornbeam	Carpinus
Oxycoccus, *Tourn.*	Marſh Whortle Berries, Moſs Berries, or Moor Berries	Vaccinium
Oxyoides, *Garc.* A. A.	Senſitive Wood Sorrel	Oxalis
Oxys, *Tourn.*	Wood Sorrel	Oxalis
P.		
Padus, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*	Bird Cherry	Prunus
Paliurus, *Tourn.*	Chriſt's Thorn	Rhamnus
Panacea, *Mitch.*	Ginſeng	Panax
Panicaſtrella, *Mich.*		Cenchrus
Papaya, *Tourn.*	Papaw	Carica
Papia, *Mich.*		Orvala
Paronychia, *Tourn.*	Mountain Knot-graſs	Illecebrum
Partheniaſtrum, *Niſs.* A. G. *Dill. gen.* & *Elth.*	Baſtard Feverfew	Parthenium
Patagonica, *Dill. Elth.*		Patagonula
Pavia, *Boerh.*	Scarlet Horſe Cheſtnut	Æſculus
Pediçularis ſpecies, *Tour.*	Yellow Rattle, Cockſcomb, or Louſewort	Rhinanthus
Pedicularis ſpec. Tourn		Bartſia
Pelecinus, *Tourn.*	Cluſius's foreign Hatchet Vetch	Biſerrula
Penæa, *Plum.*	Tree Milkwort, with a rough Box Leaf	Polygala
Pentagonotheca, *Vaill.* A. G.	Fingrigo	Piſonia
Pentaphylloides, *Tourn.*	Cinquefoils, whoſe Leaves are not quinate	Potentilla
Pentapterophyllum, *Dil. gen.*	Water Milfoil	Myriophyllum
Pepo, *Tourn.*	Pumpion	Cucurbita
Percepier, *Dill. gen.*	Parſley Piert	Aphanes
Pereſkia, *Plum. Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*	Gooſeberry of the Americans, or Blad Apple	Cactus
Periclymenum, *Tourn.*	Trumpet Honey-ſuckle	Loniçera

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Perſea, *Plum.*	Avocado, or Avogato Pear	Laurus
Perſica, *Tourn.*	Peach	Amygdalus
Perſicaria, *Tourn.*	Arſe-ſmart, or Perſicaria	Polygonum
Pervinca, *Tourn.*	Periwinkle	Vinca
Petaſites, *Tourn.* & *Vail.* A. G.	Butterburr, or Peſtilent wort	Tuſſilago
Petilium, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*	Crown imperial	Fritillaria
Phalangium, *Tourn.*	Spider-wort	Anthericum
Phalloboletus, *Mich.*		Phallus
Phillyreaſtrum, *Vail.* A.G.		Morinda
Piloſella, *Vaill.* A. G.	Creeping Mouſe-ear	Hieracium
Pimpinella, *Tourn.*	Burnet	Poterium *and* Sanguiſorba
Pinaſtella, *Dill. gen.*		Hippuris
Pinguin, *Dill. Elth.*	Wild Ananas	Bromelia
Pittonia, *Plum.*		Tournefortia
Plantaginella, *Dill. gen.*	Leaſt Water Plantain	Limoſella
Platanocephalus, *Vaill.* A. G.	Button-wood	Cephalanthus
Poliifolia, *Buxb.* A. R.	Marſh Ciſtus, or Wild Roſemary	Andromeda
Polium, *Tourn.*	Poley Mountain	Teucrium
Polyacantha, *Vaill.* A.G.	Caſaubon's Thiſtle, ſuppoſed the true Fiſh Thiſtle or Acarna of Theophraſtus	Carduus
Polygaloides, *Dill. gen.*	Milk-wort	Polygala
Polygonatum, *Tourn.*	Solomon's Seal	Convallaria
Polygonifolia, *Dill. gen.*		Corrigiola
Polygonoides, *Tourn.*		Calligonum
Polyporus, *Mich.*		Boletus
Populago, *Tourn.*	Marſh Marigold	Caltha
Porophyllum, *Vail.* A.G.	Cacalia with perforate Leaves	Cacalia
Porrum, *Tourn.*	Leek	Allium
Portula, *Dill. gen.*	Water Purſlane	Peplis
Portulacaſtrum, *B. Juſ.*	Horſe Purſlane	Trianthema
Potamopithys, *Buxb.* A.R.		Elatine
Primula veris, *Tourn.*	Primroſe	Primula

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Provenzalia, *Petit. Gen.*	Water Dragons	Calla
Pſeudoacacia, *Tourn.*	Falſe Acacia	Robinia
Pſeudocyperus, *Mich.*		Schoenus
Pſeudodictamnus, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Dittany	Marrubium
Pſeudoruta, *Mich.*	Three leaved Rue	Ruta
Pſyllium, *Tourn.*	Flea-wort	Plantago
Ptarmica, *Tourn.*	Sneeze-wort, Baſtard Pellitory, or Gooſe-tongue	Achillea
Pterocephalus, *Vail.* A.G.	Scabious	Scabioſa
Pteroſpermadendron, *Am.*		Pentapetes
Pulſatilla, *Tourn.*	Paſque Flower	Anemone
Q.		
Quamoclit, *Tourn.*		Ipomoea
Quinquefolium, *Tourn.*	Cinquefoil	Potentilla
Quinquina, *Condam.* A.G.	True Jeſuits Bark-tree	Cinchona
R.		
Radicula, *Dill. gen.*	Water Radiſh	Siſymbrium
Radiola, *Dill. gen.*	Leaſt Rupture-wort, or All-ſeed	Linum
Ranunculoides, *Vail.* A.G.	Water Crowfoot	Ranunculus
Rapa, *Tourn.*	Turnep	Braſſica
Raphaniſtrum, *Tourn.*	White flowered Charlock with jointed Pods	Raphanus
Rapiſtrum, *Tourn.*	Sea Cabbage	Crambe
Rapunculus, *Tourn.*	Rampions	Phyteuma
Rapuntium, *T. & Dil. Elth.*	Cardinal Flower	Lobelia
Rhabarbarum, *Tourn.*	Rhubarb	Rheum
Rhagadioloides, *Va.* A.G.		Hyoſeris
Rhagadiolus, *V.* A.G. & *T.*		Lapſana
Rhamnoides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Rhamnus, or Sea Buckthorn	Hippophaë
Rhaponticoides, *Vaill.*	Centaury	Centaurea
Rhapontium, *Vaill.*	Centaury	Centaurea
Ribeſium, *Dill. Elth.*	Curran Tree	Ribes
Ricinocarpus, *Boer. & Bur.*		Acalypha
Ricinoides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Ricinus	Croton
Rivina, *Plum.*		Rivinia
Royenia, *Houſt.* A. A.		Loeſelia

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Rojoc, *Plum.*		Morinda
Ros ſolis, *Tourn.*	Sun-dew	Droſera
Rubeola, *Tourn.*	Petty Madder	Crucianella
Rudbeckia, *Houſt.* A. A.	Button-tree	Conocarpus
Ruppia, *Act. Ang.*	Graſs Wrack	Zoſtera
Ruta muraria, *Tourn.*	Wall-rue, or Tent-wort	Aſplenium
Ruyschiana Boerh.		Dracocephalu
S.		
Sabina, *Boerh.*	Savine	Juniperus
Sagitta, *D. g.* & *Va.* A.G.	Arrow-head	Sagittaria
Salicaria, *Tourn.*	Willow herb, or Purple Looſeſtrife	Lythrum
Salvinia, *Mich.*		Marſilea
Santolinoides, *Va.* A. G. & *Mich. gen.*		Anacyclus
Sapota, *Plum.*	Sapota	Achras
Saſſafras, *Off.*	Saſſafras Tree	Laurus
Saururus, *Plum.*	Lizard's Tail	Piper
Schunda pana, *Hort. Mal.*		Caryota
Scirpocyperus, *Mich.*	Ruſh Graſs	Scirpus
Scirpoides, *Mont.*		Carex
Sclarea, *Tourn.*	Clary	Salvia
Scorodopraſum, *Mich.*	Great round-headed, or Turkey Garlick	Allium
Scorpioides, *Tourn.*	Caterpillars	Scorpiurus
Scorzoneroides, *Va.* A.G.	Vipers Graſs	Scorzonera
Sebeſtena, *Dill. Elth.*	Sebeſten	Cordia
Securidaca, *Tourn.*	The True Hatchet Vetch, or Sickle-wort	Coronilla
Sedi ſpecies, *Tourn.*	Houſeleek	Sempervivum
Selaginoides, *Dill. Muſc.*		Lycopodium
Selago, *Dill. Muſc.*	Upright Fir Moſs	Lycopodium
Senecionis ſpecies, *D. Elt.*		Erigeron
Senna, *Tourn.*	Senna of the Shops	Caſſia
Seriana, *Plum.*		Paullinia
Seſamoides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Rocket	Reſeda
Sherardia, *Vaill.*	Vervain	Verbena
Sherardia, *Pont. Epiſt.*		Galenia
Sicyoides, *Tourn.*	Single-ſeeded Cucumber	Sicyos
Siliqua, *Tourn.*	Carob-tree, or St. John's Bread	Ceratonia
Serpillum Tourn.	Mother of Thyme	Thymus.

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Siliquaſtrum, *Tourn.*	Judas-tree	Cercis
Silybum, *Vaill.* A. G.	Milk Thiſtle, or Lady's Thiſtle	Carduus
Sinapi, *Tourn.*	Muſtard	Sinapis
Sinapiſtrum, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Muſtard	Cleome
Siphonanthemum, *Amm. Act. Petrop.*		Siphonanthus
Siſarum, *Tourn.*	Skirret	Sium
Siſyrinchium, *Tourn.*	Iris with a double Bulb, called Spaniſh-nut	Iris
Sloana, *Plum.*	Apeiba of the Braſilians	Sloanea
Solanoides, *Tourn.* A. G.	American Night-ſhade	Rivinia
Sorgum, *Mich.*	Indian Millet	Holcus
Spartium, *Tourn.*	Single-ſeeded Broom	Geniſta
Sphondylium, *Tourn.*	Cow-Parſnep	Heracleum
Sphondylococcos, *Mitch.*	Johnſonia	Callicarpa
Stachyarpagophora, *Vail.* A. G.	Cock's-comb	Celoſia
Staphylodendron, *Tourn.*	Bladder Nut	Staphylæa
Stellaria, *Dill. gen.*		Callitriche
Stellaris, *Dill. gen.*	Yellow Star of Bethlem	Ornithogalum
Stœchas, *Tourn.*	French Lavender	Lavandula
Stramonium, *Tou. & Pont.*	Thorn Apple	Datura
Stratiotes, *Vaill.* A. G.	Water Milfoil, or Water Violet	Hottonia
Stratiotes, *Dill. gen.*	Frog's bit	Hydrocharis
Struthia, *Royen.*		Gnidia
Suber, *Tourn.*	Cork-tree	Quercus
Succiſa, *Vaill.* A. G.	Devil's-bit	Scabioſa
Suillus, *Mich.*		Boletus
Symphoricarpos, *Dil. Elt.*	Shrubby St. Peter's-wort	Lonicera
Syringa, *Tourn.*	MockOrange, or Syringa	Philadelphus
T.	T.	
Tamariſcus, *Tourn.*	Tamariſk	Tamarix
Tamnus, *Tourn.*	Black Bryony	Tamus
Tapia, *Plum.*	Garlick Pear	Crateva
Taraxaconaſtrum, *V.* A.G		Hyoſeris
Taraxaconoides, *V.* A.G.	Dandelion	Leontodon
Tarchonanthus, *Va. Act.*	Jeſuit's Bark-tree, falſely ſo called	Iva

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Telephiaſtrum, *Dil. Elth.*	African Purſlane	Portulaca
Telephioides, *T.* & *D. El.*	Baſtard Orpine	Andrachne
Tenga, *Hort. Mal.*	Cocoa Nut	Cocos
Terebinthus, *Tourn.*	Turpentine-tree	Piſtacia
Ternatea, *Tourn.* A. G.		Clitoria
Tetrahit, *Dill. gen.*	Baſtard Hemp	Galeopſis
Thlaſpidium, *Tourn.*	Buckler Muſtard	Biſcutella
Thymbra, *Tourn.*	Savory with verticillate Flowers	Satureja
Thymelæa, *Tourn.*	Mezereon, or Spurge-Laurel	Daphne
Thyſſelinum, *Tourn.*	Milky Parſley	Selinum
Tinus, *To.* & *Vail.* A. G.	Lauruſtinus	Viburnum
Titanokeratophyton, *Boer*		Lithoxylon
Tithymaloides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Spurge	Euphorbia
Tithymaloides (an) *Klein. Monagr.*	Cabbage-tree, or Carnation-tree	Cacalia
Tithymalus, *Tourn.*	Spurge	Euphorbia
Tournefortia, *Pont. Epiſ.*	Amber-tree	Anthoſpermum
Toxicodendron, *Tourn.*	Poiſon-tree	Rhus
Tragacantha, *Tourn.*	Goat's-thorn	Aſtragalus
Tragopogonoides, *V.* A. G	Goat's-beard with crooked Seeds	Tragopogon
Tragoſelinum, *Tourn.*	Burnet Saxifrage	Pimpinella
Tribuloides, *Tourn.*	Water Caltrops	Trapa
Trichomanes, *Tourn.*	Engliſh black Maiden-hair	Aſplenium
Trifoliaſtrum, *Mich.*	White-flowered Meadow Trefoil, Honeyſuckle Graſs, or Dutch Clover	Trifolium
Trilopus, *Mitch.*	Witch Hazel	Hamamelis
Trioſteoſpermum, *D. El.*	Fever-root, Doctor Tinker's Weed, or falſe Ipecacuana	Trioſteum
Trixis, *Mitch.*		Proſerpinaca
Tulipifera, *Cateſb.*	Tulip-tree	Liriodendron
Tuna, *Dil. Elth.*	Indian Fig, or Prickly Pear	Cactus
Tunica, *Dil. Elth.*	Pink	Dianthus

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES	LINNÆAN GENERA.
U.		
Valdia, *Plum.*		Ovieda
Valerianella, *Tour.* & *Va.*	Lamb's Lettuce, or Corn-Sallad	Valeriana
Valliſneroides, *Mich.*		Valliſneria
Vanilla, *Plum.*	Vanilla	Epidendrum
Vanrheedia, *Plum.*		Rheedia
Veſicaria, *Rivinus*	Heart-ſeed, or Heart-pea	Cardioſpermum
Veſicaria, *Tourn.*	Madwort with bladdery Pods	Alyſſum
Virga aurea, *T.&V.* A.G.	Golden Rod	Solidago
Virga ſanguinea, *Dill.*	Female Dog-wood, Dog-berry, or Gatter-tree	Cornus
Viſcago, *Dill. Elth.*	Viſcous Campion, or Catch-fly	Silene
Viticella, *Mitch.*		Galax
Viticella, *Dill. gen.*	Virgin's Bower, or Lady's Bower	Clematis
Vitis Idæa, *Tourn.*	Whortle Berry	Vaccinium
Ulmaria, *Tourn.*	Meadow-ſweet, or Queen of the Meadows	Spiræa
Unifolium, *Dill. gen.*	One-blade	Convallaria
Volubilis, *Dill. Elth.*		Ipomoea
Uſnea, *Dill. Muſc.*	Tree Moſs	Lichen
Uva urſi, *Tourn.*	Spaniſh Redwhorts, or Bearberries	Arbutus
Vulneraria, *Tourn.*	Kidney Vetch, or Lady's Finger	Anthyllis
X.		
Xeranthemoides, *D. Elt.*		Xeranthemum
Xiphium, *Tourn.*	Bulbous Iris	Iris
Xylon, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. pr.*	Silk Cotton-tree	Bombax
Xylon, *Tourn.*	Cotton	Goſſypium
Xyloſteum, *Tourn.*	Fly Honeyſuckle	Lonicera
Z.		
Zacintha, *Va.* A. G. & *T.*	Wart-Succory	Lapſana
Zanonia, *Plum.*		Commelina
Ziziphus, *Tourn.*	Jujube-tree	Rhamnus

APPENDIX.

A Table, containing ſuch Engliſh Names of Plants as have been moſt generally received, whether Specific or Generic; and ſhewing the Titles of the Genera under which they are ſeverally ranged in the Linnæan Syſtem.

N. B. The *Engliſh* Titles are diſtinguiſhed by the *Roman* Characters, and the Linnæan by the *Italic*. — The *Latin* Names in common Uſe, ſuch as *Anemone*, *Ranunculus*, &c. are omitted in this Liſt, being to be found in the firſt Table.

urnfort

A.

ulus T Abele, *Populus*
tmia T Abelmoſk, *Hibiſcus*
acia T Acacia, *Mimoſa*
Acacia T Acacia, falſe, *Robinia*
unus T Acacia, German, *Prunus* (Sloe)
ia Acacia, three thorn'd, *Gleditſia*
ou. T Acajou, *Anacardium* Cashew Nut
itum T Aconite, *Aconitum*
borus T Aconite, Winter, *Helleborus*
ntium T Adam's Apple, *Citrus*
ca — Adam's Needle, *Yucca*
orta T Adder's wort, *Polygonum*
oglossum T Adder's Tongue, *Ophioglaſſum*
acantha T Adragant, Gum, ſee Tragacanth
T - Agaric, *Agaricus*
T Agnus caſtus, *Vitex*
T Agrimony, *Agrimonia*
imonoides T Agrimony, Baſtard, *Agrimonia*
T Agrimony, Hemp, *Eupatorium*
Agrimony, Baſtard Hemp, *Ageratum*
iophal Agrimony, Naked-headed Hemp, *Verbeſina*
T. Agrimony, Water Hemp, *Bidens*
fras - Ague Tree, *Laurus*
Alaternus, Baſtard, *Phylica*
us . T Alder, *Betula*
gula T Alder, Black or Berry-bearing, *Rhamnus*
} Ale-coſt, *Tanacetum*
um T }

Tour

Ale-hoof, *Glechoma* - - - - Calam
Alexanders, *Smyrnium* - - - T
Alkali, *Salicornia* - - - - T
Alkanet, *Lithoſpermum* - - - Bugloss
Alkekengi, *Phyſalis* T: Alkekk
All-good, *Chenopodium* T.
All-heal, Clowns, *Stachys* . . . T. Gale
All-heal, Hercules's, *Paſtinaca* T.
All-heal, Hercules's, *Heracleum* T Sphon
All-ſeed, *Linum* - - - - - - Radior
All-ſpice, *Myrtus* - - - - - T - M.
Alligator Pear, *Laurus* - - - Persea
Almond, *Amygdalus* T. -
Almond, African, *Brabejum* }
Almond, Ethiopian, *Brabejum* } -
Aloe, American, *Agave*
Aloe, Water, *Stratiotes*
Althæa frutex, *Hibiſcus*
Alyſſon, Rough-leaved, *Subularia*
Amaranth, *Amaranthus*
Amaranth, Globe, *Gomphrena*
Amber Tree, *Anthoſpermum*
Amellus of Virgil, *Aſter*
Amomum Plinii, *Solanum*
Amomum, German, *Siſon*
Ananas, *Bromelia*
Ananas, Wild, *Bromelia*
Anemone, Wood, *Anemone*
Angelica, Berry-bearing, *Aralia*
Angelica, Wild, *Ægopodium*
Angelica Tree, *Aralia*
Almond, Dwarf, Amygdalus T. Pers

Aniſe, *Pimpinella*
Anotta, *Bixa*
Apeiba of the Braſilians, *Sloanea*
Apple, *Pyrus*
Apple, Adam's, *Citrus*
Apple, Blad, *Cactus*
Apple, Cuſtard, *Annona*
Apple, Love, *Solanum*
Apple, Mad, *Solanum*
Apple, Male Balſam, *Momordica*
Apple, May, *Podophyllum*
Apple, Pine, *Bromelia*
Apple, Purple, *Annona*
Apple, Soap, *Sapindus*
Apple, Sour, *Annona*
Apple, Star, *Chryſophyllum*
Apple, Sugar, *Annona*
Apple, Sweet, *Annona*
Apple, Thorn, *Datura*
Apple, Water, *Annona*
Apricot, *Prunus*
Arbor Vitæ, *Thuya*
Arbutus, Trailing, *Epigæa*
Archangel, *Lamium*
Archangel, Baulm-leav'd, *Melittis*
Archangel, Yellow, *Galeopſis*
Arrowhead, *Sagittaria*
Arrow-headed Graſs, *Triglochin*
Arrow-root, Indian, *Maranta*
Arſe-ſmart, *Polygonum*
Artichoke, *Cynara*
Artichoke, Jeruſalem, *Helianthus*
Arum, African, *Calla*
Arum, Floating, *Orontium*
Aſarabacca, *Aſarum*
T· Aſh, *Fraxinus*
Aſh, Mountain, *Sorbus*
Aſh, Poiſon, *Rhus*
Aſparagus, Climbing African, *Medeola*
Aſp or Aſpen Tree, *Populus*
Aſphodel, *Aſphodelus*
Aſphodel, African, *Anthericum*
Aſphodel, Lily, *Hemerocallis*
Aſphodel Lily, *Crinum*
Aſſes Cucumber, *Momordica*
Atamaſco Lily, *Amaryllis*
Avens, *Geum*
Avocado Pear, *Laurus*
Avogato Pear, *Laurus*
Auricula, *Primula*
Auricula, Borrage-leav'd, *Verbaſcum*
Ax-vetch, ſee Hatchet-vetch
Azarole, *Cratægus*
Azerira, *Prunus*

B.

Balauſtine, *Punica*
Balm, ſee Baulm
Balm of Gilead *. Amyris
Balm of Gilead, falſe, *Dracocephalon*
Balſam, *Impatiens*
Balſam of Tolu, *Toluifera*
Balſam Apple, Male, *Momordica*
Balſam Tree, *Cluſia*
Balſam Tree, *Piſtacia*
Balſam Tree †.
Balſamine, Female, *Impatiens*
Bambu Cane, *Arundo*
Banana, *Muſa*
Bane-berries, *Actæa*
Banian Tree, *Ficus*
Bark, True Jeſuits, *Cinchona*
Bark, Falſe Jeſuits, *Iva*
Bark, Ilathera, *Clutia*
Bark, Winter's, *Laurus*
Barley, *Hordeum*
Barren-wort, *Epimedium*
Baſe-tree Trefoil, *Cytiſus*
Baſil, *Ocimum*

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* This is the *Balſamum Syriacum Rutæ folio* of *Caſpar Bauhin*, and ſeems to be omitted by *Linnæus*. Vid. Amyris. G.Pl. 473.

† *Tacamahaca*. See the Note at page 134.

Baſil, Field, *Clinopodium*
Baſil, American Field, *Monarda*
Baſil, Syrian Field, *Ziziphora*
Baſil, Stone, *Thymus*
Baſil, Wild, *Thymus*
Batchelor's Buttons, *Lychnis*
Batchelor's Pear, *Solanum*
Baulm, *Meliſſa*
Baulm, Baſtard, *Melittis*
Baulm, Moldavian, *Dracocephalum*
Baulm, Molucca, *Moluccella*
Baulm, Turkey, *Dracocephalum*
Bay, *Laurus*
Bay, Loblolly, *Hypericum*
Bay, Roſe, *Nerium*
Bay, Dwarf Roſe, *Rhododendrum*
Bay, Mountain Roſe, *Rhododendrum*
Bay, Sweet flowering, *Magnolia*
Bay Plumb, *Pſidium*
Bead Tree, *Melia*
Bean, *Vicia*
Bean, Bog, *Menyanthes*
Bean, French, *Phaſeolus*
Bean, Kidney, *Phaſeolus*
Bean Tree, Kidney, *Glycine*
Bean Tree of America, *Erythrina*
Bean Tree, Binding, *Mimoſa*
Bean Caper, *Zygophyllum*
Bean Trefoil, *Cytiſus*
Bean Trefoil, Stinking, *Anagyris*
Bear-berries, *Arbutus*
Bear-bind, *Convolvulus*
Bear's-breech, *Acanthus*
Bear's-ear, *Primula*
Bear's ear Sanicle, *Cortuſa*
Bear's-foot, *Helleborus*
Beard, Old-man's, *Clematis*
Beech, *Fagus*
Beet, *Beta*
Bee-flower, *Ophrys*
Behn, White, *Cucubalus*
Bell-flower, *Campanula*
Bells, Canterbury, *Campanula*
Bells, Coventry, *Campanula*
Bells, Hair, *Hyacinthus*
Bell-Pepper, *Capſicum*
Belladona Lily, *Amaryllis*
Belvidere, *Chenopodium*
Bellyach-weed, *Jatropha*
Benjamin Tree, *Laurus*
Bennet, Herb, *Geum*
Berberry, *Berberis*
Bermudiana, *Siſyrinchium*
Betony, *Betonica*
Betony, Paul's, *Veronica*
Betony, Water, *Scrophularia*
Big, *Hordeum*
Bilberry, *Vaccinium*
Bindweed, *Convolvulus*
Bindweed, Black, *Tamus*
Bindweed, Rough, *Smilax*
Birch, *Betula*
Birch of Jamaica, *Piſtacia*
Bird-cherry, *Prunus*
Bird Pepper, *Capſicum*
Bird's Eye, *Adonis*
Bird's Foot, *Ornithopus*
Bird's Foot Trefoil, *Lotus*
Bird's Neſt, *Ophrys*
Bird's Neſt, Purple, *Orchis*
Birth-wort, *Ariſtolochia*
Biſhop's-weed, *Ammi*
Biſtort, *Polygonum* ---- . -- Bisto
Bitter-gourd, *Cucumis*
Bitter-ſweet, *Solanum*
Bitter-vetch, *Ervum*
Bitter-vetch, *Orobus*
Bitter-vetch, Jointed podded, *Ervum*
Bitter-wort, *Gentiana*
Blackberry, *Rubus*
Blad Apple, *Cactus*
Bladder Nut, *Staphylæa*
Bladder Nut, African, *Royena*
Bladder Nut, Laurel leaved, *Ilex*
Bladder Senna, *Colutea*
Bladder Senna, Jointed podded, *Coronilla*
Bleſſed Thiſtle, *Cnicus*

Blinks, *Montia*
Blite, *Blitum*
Blite, *Amaranthus*
Blood-flower, *Hæmanthus*
Blood-wood, *Hæmatoxylon*
Blood-wort, *Rumex*
Bluebottle, *Centaurea*
Bogbean, *Menyanthes*
Bogberries, *Vaccinium*
Bogwhorts, *Vaccinium*
Bonduc, *Guilandina*
Bonnet Pepper, *Capſicum*
Bore-cole, *Braſſica*
Borrage, *Borrago*
Bottle flower, *Centaurea*
T. Box, *Buxus*
Box, African, *Myrſine*
Box, Low, *Polygala*
Boxthorn, *Lycium*
Brakes, *Pteris*
Bramble, *Rubus*
Brank, *Polygonum*
Brank Urſine, *Acanthus*
Braſiletto, *Cæſalpina*
Break-ſtone, *Saxifraga*
Break-ſtone, Parſley, *Aphanes*
Briar, Sweet, *Roſa*
Briar, Wild, *Roſa*
Brimſtone-wort, *Peucedanum*
Briſtol, Flower of, *Lychnis*
Brocccoli, *Braſſica*
Brooklime, *Veronica*
Broom, *Spartium*
Broom, African, *Aſpalathus*
Broom, Dier's, *Geniſta*
Broom, Dwarf, *Geniſta*
Broom, Single-ſeeded, *Geniſta*
Broom Rape, *Orobanche*
Broom Rape, with great Purple Flowers, *Lathræa*
Brown-wort, *Scrophularia*
Brown-wort, *Brunella*
Bryony, *Bryonia*
Bryony, Black, *Tamus*
Buckler Muſtard, *Biſcutella*
Bucks-horn Plantain, *Plantago*
Bucks-horn, Warted, *Cochlearia*
Buck-thorn, *Rhamnus*
Buck-thorn, Sea, *Hippophaë*
Buck-wheat, *Polygonum*
Bugbane, ſee Bogbean
Bugle, *Ajuga*
Bugloſs, *Anchuſa*
Bugloſs, Small wild, *Aſperugo* & Lycopſis
Bugloſs, Viper's, *Echium*
Bullace Tree, *Chryſophyllum*
Bullace Tree, *Prunus*
Burdock, *Arctium*
Burdock, Leſſer, *Xanthium*
Burnet, Garden, *Poterium*
Burnet, Greater wild, *Sanguiſorba*
Burnet Saxifrage, *Pimpinella*
Burning thorny Plant, *Euphorbia*
Burr Reed, *Sparganium*
Butcher's Broom, *Ruſcus*
Butter Burr, *Tuſſilago*
Butter-wort, *Pinguicula*
Button Tree, *Conocarpus*
Button Weed, *Spermacoce*
Button Wood, *Cephalanthus*

C.

Cabbage, *Braſſica*
Cabbage, Dog's, *Theligonum*
Cabbage, Sea, *Crambe*
Cabbage Tree, *Cacalia* : Carnation Tre
Calabaſh, *Cucurbita*
Calabaſh Tree, *Creſcentia*
Calamint, *Meliſſa*
Calamint, Water, *Mentha*
Cale, *Braſſica*
Cale, Sea, *Crambe*
Caltrops, *Tribulus*
Caltrops, Water, *Trapa*
Calve's Snout, *Antirrhinum*
Cammock, *Ononis*
Campeachy Wood, *Hæmatoxylon*
Camphire Tree, *Laurus*
Campion, *Agroſtema* Wild Campn. Cockle –
Campion, *Lychnis*

Campion, Viſcous, *Silene*
Canary-graſs, *Phalaris*
Candel of the Indians, ſee Kandel
Candleberry Myrtle, *Myrica*
Candy Carrot, *Athamanta*
Candy Lion's Foot, *Catananche*
Candy Tuft, *Iberis*
Candy Tuft Tree, *Iberis*
Cane or Reed, *Arundo*
Cane, Sugar, *Saccharum*
Canterbury Bells, *Campanula*
Caper-buſh, *Capparis*
Caper, Bean, *Zygophyllum*
Caraway, *Carum*
Cardinal-flower, *Lobelia*
Carline Thiſtle, *Carlina*
Carnation, *Dianthus*
Carnation, Spaniſh, *Poinciana*
Carnation Tree, *Cacalia*
T. Carob Tree, *Ceratonia*
Carrot, *Daucus*
Carrot, Candy, *Athamanta*
Carrot, Deadly, *Thapſia*
Carui, *Carum*
u — Caſhew-nut, *Anacardium*
Caſſava, *Jatropha*
Caſſia, Poet's, *Oſyris*
Caſſidony, *Gnaphalium*
Caſſiobury Buſh, *Caſſine*
Catchfly, *Silene*
Catmint, *Nepeta*
Cat's-foot, *Glechoma*
Cat's-foot, Mountain, *Gnaphalium*
Cat's-tail, *Typha*
Catterpillars, *Scorpiurus*
Cauliflower, *Braſsica*
Cedar, *Juniperus*
Cedar of Jamaica, Baſtard, *Theobroma*
Cedar, White, *Cupreſſus*
Cedar of Buſaco, *Cupreſſus*
Cedar of Libanus, *Pinus*
Celandine, *Chelidonium*
Celandine, Leſſer, *Ranunculus*
Celandine Tree, *Bocconia*

Celeriac, *Apium*
Celery, *Apium*
Centaury, *Centaurea*
Centaury, Leſſer, *Gentiana*
Ceterach, *Aſplenium*
Chamomile, *Anthemis*
Chardon, *Cynara*
Charlock, *Sinapi*
Charlock, White-flower'd, with jointed Pods, *Raphanus*
Chaſte Tree, *Vitex*
Cheeſe Rennet, *Galium*
Cherry, *Prunus*
Cherry, Barbadoes, *Malpighia*
Cherry, Bird, *Prunus*
Cherry, Cornelian, *Cornus*
Cherry, Dwarf, *Lonicera*
Cherry, Hottentot, *Caſſine*
Cherry, Winter, *Phyſalis* - - - T. Alkek
Cherry, Winter, *Solanum*
Cherry of the Alps, *Lonicera*
Cherry Laurel, *Prunus*
Chervil, Garden, *Scandix*
Chervil, Wild, *Chærophyllum*
Cheſtnut, *Fagus*
Cheſtnut, Horſe, *Æſculus*
Cheſtnut, Indian Roſe, *Meſua*
Chich Peaſe, *Cicer*
Chiches, *Cicer*
Chichling Vetch, *Lathyrus*
Chickweed, *Alſine*
Chickweed, African, *Mollugo*
Chickweed, Berry-bearing, *Cucubalus*
Chickweed, Great, *Stellaria*
Chickweed, Mountain, *Moehringia*
Chickweed, Mouſe-ear, *Ceraſtium*
Chickweed, Smallwater, *Montia*
China Root, *Smilax*
China Roſe, *Hibiſcus*
Chinquapin, *Fagus*
Chocolate-nut, *Theobroma*
Chriſtmas Roſe, *Helleborus* - - Hellebo
Chriſtopher, Herb, *Actæa*
Chriſt's-thorn, *Rhamnus*

Chryſanthemum, Baſtard, *Silphium*
Chryſanthemum, Hard-ſeeded, *Oſteoſpermum*
Ciboules, *Allium*
Cicely, Sweet, *Scandix*
Cinnamon Tree, *Laurus*
Cinnamon, White, *Laurus*
Cinquefoil, *Potentilla*
Cinquefoil, Marſh, *Comarum*
Ciſtus, Marſh, *Ledum*
Ciſtus, Leſſer Marſh, *Andromeda*
Ciſtus, Nettle-leav'd, *Turnera*
Ciſtus, Rape of, *Aſarum*
Citron, *Citrus*
Citrul, *Cucurbita*
Cives, *Allium*
Clary, *Salvia*
Clary, Pyrenæan, *Horminum*
Clivers, *Galium*
Clove July-flower, *Dianthus*
Clove Tree, *Caryophyllus*
Clover, *Trifolium*
Clover, Dutch, *Trifolium*
Clown's Allheal, *Stachys*
Clown's Wound-wort, *Stachys*
Cob-nut, *Corylus*
Cock's-comb, *Celoſia*
Cock's-comb, *Pedicularis*
Cock's-comb, Yellow, *Rhinanthus*
Cock's-head, *Hedyſarum*
Cocoa-nut, *Cocos*
Cocoa-plumb, *Chryſobalanus*
Codlin Tree, *Pyrus*
Codlins and Cream, *Epilobium*
Coffee Tree, *Coffea*
Cole-ſeed, *Braſſica*
Cole-rape, *Braſſica*
Cole-wort, *Braſſica*
Cole-wort, Sea, *Crambe*
Cole-wort, Sea, *Convolvulus*
Coloquintida, *Cucumis*
Colt's-foot, *Tuſſilago*
Colt's-foot, Alpine, *Cacalia*
Colt's-foot, Foreign, *Cacalia*
Columbine, *Aquilegia*
Columbine, Feathered, *Thalictrum*
Colutea, Jointed-podded, *Coronilla*
Comphry, *Symphytum*
Conſound, Greater, *Symphytum*
Conſound, Leſſer, *Bellis*
Conſound, Middle, *Ajuga*
Conſound, Royal, *Delphinium*
Conſound, Sarracen's, *Solidago*
Conſound, The True Saracen's, *Senecio*
Contrayerva, *Dorſtenia*
Contrayerva of Hernandez, *Paſſiflora*
Convall Lily, *Convallaria*
Coral Tree, *Erythrina*
Coriander, *Coriandrum*
Cork Tree, *Quercus*
Corn, Indian, *Zea*
Corn Flag, *Gladiolus*
Corn Marigold, *Chryſanthemum*
Corn Parſley, *Siſon*
Corn Rocket, *Bunias*
Corn Roſe, *Papaver*
Corn Sallad, *Valeriana*
Cornel Tree, *Cornus*
Cornelian Cherry, *Cornus*
Coſtmary, *Tanacetum*
Cotton, *Goſſypium*
Cotton Lavender, *Santolina*
Cotton Tree, Silk, *Bombax*
Cotton Graſs, *Eriophorum*
Cotton Weed, *Filago*
Coventry Bells, *Campanula*
Courbaril, *Hymenæa*
Cowſlip, *Primula*
Cowſlip, American, *Dodecatheon*
Cowſlip, Jeruſalem, *Pulmonaria*
Cowſlip, Mountain, *Pulmonaria*
Cow's Lungwort, *Verbaſcum*
Cow Parſnep, *Heracleum* --- T.Sphondyliu
Cow Weed, *Chærophyllum*
Cow Wheat, *Melampyrum*
Coxcomb, ſee Cock's-comb
Crab Tree, *Pyrus*

Crake-

Crake-berries, *Empetrum*
Cranberries, *Vaccinium*
Crane's Bill, *Geranium*
Creeper, Virginian, *Hedera*
Creſs, *Lepidium*
Creſs, Indian, *Tropæolum*
Creſs, Sciatica, *Iberis*
Creſs, Spaniſh, *Vella*
Creſs, Swines, *Cochlearia*
Creſs, Wall, *Turritis*
Creſs, Warted, *Cochlearia*
Creſs, Water, *Siſymbrium*
Creſs, Winter, *Eriſymum*
Croſs, Jeruſalem, *Lychnis*
Croſs, Knights, *Lychnis*
Croſs, Scarlet, *Lychnis*
Croſs-wort, *Valantia*
Crowberries, *Empetrum*
Crow-foot, *Ranunculus*
Crown Imperial, *Fritillaria*
Cuckow-flower, *Cardamine*
Cuckow Pint, *Arum*
Cucumber, *Cucumis*
Cucumber, Aſſes, *Momordica*
Cucumber, Egyptian, *Momordica*
Cucumber, Serpent, *Trichoſanthes*
Cucumber, Single-ſeeded, *Sicyos*
Cucumber, Small creeping, *Melothria*
Cucumber, Spirting, *Momordica*
Cucumber, Wild, *Momordica*
Cudweed, *Gnaphalium*
Cudweed, Baſtard, *Micropus*
Cullions, *Orchis*
Cullions, Soldier's, *Orchis*
Cumin, *Cuminum*
Cumin, Baſtard, *Lagœcia*
Cumin, Wild, *Lagœcia*
Cup Muſhroom, *Peziza*
Curran Tree, *Ribes*
Cuſhion, Ladies, *Saxifraga*
Cuſhion, Sea, *Statice*
Cuſtard Apple, *Annona*
Cypreſs, *Cupreſſus*
Cypreſs, Summer, *Chenopodium*

D.

Daffodil, *Narciſſus*
Daffodil, Lily, *Amaryllis*
Daffodil, Lily, *Pancratium*
Daffodil, Sea, *Pancratium*
Daiſy, *Bellis*
Daiſy, Blue, *Globularia*
Daiſy, Globe, *Globularia*
Daiſy, Greater, *Chryſanthemum*
Daiſy, Middle, *Doronicum*
Daiſy, Ox-eye, *Chryſanthemum*
Dame's Violet, *Heſperis*
Damſon Tree, *Prunus*
Damſon Tree, *Chryſophyllum*
Dandelion, *Leontodon*
Dane-wort, *Sambucus*
Darnel, *Lolium*
Date Plumb, Indian, *Dioſpyros*
Date Tree, *Phœnix*
Day Lily, *Hemerocallis*
Dead Nettle, *Lamium*
Dead Nettle, Yellow, *Galeopſis*
Deadly Carrot, *Thapſia*
Deadly Nightſhade, *Atropa*
Devil in a Buſh, *Nigella*
Devil's Bit, *Scabioſa*
Devil's Bit, Yellow, *Leontodon*
Dewberry Buſh, *Rubus*
Dier's Broom, *Geniſta*
Dier's Weed, *Reſeda*
Dier's Weed, *Geniſta*
Dill, *Anethum*
Diſtaff Thiſtle, *Atractylis*
Diſtaff Thiſtle, *Carthamus*
Dittander, *Lepidium*
Dittany, *Origanum*
Dittany, Baſtard, *Marrubium*
Dittany, White, *Dictamnus*
Dock, *Rumex*
Doctor Tinker's Weed, *Trioſteum*
Dodder, *Cuſcuta*
Dodder of Thyme, *Cuſcuta*
Dog's Bane, *Apocynum*
Dog's Bane, *Aſclepias*

Dog Berry, *Cornus*
Dog's Cabbage, *Theligonum*
Dog's Rue, *Scrophularia*
Dog's Stones, *Orchis*
Dog's Tooth or Dog's Tooth Violet, *Erythronium*
Dogwood, *Cornus*
Dogwood of Jamaica, *Erythrina*
Double Tongue, *Ruſcus*
Dove's Foot, *Geranium*
Dragons, *Dracontium*
Dragons, *Arum*
Dragon's Head, *Dracocephalum*
Dragon's Water, *Calla*
Dragon's Wort, *Artemiſia*
Dragon, Gum, ſee Tragacanth
Dragon, Wild, *Artemiſia*
Drop-wort, *Spiræa*
Drop-wort, Hemlock, *Oenanthe*
Drop-wort, Water, *Oenanthe*
Duck's-meat, *Lemna*
Duck's-meat, Starry, *Callitriche*
Duck's-foot, *Podophyllum*
Dwale, *Atropa*

E.

Ebony, Cretan, *Ebenus*
Ebony, Falſe, *Poinciana*
Ebony of the Alps, *Cytiſus*
Ebony, Mountain, *Bauhinia*
Edders, *Arum*
Egg Plant, *Solanum*
Eglantine, *Roſa*
Elder Tree, *Sambucus*
Elder, Marſh, *Viburnum*
Elecampane, *Inula*
Elecampane, Baſtard, *Helenia*
Elemi Tree, Gum, *Piſtacia*
Elephant's Foot, *Elephantopus*
Elephant's Head, *Rhinanthus*
Elichryſum, Baſtard Ethiopian, *Stoebe*
Elm, *Ulmus*
Enchanter's Nightſhade, *Circæa*
Endive, *Cichorium*

Eryngo, *Eryngium*
Eſchalot, *Allium*
Eternal Flower, *Xeranthemum*
Eternal Flower, *Gnaphalium*
Eternal Flower, *Gomphræna*
Evergreen, *Aizoon*
Evergreen, *Sempervivum*
Everlaſting, *Xeranthemum*
Everlaſting, *Gomphræna*
Everlaſting, *Gnaphalium*
Euonymus, Climbing, *Celaſtrus*
Euonymus, Baſtard, *Kiggellaria*
Euonymus, Baſtard, *Celaſtrus*
Eyebright, *Euphraſia*

F.

Farting Tree, *Hura*
Faufel Nut, *Areca*
Felwort, *Gentiana*
Felon-wort, *Solanum*
Fennel, *Anethum*
Fennel, Hog's, *Peucedanum*
Fennel, Scorching, *Thapſia*
Fennel, Sea, *Crithmum*
Fennel Flower, *Nigella*
Fennel Flower of Crete, *Garidella*
Fennel Giant, *Ferula*
Fenugreek, *Trigonella*
Fern, Common Male, *Polypodium*
Fern, Common Female, *Pteris*
Fern, Flow'ring, *Oſmunda*
Fern, Common or True Mules, *Aſplenium*
Fern, Mules, *Hemionitis*
Fern, Sweet, *Scandix*
Feverfew, *Matricaria*
Feverfew, Baſtard, *Parthenium*
Fever-root *Trioſteum*
Fever-weed, *Eryngium*
Fiddle-wood, *Citharexylum*
Field Baſil, *Clinopodium*
Field Baſil, American, *Monarda*
Field Baſil, Syrian, *Ziziphora*
Fig, *Ficus*
Fig, Indian, *Cactus*

Fig, Infernal, *Argemone*
Fig, Pharaoh's, *Ficus*
Fig, Pharaoh's, *Muſa*
Fig Marigold, *Meſembryanthemum*
Fig Tree, Cochineal, *Cactus*
Fig-wort, *Scrophularia*
Filberd, *Corylus*
Fingrigo, *Piſonia*
Finochia, *Anethum*
Fir, *Pinus*
Fir Moſs, Upright, *Lycopodium*
Fiſh Thiſtle, *Carduus*
Flag or Flag-flower, *Iris*
Flag, Corn, *Gladiolus*
Flag, Sweet ſcented, *Acorus*
Flax, *Linum*
Flax, Carolina, *Polypremum*
Flax, Toad, *Antirrhinum*
Fleabane, *Conyza*
Fleabane, Marſh, *Inula*
Fleabane, Middle, *Inula*
Fleabane, Shrubby African, *Tarchonanthus*
Fleabane Tree, *Tarchonanthus*
Flea-wort, *Plantago*
Flix-weed, *Siſymbrium*
Flower of Briſtol, *Lychnis*
Flower of Conſtantinople, *Lychnis*
Flower Gentle, *Amaranthus*
Flower of an Hour, *Hibiſcus*
Flower de Luce, *Iris*
Flower-fence of Barbadoes, *Poinciana*
Flower-fence, Baſtard, *Adenanthera*
Fluellin, *Antirrhinum*
Fly Honeyſuckle, *Lonicera*
Fly Honeyſuckle, African, *Halleria*
Fly Bane, *Silene*
Fly-wort, *Silene*
Fool's Parſley, *Æthuſa*
Fool's Stones, *Orchis*
Four o'Clock Flower, *Mirabilis*
Fox Glove, *Digitalis*
Fox Tail Graſs, *Alopecurus*
Frankincenſe, Jews, *Styrax*
Frankincenſe Tree, *Pinus*
Fraxinella, *Dictamnus*
French Bean, *Phaſeolus*
French Honeyſuckle, *Hedyſarum*
Freſh Water Soldier, *Stratiotes*
Fryer's Cowl, *Arum*
Fringe Tree, *Chionanthus*
Fritillary, *Fritillaria*
Fritillary Coxcomb, *Stapelia*
Frog's Bit, *Hydrocharis*
Fuller's Thiſtle, *Dipſacus*
Fumatory, *Fumaria*
Furze, *Ulex*
Fuſtic Tree, *Morus*

G.

Gale or Sweet Gale, *Myrica*
Galingale, *Cyperus*
Garavances, *Cicer*
Garlick, *Allium*
Garlick Pear, *Crateva*
Gatter Tree, *Cornus*
Gelder Roſe, *Viburnum*
Gelder Roſe, Curran-leav'd, *Spiræa*
Gelder Roſe, Virginian, *Spiræa*
Gentian, *Gentiana*
Gentian Baſtard, *Sarothra*
Gentianella, *Gentiana*
Gentle, Flower, *Amaranthus*
Gerard, Herb, *Ægopodium*
Germander, *Teucrium*
Germander, Rock, *Veronica*
Germander, Water, *Teucrium*
Gilead, Falſe Balm of, *Dracocephalum*
Gill, *Glechoma*
Gilly-flower, ſee July-flower
Ginger, *Amomum*
Ginſeng, *Panax*
Gladiole, Water, *Butomus*
Gladiole, Water, *Lobelia*
Gladwin, Stinking, *Iris*

Glaſs-wort, *Salſola*
Glaſs-wort, Berry-bearing, *Anabaſis*
Glaſs-wort, Jointed, *Salicornia*
Globe Amaranth, *Gomphrena*
Globe Daiſy, *Globularia*
Globe Flower, *Sphæranthus*
Globe Ranunculus, *Trollius*
Globe Thiſtle, *Echinops*
Goat's Beard, *Tragopogon*
Goat's Rue, *Galega*
Goat's Stones, greater, *Satyrium*
Goat's Stones, leſſer, *Orchis*
Goat's Thorn, *Aſtragalus*
Gold of Pleaſure, *Myagrum*
Golden Cups, *Ranunculus*
Golden Lung-wort, *Hieracium*
Golden Maidenhair, *Polytrichum*
Golden Mouſe-ear, *Hieracium*
Golden Rod, *Solidago*
Golden Rod Tree, *Boſea*
Golden Samphire, *Inula*
Golden Saxifrage, *Chryſoplenium*
Golden Thiſtle, *Scolymus*
Goldy Locks, *Chryſocoma*
Goldy Locks, *Gnaphalium*
Good Henry, *Chenopodium*
Gooſeberry, *Ribes*
Gooſeberry, American, *Melaſtoma*
Gooſeberry of the Americans, *Cactus*
Gooſeberry of Barbadoes, *Cactus*
Gooſe-foot, *Chenopodium*
Gooſe Graſs, *Galium*
Gooſe Graſs, great, *Aſperugo*
Gooſe Tongue, *Achillea*
Go to Bed at Noon, *Tragopogon*
Gorſs, *Ulex*
Gourd, *Cucurbita*
Gourd, Bitter, *Cucumis*
Gourd, Ethiopian Sour, *Adanſonia*
Gourd Tree, Indian, *Creſcentia*
Gout-wort, *Ægopodium*
Grace, Herb of, *Ruta*
Grain, Oily Purging, *Seſamum*
Grain, Scarlet, *Quercus*
Grain, Scarlet, *Cactus*
Grape, *Vitis*
Grape, Mangrove, *Polygonum*
Grape, Sea-ſide, *Polygonum*
Grape Hyacinth, *Hyacinthus*
Graſs of Parnaſſus, *Parnaſſia*
Graſs Vetch, Crimſon, *Lathyrus*
Graſs Wrack, *Zoſtera*
Gravel-bind, *Convolvulus*
Greek Valerian, *Polemonium*
Green-weed, *Geniſta*
Grim the Collier, *Hieracium*
Gromwell, or Gromil, *Lithoſpermum*
Gromwell, German, *Stellera*
Ground Ivy, *Glechoma*
Ground Nut, *Arachis*
Ground Pine, *Teucrium*
Ground Pine, Stinking, *Camphoroſma*
Groundſel, *Senecio*
Groundſel Tree, *Baccharis*
Groundſel Tree with a Ficoides Leaf, *Cacalia*
Guava, ſee Guayava
Guava, French, *Caſſia*
Guayava, *Pſidium*
Gum Elemi Tree, *Piſtacia* (Amyris Sy
Gum Succory, *Chondrilla*
Gum Tragacanth, *Aſtragalus*
Gum, Sweet, *Liquidambar*

H.

Hairbells, *Hyacinthus*
Hare's-ear, *Bupleurum*
Hare's-ear, Baſtard, *Phyllis*
Hare's Lettuce, *Sonchus*
Hart's-horn Plantain, *Plantago*
Hart's-tongue, *Aſplenium*
Hart-wort, *Seſeli*
Hartwort of Crete, *Tordylium*

Hartwort, Shrubby, of Ethiopia, *Bupleurum*
Hart-wort of Marſeilles, *Seſeli*
Hatchet Vetch, True, *Coronilla*
Hatchet Vetch, Cluſius's Foreign, *Biſerrula*
Hawk-weed, *Hieracium*
Hawk-weed, Baſtard, *Crepis*
Hawk-weed, Trailing crooked-ſeeded, *Hyoſeris*
Hawk-weed, Woolly, *Andryala*
Hawthorn or Haw, *Cratægus*
Hawthorn, Black American, *Viburnum*
Hay, Burgundian, *Medicago*
Hazel or Hazel Nut, *Corylus*
Hazel, Witch, *Hamamelis*
Hazel, Witch, *Ulmus*
Heart Pea, *Cardioſpermum*
Heart Seed, *Cardioſpermum*
Heart's Eaſe, *Viola*
Heath, *Erica*
Heath, Berry-bearing, *Empetrum*
Heath, Black-berried, *Empetrum*
Heath, Mountain, *Saxifraga*
Heath Low Pine, *Coris*
Heath Peaſe, *Orobus*
Hedge Hog, *Medicago*
Hedge Hog Thiſtle, *Cactus*
Hedge Hog Thorn, Spaniſh, *Anthyllis*
Hedge Hyſſop, *Gratiola*
Hedge Muſtard, *Eryſimum*
Hedge Nettle, *Galeopſis*
Hedge Nettle, Shrubby, *Praſium*
Hellebore, *Helleborus*
Hellebore, Baſtard, *Serapias*
Hellebore, Black *Helleborus*
Hellebore, Fennel leaved Black, *Adonis*.
Hellebore, White, *Veratrum*
Helleborine, *Serapias*
Helmet-flower, *Aconitum*
Hemlock, *Conium*
Hemlock, Great broad leaved Baſtard, *Liguſticum*
Hemlock, Leſſer, *Æthuſa*
Hemlock, Water, *Cicuta*
Hemlock Drop-wort, *Oenanthe*
Hemp, *Cannabis*
Hemp, Baſtard, *Datiſca*
Hemp, Baſtard, *Galeopſis*
Hemp Agrimony, *Eupatorium*
Hemp Agrimony, Baſtard, *Ageratum*
Hemp Agrimony, Naked headed, *Verbeſina*
Hemp Agrimony, Water, *Bidens*
Henbane, *Hyoſcyamus*
Henbane, Yellow, *Nicotiana*
Henweed, Guinea, *Petiveria*
Hepatica, *Anemone*
Hep Tree, *Roſa*
Herb Bane, *Orobanche*
Herb Bane, Great Purple, *Lathræa*
Herb Bennet, *Geum*
Herb Chriſtopher, *Actæa*
Herb Gerard, *Ægopodium*
Herb of Grace, *Ruta*
Herb Maſtick, *Satureia*
Herb Paris, *Paris*
Herb Paris of Canada, *Trillium*
Herb Robert, *Geranium*
Herb Trinity, *Viola*
Herb Truelove, *Paris*
Herb Truelove of Canada, *Trillium*
Herb Two-pence, *Lyſimachia*
Herb, Bleſſed, *Geum*
Herb, Saint Bartholomew's, *Ilex*
Herb, Willow, *Epilobium*
Herb, Willow, *Lythrum*
Herb, Willow, *Lyſimachia*
Hercules's Allheal, *Paſtinaca*
Hercules's Allheal, *Heracleum*
Hercules's Club, *Zanthoxylum*

Hiccory Nut, *Juglans*
High Taper, *Verbaſcum*
Hind-berry, *Rubus*
Hog Plumb tree, *Spondias*
Hog's Fennel, *Peucedanum*
Hogweed of the Americans, *Boerhavia*
Hollow Root, *Adoxa*
Holly, *Ilex*
Holly, Knee, *Ruſcus*
Holly, Sea, *Eryngium*
Hollyhock, *Alcea*
Holy Thiſtle, *Cnicus*
Honeſty, *Lunaria*
Hone-wort, *Siſon*
Honey-flower, *Melianthus*
Honey Locuſt, *Gleditſia*
Honeyſuckle, *Lonicera*
Honeyſuckle, African Fly, *Halleria*
Honeyſuckle, American Upright, *Azalea*
Honeyſuckle, French, *Hedyſarum*
Honeyſuckle Graſs, *Trifolium*
Honey-wort, *Cerinthe*
Hop, *Humulus*
Hop tree, *Ilex*
Horehound, *Marrubium*
Horehound, Baſe, *Stachys*
Horehound, Baſtard, *Sideritis*
Horehound, Black, *Ballota*
Horehound, Stinking Marſh Baſtard, *Glechoma*
Horehound Water, *Lycopus*
Hornbeam, *Carpinus*
Horns, *Medicago*
Horſe Cheſtnut, *Æſculus*
Horſe Purſlane, *Trianthema*
Horſe Radiſh, *Cochlearia*
Horſe-ſhoe Vetch, *Hippocrepis*
Horſe-tail, *Equiſetum*
Horſe-tail, Shrubby, *Ephedra*
Horſe-tongue, *Ruſcus*
Hottentot Cherry, *Caſſine*
Hound's-tongue, *Cynogloſſum*
Houſeleek, *Sempervivum*
Houſeleek, Leſſer, *Sedum*
Houſeleek, Small annual, *Tillæa*
Houſeleek, Water, of Egypt, *Piſtia*
Hyacinth, *Hyacinthus*
Hyacinth, African Blue umbellated, *Crinum*
Hyacinth, Lily, *Scilla*
Hyacinth, Peruvian, *Scilla*
Hyacinth, Starry, *Scilla*
Hyſſop, *Hyſſopus*
Hyſſop, Hedge, *Gratiola*
Hyſſop, Mountain, *Thymbra*
Hypericum Frutex, Spiræa.

I.

Jacinth, *Hyacinthus*
Jack in a Box, *Hernandia*
Jack by the Hedge, *Eryſimum*
Jacob's Ladder, *Polemonium*
Jacobæa Lily, *Amaryllis*
Jalap, *Mirabilis*
Jaſmine, *Jaſminum*
Jaſmine, Arabian, *Nyctanthes*
Jaſmine, Baſtard, *Ceſtrum*
Jaſmine, Baſtard, *Lycium*
Jaſmine, Ilex-leaved, *Lantana*
Jaſmine, Fennel-leaved, *Ipomoea*
Jaſmine, Perſian, *Syringa*
Jaſmine, Red, *Plumeria*
Jaſmine, Scarlet, *Bignonia*
Jaſmine, Yellow, *Bignonia*
Jericho, Roſe of, *Anaſtatica*
Jerſey Thea, New, *Ceanothus*
Jeruſalem Artichoke, *Helianthus*
Jeruſalem Cowſlip, *Pulmonaria*
Jeruſalem Croſs, *Lychnis*
Jeruſalem Oak, *Chenopodium*
Jeruſalem Sage, *Phlomis*
Juruſalem, Sage of, *Pulmonaria*
Jeſſamine, ſee Jaſmine
Jeſuits Bark tree, True, *Cinchona*
Jeſuits Bark tree, Falſe, *Iva*
Jew's Frankincenſe, *Styrax*
Jew's Mallow, *Corchorus*

Ilathera Bark, *Clutia*
Immortal Eagle flower, *Impatiens*
Immortal flower, *Gomphrena*
Indian God Tree, *Ficus*
Indian Shot, *Canna*
Indigo, *Indigofera*
Indigo, Baſtard, *Amorpha*
Infernal Fig, *Argemone*
Job's Tears, *Coix*
Johnſonia, *Callicarpa*
Jonquill, *Narciſſus*
Ipecacuana, Baſtard, *Aſclepias*
Ipecacuana, Falſe, *Trioſteum*
Iris Uvaria, *Aloe*
Iron-wood, *Sideroxylum*
Iron-wort, *Sideritis*
Judas tree, *Cercis*
Jujube tree, *Rhamnus*
July-flower, Clove, *Dianthus*
July-flower, Queen's, *Heſperis*
July-flower, Stock, *Cheiranthus*
Juniper, *Juniperus*
Jupiter's Beard, *Anthyllis*
Jupiter's Beard, American, *Amorpha*
Jupiter's Diſtaff, *Salvia*
Ivy, *Hedera*
Ivy, Bindweed-leaved, *Meniſpermum*
Ivy, Ground, *Glechoma*
Ivy tree of America, *Kalmia*

K.

Kale, Sea, *Crambe*
Kali, *Salſola*
Kali, Egyptian, *Meſembryanthemum*
Kali, Sal, *Salicornia*
Kandel of the Indians, *Rhizophora*
Kelp, *Salicornia*
Kermes, *Quercus*
Kidney Bean, *Phaſeolus*
Kidney Bean tree of Carolina, *Glycine*
Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis*
Kidney-wort, *Saxifraga*
King's Spear, *Aſphodelus*
Knapweed, *Centaurea*
Knapweed, Thorny, *Centaurea*
Knawel, *Scleranthus*
Knee Holly, *Ruſcus*
Knee Holm, *Ruſcus*
Knight's Croſs, *Lychnis*
Knot Berries, *Rubus*
Knot Graſs, *Polygonum*
Knot Graſs, German, *Scleranthus*
Knot Graſs, Mountain, *Illecebrum*
Knot Graſs, Verticillate, *Illecebrum*

L.

Laburnum, *Cytiſus*
Ladder to Heaven, *Convallaria*
Ladder, Jacob's, *Polemonium*
Lady's Bedſtraw, *Galium*
Lady's Bower, *Clematis*
Lady's Comb, *Scandix*
Lady's Cuſhion, *Saxifraga*
Lady's Finger, *Anthyllis*
Lady's Mantle, *Alchemilla*
Lady's Seal, *Tamus*
Lady's Slipper, *Cypripedium*
Lady's Smock, *Cardamine*
Lady's Traces, Triple, *Ophrys*
Lakeweed, *Polygonum*
Lamb's Lettuce, *Valeriana*
Larch tree, *Pinus*
Lark's Heel, *Delphinium*
Lark's Spur, *Delphinium*
Laſerwort, *Laſerpitium*
Lavender, *Lavandula*
Lavender, Sea, *Statice*
Lavender, Cotton, *Santolina*
Laurel, *Prunus*
Laurel, Alexandrian, *Ruſcus*
Laurel, Dwarf, of America, *Kalmia*
Laurel, Flax-leaved, *Daphne*
Laurel, Sea-ſide, *Phyllanthus*
Laurel, Spurge, *Daphne*

Lauruſtinus, *Viburnum*
Lauſkraut, *Delphinium*
Lead-wort, *Plumbago*
Leather-wood, *Dirca*
Leek, *Allium*
Lemon, *Citrus*
Lemon, Water, *Paſſiflora*
Lentils, *Ervum* Citer
Lentiſk, *Piſtacia*
Lentiſk, African, *Schinus*
Lentiſk, Peruvian, *Schinus*
Leopard's Bane, *Doronicum*
Lettuce, *Lactuca*
Lettuce, Hare's, *Sonchus*
Lettuce, Lamb's, *Valeriana*
Lettuce, Wild, *Prenanthes*
Life, Tree of, *Thuya*
Life, Wood of, *Guaiacum*
Life Everlaſting, *Gnaphalium*
Lignum Aloes, *Cordia*
Lignum Vitæ, *Guaiacum*
Lilac, *Syringa*
Lily, *Lilium*
Lily, African Scarlet, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Aſphodel, *Crinum*
Lily, Atamaſco, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Belladona, *Amaryllis*
Lily, St. Bruno's, *Hemerocallis*
Lily, Conval, *Convallaria*
Lily, Day, *Hemerocallis*
Lily, Guernſey, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Jacobæa, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Japan, *Amaryllis*
Lily, May, *Convallaria*
Lily, Mexican, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Perſian, *Fritillaria*
Lily, Superb, *Glorioſa*
Lily, Water, *Nymphæa*
Lily, Leſſer Yellow Water, with fringed Flowers, *Menyanthes*
Lily, Zeylon, *Amaryllis*
Lily Aſphodel, *Hemerocallis*
Lily Daffodil, *Amaryllis*
Lily Daffodil, *Pancratium*
Lily Hyacinth, *Scilla*
Lily Thorn, *Cateſbæa*
Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria*
Lime, *Citrus*
Lime, Brook, *Veronica*
Lime tree, *Tilia*
Linden tree, *Tilia*
Lion's-foot, Candy, *Catananche*
Lion's-leaf, *Leontice*
Lion's-tail, *Leonurus*
Lipplehout, *Caſſine*
Liquorice, *Glycyrrhiza*
Liquorice, Wild, *Aſtragalus*
Liquorice, Wild, *Capraria*
Liquorice, Wild, *Glycine*
Liquorice Vetch, *Aſtragalus*
Liquorice Vetch, Knobbed rooted, *Glycine*
Live-ever, *Sedum*
Live-long, *Sedum*
Liver-wort, *Lichen*
Liver-wort, Marſh, *Riccia*
Liver-wort, Noble, *Anemone*
Lizard's-tail, *Saururus*
Lizard's-tail, *Piper*
Loblolly Bay, *Hypericum*
Locker Gowlans, *Trollius*
Locuſt, *Melianthus*
Locuſt, *Ceratonia*
Locuſt, Baſtard, *Hymenæa*
Locuſt tree, *Hymenæa*
Locuſt tree, *Robinia*
Locuſt tree, Honey, *Gleditſia*
Logwood, *Hæmatoxylon*
London Pride, *Saxifraga*
Looſe-ſtrife, *Lyſimachia*
Looſe-ſtrife, Podded, *Epilobium*
Looſe-ſtrife, Purple, *Lythrum*
Looſe-ſtrife, Spiked, *Lythrum*
Looſe-ſtrife, Yellow Virginian, *Gaura*
Lords and Ladies, *Arum*
Lotus or Lote tree, *Celtis*
Lotus, ſuppoſed, of Homer, *Dioſpyros*
Lotus, Honey, *Trifolium*
Lovage, *Liguſticum*
Love, Tree of, *Cercis*
Love Apple, *Solanum*

Love in a Miſt, *Paſſiflora*
Love lies a bleeding, *Amaranthus*
Louſe-wort, *Pedicularis*
Louſewort, Yellow, *Rhinanthus*
Lucern Graſs, *Medicago*
Lung-wort, *Pulmonaria*
Lung-wort, Cow's, *Verbaſcum*
Lung-wort, Golden, *Hieracium*
Lupine, *Lupinus*
Luſt-wort, *Droſera*
Lychnidea, *Phlox*
Lychnis, Baſtard, *Phlox*
Lychnis, Wild, *Agroſtema*

M.

Mace, Reed, *Typha*
Mad Apple, *Solanum*
Madder, *Rubia*
Madder, Little Field, *Sherardia*
Madder, Petty, *Crucianella*
Mad-wort, *Alyſſum*
Mad-wort, German, *Aſperugo*
Mahaleb, *Prunus*
Maho tree, *Hibiſcus*
Maiden-hair, *Adiantum*
Maiden-hair, Engliſh black, *Aſplenium*
Maiden-hair, Golden, *Polytrichum*
Maiden-hair, White, *Aſplenium*
Maiden Plumb, *Chryſobalanus*
Malabar Nut, *Juſticia*
Male Balſam Apple, *Momordica*
Mallow, *Malva*
Mallow Baſtard, *Malope*
Mallow, Jew's, *Corchorus*
Mallow, Indian, *Sida*
Mallow, Indian, *Urena*
Mallow, Marſh, *Althæa*
Mallow, Roſe, *Alcea*
Mallow, Syrian, *Hibiſcus*
Mallow, Tree, *Lavatera*
Mallow, Varied leav'd, *Lavatera*
Mallow, Venetian, *Lavatera*
Mallow, Vervain, *Malva*

Mallow, Yellow, *Sida*
Mammee, *Mammea*
Mammee Sapota, *Achras*
Manchineel tree, *Hippomane*
Mandrake, *Mandragora*
Mango tree, *Mangifera*
Mangoſtan or Mangoſteen, *Garcinia*
Mangrove Grape, *Polygonum*
Mangrove tree of America, *Rhizophora* Hibiſcus ?
Manihot, *Jatropha*
Maple, *Acer*
Maracock, *Paſſiflora*
Marigold, *Calendula*
Marigold, African, *Tagetes*
Marigold, Corn, *Chryſanthemum*
Marigold, Fig, *Meſembryanthemum*
Marigold, French, *Tagetes*
Marigold, Marſh, *Caltha*
Marjoram, common or ſweet, *Origanum*
Marjoram, Baſtard, *Origanum*
Marjoram, Pot, *Origanum*
Marjoram, Spaniſh, *Urtica*
Marjoram, Wild, *Origanum*
Marjoram, Winter ſweet, *Origanum*
Marſh-mallow, ſee Mallow
Martagon, *Lilium*
Marvel of Peru, *Mirabilis*
Marum, Common, *Satureia*
Marum, Pennyroyal-ſcented, *Meliſſa*
Marum, Syrian or Cretan, *Origanum*
Maſter-wort, *Imperatoria*
Maſter-wort, Black, *Aſtrantia*
Maſtich, Herb, *Satureia*
Maſtich, Indian, *Schinus*
Maſtich, Peruvian, *Schinus*
Maſtich tree, *Piſtacia*
Maſtich tree, Indian, *Schinus*
Maſtich Thyme, *Satureia*
Maſtich Thyme, *Thymus*

Matfellon, *Centaurea*
Mat-weed, Hooded, *Lygeum*
Maudlin, *Achillea* mica
May Apple, *Podophyllum*
May Buſh, *Cratægus*
May Lily, *Convallaria*
May Weed, *Anthemis*
Mays, *Zea*
Meadia, *Dodecatheon*
Meadow Rue, *Thalictrum*
Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum*
Meadow Saxifrage, *Peucedanum*
Meadow-ſweet, *Spiræa*
Meadow-ſweet, Greater, *Spiræa*
Meadow, Queen of the, *Spiræa*
Mealy tree, Pliant, *Viburnum*
Medic, *Medicago*
Medic, Baſtard, *Medicago*
Medic, Sea, *Medicago*
Medic Vetch, *Hedyſarum*
Medic Vetchling, *Hedyſarum*
Medlar, *Meſpilus*
Meduſa's Head, *Euphorbia*
Melancholy Thiſtle, *Carduus*
Melancholy tree, *Nyctanthes*
Melilot, *Trifolium*
Melilot Trefoil, *Trifolium*
Melon, *Cucumis*
Melon, Water, *Cucurbita*
Melon-thiſtle, *Cactus*
Mercury, *Mercurialis*
Mercury, Engliſh, *Chenopodium*
Mezereon, *Daphne*
Meu, *Athamanta*
Mignonette, *Reſeda*
Milfoil, *Achillea*
Milfoil, Water, *Hottonia*
Milfoil, Water, *Myriophyllum*
Milfoil, Water, *Utricularia*
Milk Vetch, *Aſtragalus*
Milk Vetch, Baſtard, *Phaca*
Milk Wood, *Bignonia*
Milk-wort, *Polygala*
Milk-wort, *Euphorbia*
Milk-wort, Sea, *Glaux*
Millet, *Panicum*
Millet graſs, *Milium*
Millet, Indian, *Holcus*
Milt-waſte, *Aſplenium*
Mint, *Mentha*
Mint, Cat, *Nepeta*
Miſletoe, *Viſcum*
Mithridate Muſtard, *Thlaſpi*
Mithridate Muſtard, Baſtard, *Iberis*
Mock Orange, *Philadelphus*
Mock Privet, *Phillyrea*
Moldavian Baulm, *Dracocephalum*
Molucca Baulm, *Moluccella*
Moly with Lily-flowers, or Homer's, *Allium*
Money-wort, *Lyſimachia*
Monk's-head, *Leontodon*
Monk's-hood, *Aconitum* - - - Aco
Monk's Rhubarb, *Rumex*
Monſter, *Fritillaria*
Moon Seed, *Meniſpermum*
Moon Trefoil, *Medicago*
Moon-wort, *Lunaria*
Moor Berries, *Vaccinium*
Moſchatel, Tuberoſe, *Adoxa*
Moſs, Tree, *Lichen*
Moſs, Upright Fir, *Lycopodium*
Moſs, Water, *Fontinalis*
Moſs-berries, *Vaccinium*
Moth Mullein, *Verbaſcum*
Mother of Thyme, *Thymus*
Mother-wort, *Leonurus*
Mouſe-ear, *Hieracium*
Mouſe-ear, Creeping, *Hieracium*
Mouſe-ear, Golden, *Hieracium*
Mouſe-ear Chickweed, *Ceraſtium*
Mouſe-ear Scorpion-graſs, *Myoſotis*
Mouſe-tail, *Myoſurus*
Mug-wort, *Artemiſia*
Mulberry tree, *Morus*
Mulberry Blite, *Blitum*
Mule Fairchild's, *Dianthus*
Mule-wort, *Hemionitis*
Mule's Fern, *Hemionitis*

Mullein, *Verbaſcum*
Mullein, Moth, *Verbaſcum*
Muſhrooms, *Agaricus*
Muſhrooms, Cup, *Peziza*
Muſk Seed, *Hibiſcus*
Muſtard, *Sinapis*
Muſtard, Baſtard, *Cleome*
Muſtard, Buckler, *Biſcutella*
Muſtard, Hedge, *Eryſimum*
Muſtard, Mithridate, *Thlaſpi*
Muſtard, Baſtard Mithridate, *Iberis*
Muſtard, Tower, *Turritis*
Muſtard, Baſtard Tower, *Arabis*
Muſtard, Treacle, *Clypeola*
Muſtard, Treacle, *Thlaſpi*
Myrtle, *Myrtus*
Myrtle, Candleberry, *Myrica*
Myrtle, Dutch, *Myrica*

N.

Naked Ladies, *Colchicum*
Naples, Star of, *Ornithogalum*
Narciſſus, Third, of Matthiolus, *Pancratium*
Naſeberry tree, *Sloanea*
Navel-wort, *Cotyledon*
Navel-wort, Baſtard, *Craſſula*
Navel-wort, Falſe, *Craſſula*
Navel-wort, Venus's, *Cynogloſſum*
Navel-wort, Water, *Hydrocotyle*
Navew, *Braſſica*
Nectarine, *Amygdalus*
Nep, *Nepeta*
Nettle, *Urtica*
Nettle, Dead, *Lamium*
Nettle, Hedge, *Galeopſis*
Nettle, Shrubby Hedge, *Praſium*
Nettle tree, *Celtis*
Nickar tree, *Guilandina*
Nightſhade, *Solanum*
Nightſhade, American, *Phytolacca*
Nightſhade, American, *Rivinia*
Nightſhade, Baſtard, *Rivinia*
Nightſhade, Deadly, *Atropa*
Nightſhade, Enchanter's, *Circæa*
Nightſhade, Malabar, *Baſella*
Nightſhade, Three-leaved, *Trillium*
Nipple-wort, *Lapſana*
Noli me tangere, *Impatiens*
Noli me tangere, *Momordica*
None ſo pretty, *Saxifraga*
Nonſuch, *Lychnis*
Noſe-bleed, *Achillea*
Nut-tree, *Corylus*
Nut, Bladder, *Staphylæa*
Nut, Caſhew, *Anacardium*
Nut, Chocolate, *Theobroma*
Nut, Cob, *Corylus*
Nut, Cocoa, *Cocos*
Nut, Earth, *Bunium*
Nut, Faufel, *Areca*
Nut, Ground, *Arachis*
Nut, Hazel, *Corylus*
Nut, Malabar, *Juſticia*
Nut, Peaſe Earth, *Lathyrus*
Nut, Phyſic, *Jatropha*
Nut, Phyſic, *Croton*
Nut, Pig, *Bunium*
Nut, Piſtacia, *Piſtacia*
Nut, Purging, *Croton*
Nut, Purging, *Jatropha*
Nut, Spaniſh, *Iris*
Nut, Walnut, *Juglans*

O.

Oak, *Quercus*
Oak, Dwarf, *Teucrium*
Oak of Cappadocia, *Ambroſia*
Oak of Jeruſalem, *Chenopodium*
Oak, Poiſon, *Rhus*
Oats, *Avena*
Oats, Seaſide, of Carolina, *Uniola*
Oats, Wild bearded, *Bromus*
Oat-graſs, *Bromus*
Oil Nut, *Ricinus*
Oil Seed, *Ricinus*

Oil tree, *Ricinus*
lis T. Oily Purging Grain, *Seſamum*
Okra, *Hibiſcus*
Old Man's Beard, *Clematis*
Old Man's Head, *Dianthus*
Oleander, *Nerium*
Oleaſter, *Elæagnus*
Olive, *Olea*
Olive, Spurge, *Daphne*
Olive, Wild, *Elæagnus*
Olive, Wild, of Barbadoes, *Bontia*
One Berry, *Paris*
One Blade, *Convallaria* q Smilax
Onion, *Allium*
Onion, Sea, *Scilla*
Orange, *Citrus*
Orange, Mock, *Philadelphus*
Origany, *Origanum*
Oroonoka, *Nicotiana*
Orpine, *Sedum*
Orpine, Baſtard, *Andrachne*
Orpine, Leſſer, *Craſſula*
Orpine, True, of Imperatus, *Telephium*
Orrach, *Atriplex*
Orrach, Berry-bearing, *Blitum*
Orrach, Creeping ſhrubby, *Atraphaxis*
Orrach, Wild, *Chenopodium*
Oſier, *Salix*
Oſmund Royal, *Oſmunda*
Ox-eye, *Buphthalmum*
Ox-eye of old Authors, *Anthemis*
Ox-eye Daiſy, *Chryſanthemum*
Ox-lips, *Primula*
Ox-tongue, *Picris*
Oſweego Thea, *Monarda*

P.

Pæony, *Pæonia*
Pagils or Paigles, *Primula*
Painted Ladies, *Dianthus*
Painted Lady Peaſe, *Lathyrus*
Palm, Common or Greater, or Date tree, *Phœnix*
Palm, Leſſer or Dwarf, *Chamærops*
Palm, The Cocoa Nut, *Cocos*
Palm, The Faufel Nut, *Areca*
Palm, Malabar, called Ampana and Carimpana, *Boraſſus*
Palm, Wild Malabar, called Katou Indel, *Elate*
Palm, Mountain, with largeſt Leaves, called Codda Panna, *Corypha*
Palm with ringed Stems, called Todda Panna, *Cycas*
Palm with bipinnate Leaves, called Schunda Panna, *Caryota*
Palma Chriſti, *Ricinus*
Palmetto, *Chamærops*
Panic, *Panicum*
Panic graſs, *Panicum*
Panſies, *Viola*
Papaw tree, *Carica*
Papaw tree of North America, *Annona*
Paraguay Thea, *Ilex*
Park-leaves, *Hypericum*
Parſley, *Apium*
Parſley, Baſtard, *Caucalis*
Parſley, Corn, *Siſon*
Parſley, Fool's, *Æthuſa*
Parſley, Macedonian, *Bubon*
Parſley, Milky, *Selinum*
Parſley, Mountain, *Athamanta*
Parſley, Stone, *Bubon*
Parſley, Baſtard Stone, *Siſon*
Parſley, Wild, *Siſon*
Parſley, Wild, of America, *Cardioſpermum*
Parſley Break-ſtone, *Aphanes*
Parſley Piert, *Aphanes*
Parſnep, *Paſtinaca*
Parſnep, Cow's, *Heracleum*
Parſnep, Prickly, *Echinophora*
Parſnep, Water, *Sium*

Parnaſſus, Graſs of, *Parnaſſia*
Paſque-flower, *Anemone*
Paſſion-flower, *Paſſiflora*
Patience, *Rumex*
Paul's Betony, *Veronica*
Pea, *Piſum*
Pea, Chich, *Cicer*
Pea, Chichling, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Earth-nut, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Everlaſting, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Heart, *Cardioſpermum*
Pea, Heath, *Orobus*
Pea, Painted Lady, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Pigeon, *Cytiſus*
Pea, Sweet-ſcented, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Tangier, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Winged, *Lotus*
Pea, Wild Winged, *Piſum*
Pea, Wood, *Orobus*
Peach, *Amygdalus*
Peach, Wolf's, *Solanum*
Pear, *Pyrus*
Pear, Avocado, Avogato or Alligator, *Laurus*
Pear, Batchelor's, *Solanum*
Pear, Garlick, *Crateva*
Pear, Prickly, *Cactus*
Pellitory, *Parietaria*
Pellitory, Baſtard, *Achillea*
Pellitory, Double, *Achillea*
Pellitory of Spain, *Anthemis*
Pellitory of Spain, Falſe, *Chryſanthemum*
Pellitory tree, *Zanthoxylum*
Pellitory of the Wall, *Parietaria*
Penny-royal, *Mentha*
Penny-royal, Virginian, *Satureia*
Penny-wort, Marſh, *Hydrocotyle*
Penny-wort, Wall, *Cotyledon*
Penny-wort, Water, *Hydrocotyle*
Penguin, *Bromelia*
Pentſtemon, *Chelone*
Peony, ſee Pæony
Pepper, *Piper*
Pepper, Barbary, *Capſicum*
Pepper, Bell, *Capſicum*
Pepper, Bird, *Capſicum*
Pepper, Bonnet, *Capſicum*
Pepper, Guinea, *Capſicum*
Pepper, Jamaica, *Myrtus*
Pepper, Indian, *Capſicum*
Pepper, Long, *Piper*
Pepper, Poor Man's, *Lepidium*
Pepper, Wall, *Sedum*
Pepper, Water, *Polygonum*
Pepper graſs, *Pilularia*
Pepper-pot, *Capſicum*
Pepper tree, *Vitis*
Pepper-wort, *Lepidium*
Percepier, *Aphanes*
Periwinkle, *Vinca*
Perſicaria, *Polygonum*
Perſimon Plumb, ſee Piſhamin
Peſtilent-wort, *Tuſſilago*
Petroſeline Wortle, *Apium*
Petty Madder, *Crucianella*
Petty Whin, *Ononis*
Pharaoh's Fig, *Muſa*
Pharaoh's Fig, *Ficus*
Pheaſant's Eye, *Adonis*
Phillyrea, Falſe, *Rhamnus*
Phu, *Valeriana*
Phyſic Nut, *Jatropha*
Phyſic Nut, *Croton*
Phyſic, Pork, *Phytolacca*
Pick-tooth, *Daucus*
Pigeon Pea, *Cytiſus*
Pig Nut, *Bunium*
Pig Nut, *Juglans*
Pile-wort, *Ranunculus*
Pimento, *Myrtus*
Pimpernel, *Anagallis*
Pimpernel, Water, *Veronica*
Pimpernel, Round-leaved Water, *Samolus*
Pimpernel, Yellow, of the Woods, *Lyſimachia*
Pimpillo, *Cactus*
Pinaſter, *Pinus*
Pine tree, *Pinus*

Pine, Ground, *Teucrium*
Pine, Stinking Ground, *Camphoroſma*
Pine, Heath low, *Coris*
Pine-apple, *Bromelia*
Pine-apple, Wild, *Bromelia*
Pine-apple, Wild, *Renealmia*
Pink, *Dianthus*
Pink, Indian, *Ipomoea*
Pink, Indian, *Lonicera*
Pink, Sea, *Statice*
Pin-pillow, ſee Pimpillo
Pipe tree, *Syringa*
Pipe tree, Pudding, *Caſſia*
Piperidge Buſh, *Berberis*
Pippin, *Pyrus*
Piquets, *Dianthus*
Piſhamin Plumb, *Dioſpyros*
Piſs-a-bed, *Leontodon*
Piſtacia Nut, *Piſtacia*
Piſtacia tree, Black Virginian, *Hamamelis*
Piſtacia, Hazel-leaved, *Hamamelis*
Pitch tree, *Pinus*
Pitchumon-plumb, ſee Piſhamin
Plaintain tree, ſee Plantain
Plane tree, *Platanus*
Plane tree, Falſe, *Acer*
Plant, Burning thorny, *Euphorbia*
Plant, Egg, *Solanum*
Plant, Humble, *Mimoſa*
Plant, Senſitive, *Mimoſa*
Plant, Baſtard ſenſitive, *Æſchynomene*
Plantain, *Plantago*
Plantain, Buck's-horn, *Plantago*
Plantain, Hartſhorn, *Plantago*
Plantain, Water, *Aliſma*
Plantain, Leaſt Water, *Limoſella*
Plantain, Star-headed Water, *Aliſma*
Plantain Shot, *Canna*
Plantain tree, *Muſa*
Pliant Mealy tree, *Viburnum*
Plowman's Spikenard, *Baccharis*
Plowman's Spikenard, *Conyza*
Plumb tree, *Prunus*
Plumb, American Black, *Chryſobalanus*
Plumb, Bay, *Pſidium*
Plumb, Braſilian, *Spondias*
Plumb, Cocoa, *Chryſobalanus*
Plumb, Hog, *Spondias*
Plumb, Indian Date, *Dioſpyros*
Plumb, Maiden, *Chryſobalanus*
Plumb, Piſhamin, Perſimon, or Pitchumon, *Dioſpyros*
Poccoon, ſee Puccoon
Pockwood, *Guaiacum*
Poet's Caſſia, *Oſyris*
Poet's Roſemary, *Oſyris*
Poiſon Aſh, *Rhus*
Poiſon berry, *Ceſtrum*
Poiſon buſh, *Euphorbia*
Poiſon Oak, *Rhus*
Poiſon tree, *Rhus*
Poiſon wood, *Rhus*
Poke, Virginian, *Phytolacca*
Poley Mountain, *Teucrium*
Poly graſs, *Lythrum*
Polypody, *Polypodium*
Pomegranate, *Punica*
Pompion, *Cucurbita*
Pond-weed, *Potamogeton*
Pond-weed, Triple-headed, *Zannichellia*
Poor Man's Pepper, *Lepidium*
Poplar, *Populus*
Poppy, *Papaver*
Poppy, Horned, *Chelidonium*
Poppy, Prickly, *Argemone*
Poppy, Spatling, *Cucubalus*
Pork Phyſic, *Phytolacca*
Potatoe, *Solanum*
Potatoe, Indian, *Dioſcorea*
Potatoe, Spaniſh, *Convolvulus*
Prick Madam, *Sedum*
Prick Wood, *Euonymus*
Primroſe, *Primula*
Primroſe, Night, *Oenothera*
Primroſe, Peerleſs, *Narciſſus*
Primroſe, Tree, *Oenothera*
Princes feather, *Amaranthus*
Privet, *Liguſtrum*

Privet, Evergreen, *Rhamnus*
Privet, Mock, *Phillyrea*
Puccoon, *Sanguinaria*
Pudding graſs, *Mentha*
Pudding Pipe tree, *Caſſia*
Pumpion, ſee Pompion
Pumpkin, ſee Pompion
Purging Grain, Oily, *Seſamum*
Purging Nut, *Croton*
Purging Nut, *Jatropha*
Purging Thorn, *Rhamnus*
Purple Apple, *Annona*
Purſlane, *Portulaca*
Purſlane, Horſe, *Trianthema*
Purſlane, Sea, *Atriplex*
Purſlane, Water, *Peplis*
Purſlane, Tree Sea, *Atriplex*

Q.

Quamoclit, *Ipomœa*
Queen of the Meadows, *Spiræa*
Queen's July flower, *Heſperis*
Queen's Violet, *Heſperis*
Quick, *Cratægus*
Quicken, *Sorbus*
Quickbeam tree, *Sorbus*
Quince tree, *Pyrus*

R.

Radiſh, *Raphanus*
Radiſh, Horſe, *Cochlearia*
Radiſh, Water, *Siſymbrium*
Ragged Robin, *Lychnis*
Ragwort, Common, *Senecio*
Ragwort, African, *Othonna*
Ragworts, Sundry, of old Authors, *Senecio*
Ragworts, Sundry of old Authors, *Solidago*
Rampions, Horned, *Phyteuma*
Rampions, Creſted, *Lobelia*
Rampions, Common Eſculent, *Campanula*
Rampions with ſcabious Heads, *Jaſione*
Ramſons. *Allium*
Ranunculus, Globe, *Trollius*
Rape, *Braſſica*
Rape, Broom, *Orobanche*
Rape, Cole, *Braſſica*
Rape of Ciſtus, *Aſarum* Cytinus.
Raſpberry, *Rubus*
Rattle, *Pedicularis*
Rattle, Yellow, *Rhinanthus*
Rattleſnake Root, Senegaw, *Polygala*
Rattleſnake Root, Dr. Witts, *Prenanthes*
Rattleſnake Weed, *Eryngium*
Redbud, *Cercis*
Red Whorts, Spaniſh, *Arbutus*
Reddiſh, ſee Radiſh
Reed, *Arundo*
Reed, Burr, *Sparganium*
Reed, Indian flowering, *Canna*
Reed Mace, *Typha*
Rennet, Cheeſe, *Galium*
Reſt Harrow, *Ononis*
Rhamnus, Baſtard, *Hippophae*
Rhubarb, *Rheum*
Rhubarb, Monks, *Rumex*
Ribwort, *Plantago*
Rice, *Oryza*
Ricinus, Baſtard, *Croton*
Roane tree, *Sorbus*
Robert, Herb, *Geranium*
Rocambole, *Allium*
Rock Germander, *Veronica*
Rock Roſe, *Ciſtus*
Rocket, *Braſſica*
Rocket, Baſtard, *Reſeda*
Rocket, Corn, *Bunias*
Rocket, Marſh, *Siſymbrium*
Rocket, Sea, *Bunias*
Rocket, Square-codded, of Montpelier, *Bunias*
Rocket, Water, *Siſymbrium*
Rocket, Winter, *Siſymbrium*
Rocket or Dame's Violet, *Heſperis*
Rod, Aaron's, *Solidago*
Rod, Golden, *Solidago*
Rod tree, Golden, *Boſea*
Rod, Shepherd's, *Dipſacus*
Root, Indian Arrow, *Maranta*
Root, China, *Smilax*

Root, Falſe China, *Senecio*
Root, Fever, *Trioſteum*
Root, Hollow, *Adoxa*
Root, Roſe, *Rhodiola*
Root, Snake, *Ariſtolochia*
Root, Snake, black or wild, of America, *Actæa*
Root, Dr. Witt's Rattleſnake, *Prenanthes*
Root, Senegaw Rattleſnake, *Polygala*
Root, Sweet, *Glycyrrhiza*
Roſe, *Roſa*
Roſe, China, *Hibiſcus*
Roſe, Chriſtmas, *Helleborus*
Roſe, Corn, *Papaver*
Roſe, Gelder, *Viburnum*
Roſe, Gelderland, *Viburnum*
Roſe, Virginian Gelder, *Spiræa*
Roſe, Martinico, *Hibiſcus*
Roſe, Rock, *Ciſtus*
Roſe of Jericho, *Anaſtatica*
Roſe Bay, *Nerium*
Roſe Bay, Dwarf, *Rhododendrum*
Roſe Bay, Mountain, *Rhododendrum*
Roſe Bay Willowherb, *Epilobium*
Roſe Mallow, *Alcea*
Roſe Root, *Rhodiola*
Roſemary, *Roſmarinus*
Roſemary, Poet's, *Oſyris*
Roſemary, Wild, *Ledum*
Roſemary, Leſſer wild, *Andromeda*
Rue, *Ruta*
Rue, Dog's, *Scrophularia*
Rue, Goat's, *Galega*
Rue, Meadow, *Thalictrum*
Rue, Wall, *Aſplenium*
Rue, Wild Syrian, *Peganum*
Rupture-wort, *Herniaria*
Rupture-wort, Leaſt, *Linum*
Ruſh, *Juncus*
Ruſh, Flowering, *Butomus*
Ruſh, Leſſer flowering, *Scheuchzeria*
Ruſh, Round black-headed Marſh or Bog, *Schoenus*
Ruſh, Sweet, *Acorus*
Ruſh graſs, *Scirpus*
Ruyſchiana, *Dracocephalon*
Rye, *Secale*
Rye, Wild, *Hordeum*
Rye graſs, *Hordeum*

S.

Saffron, *Crocus*
Saffron, Baſtard, *Carthamus*
Saffron, Meadow, *Colchicum*
Sage, *Salvia*
Sage, Wild, *Teucrium*
Sage, Indian wild, *Lantana*
Sage, Wood, *Teucrium*
Sage of Jeruſalem, *Pulmonaria*
Sage of Jeruſalem, *Phlomis*
Sage tree, *Phlomis*
Saint Bartholomew's Herb, *Ilex*
Saint Bruno's Lily, *Hemerocallis*
Saint John's Bread, *Ceratonia*
Saint John's-wort, *Hypericum*
Saint Peter's-wort, *Aſcyrum*
Saint Peter's-wort, *Hypericum*
Saint Peter's-wort, Shrubby, *Lonicera*
Saintfoin, *Hedyſarum*
Sallad, Corn, *Valeriana*
Sal kali, *Salicornia*
Sallow, *Salix*
Salſafy, *Tragopogon*
Salt-wort, *Salicornia*
Salt-wort, Black, *Glaux*
Samphire, *Crithmum*
Samphire, Golden, *Inula*
Sandbox tree, *Hura*
Sanders, ſee Saunders
Sanicle, *Sanicula*
Sanicle, *Saxifraga*
Sanicle, American Baſtard, *Mitella*
Sanicle, Bear's-ear, *Cortuſa*
Sappadillo tree, *Sloanea*
Sapota, *Achras*
Sapota, Mammee, *Achras*
Saracen's Confound, *Solidago*
Saracen's Confound, The true, *Senecio*

Saracen's Wound-wort, *Solidago*
Saracen's Wound-wort, The true, *Senecio*
Saſſafras tree, *Laurus*
Saſſafy, ſee Salſafy
Sattin flower, *Lunaria*
Sattin, White, *Lunaria*
Sauce alone, *Eryſimum*
Savin, *Juniperus*
Savin tree, Indian, *Bauhinia*
Saunders, *Santalum*
Savory, *Satureia*
Savoys, *Braſſica*
Saw-wort, *Serratula*
Saxifrage, *Saxifraga*
Saxifrage, Burnet, *Pimpinella*
Saxifrage, Golden, *Chryſoſplenium*
Saxifrage, Meadow, *Peucedanum*
Scabious, *Scabioſa*
Scabious, Sheep's, *Jaſione*
Scallion, *Allium*
Scammony, Syrian, *Convolvulus*
Scammony of Montpelier, *Cynanchum*
Sciatica Creſs, The true, *Lepidium*
Sciatica Creſs, *Iberis*
Scorching Fennel, *Thapſia*
Scorpion graſs, *Scorpiurus*
Scorpion graſs, Mouſe-ear, *Myoſotis*
Scorpion-Senna, *Coronilla*
Scorpion's Thorn, *Ulex*
Screw tree, ſee Skrew tree
Scull-cap, ſee Skull-cap
Scurvy-graſs, *Cochlearia*
Sea Weed, *Fucus*
Sebeſten, *Cordia*
Sedum, Pyramidal, *Saxifraga*
Seed, Heart, *Cardioſpermum*
Self-heal, *Brunella*
Self-heal, *Sanicula*
Senna of the Shops, *Caſſia*
Senna, Baſtard, *Caſſia*
Senna, Bladder, *Colutea*
Senna, Jointed-podded Bladder, *Coronilla*
Senna, Scorpion, *Coronilla*
Senna, Wild, *Caſſia*
Senegaw Rattleſnake Root, *Polygala*
Sengreen, *Sempervivum*
Senſitive Plant, *Mimoſa*
Senſitive Plant, Baſtard, *Æſchynomene*
Septfoil, *Tormentilla*
Sermountain, *Laſerpitium*
Serpent Cucumber, *Trichoſanthes*
Serpent's Tongue, *Ophiogloſſum*
Service tree, *Sorbus*
Service, Maple-leaved, *Cratægus*
Service, Wild, *Cratægus*
Setfoil, ſee Septfoil
Setwall, ſee Zedoary
Setwall, Garden, *Valeriana*
Setter-wort, *Helleborus*
Shaddock, *Citrus*
Shallot, ſee Eſchalot
Shavegraſs, *Equiſetum*
Sheep Scabious, *Jaſione*
Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix*
Shepherd's Pouch, *Thlaſpi*
Shepherd's Rod, *Dipſacus*
Shepherd's Staff, *Dipſacus*
Shot, Indian, *Canna*
Shot, Plantain, *Canna*
Sickle-wort, *Coronilla*
Side-ſaddle flower, *Sarracena*
Silk Cotton tree, *Bombax*
Silk, Virginian, *Periploca*
Silver Buſh, *Anthyllis*
Silver tree, *Protea*
Silver weed, *Potentilla*
Simpla Nobla, *Phyllis*
Simpler's Joy, *Verbena*
Skirret, *Sium*
Skull-cap, *Scutellaria*
Skrew tree, *Helicteres*
Sloe tree, *Prunus* Pru
Smallage, *Apium*
Snails, *Medicago*
Snail Clover, *Medicago*
Snail Trefoil, *Medicago*

Snake

Snakeweed, *Polygonum*
Snake Root, *Ariſtolochia*
Snake Root, Black or Wild, of America, *Actæa*
Snap tree, *Juſticia*
Snap Dragon, *Antirrhinum*
Snap Dragon of America, *Ruellia*
Sneeze-wort, *Achillea*
Sneeze-wort, Auſtrian, *Xeranthemum*
Snowball tree, *Viburnum*
Snowberry buſh, *Lonicera*
Snowdrop, *Galanthus*
Snowdrop, Greater, *Leucojum*
Snowdrop tree, *Chionanthus*
Soap Apple, *Sapindus*
Soap Berry, *Sapindus*
Soap-wort, *Saponaria*
Soldanel, *Soldanella*
Soldanel of the Shops, *Convolvulus*
Soldier, Water, *Stratiotes*
Soldier, Freſh Water, *Stratiotes*
Soldier's Cullions, *Orchis*
Solomon's Seal, *Convallaria*
Solomon's Seal, Penſylvanian, *Uvularia*
Sorgo, *Holcus*
Sorrel, *Rumex*
Sorrel, Indian Red, *Hibiſcus*
Sorrel, Indian White, *Hibiſcus*
Sorrel, Wood, *Oxalis*
Sorrel tree, *Andromeda*
Sorrowful tree, *Nyctanthes*
Sour Gourd, Ethiopian, *Adanſonia*
Sour Sop, *Annona*
Southernwood, *Artemiſia*
Southſea Thea, *Ilex*
Sow-bread, *Cyclamen*
Sow Thiſtle, *Sonchus*
Sow Thiſtle, *Prenanthes*
Sow Thiſtle, Downy, *Andryala*
Sow Thiſtle, Tangier, *Scorzonera*
Sparrow graſs, ſee Aſparagus
Sparrow-wort, *Paſſerina*
Sparrow-wort, Tragus's, *Stellera*
Spatling Poppy, *Cucubalus*
Spear-wort, *Ranunculus*
Spearage, ſee Aſparagus
Speedwell, *Veronica*
Speedwell, Female, *Antirrhinum*
Spice Wood, *Laurus*
Spice, All, *Myrtus*
Spider-wort, *Anthericum*
Spider-wort, Great Savoy, *Hemerocallis*
Spider-wort, Virginian, *Tradeſcantia*
Spignel, *Athamanta*
Spignel, Wild, *Seſeli*
Spike graſs, Winged, *Stipa*
Spikenard, Indian or True *
Spikenard, Baſtard French, *Nardus*
Spikenard, Celtic, *Valeriana*
Spikenard, Falſe, *Lavandula*
Spikenard, Plowman's, *Baccharis*
Spikenard, Plowman's, *Conyza*
Spikenard, Wild, *Aſarum*
Spinach, *Spinacia*
Spinach, Strawberry, *Blitum*
Spindle tree, *Euonymus*
Spindle tree, Climbing, *Celaſtrus*
Spindle tree, Baſtard, *Kiggellaria*
Spindle tree, Baſtard, *Celaſtrus*
Spiræa Frutex, *Spiræa*
Spiræa, African, *Dioſma*
Spirting Cucumber, *Momordica*
Spleen-wort, *Aſplenium*
Spleen-wort, Rough, *Lonchitis*
Spleen-wort, Rough, *Polypodium*
Spoon-wort, *Cochlearia*
Spunge, *Spongia*
Spunge tree, *Mimoſa*
Spurge, *Euphorbia*
Spurge, Baſtard, *Euphorbia*
Spurge Laurel, *Daphne*
Spurge Olive, *Daphne*
Spurrey, *Spergula*
Squaſh, *Cucurbita*
Squill, *Scilla*
Squill, Leſſer white, *Pancratium*
Staff tree, *Celaſtrus*
Staff, Shepherds, *Dipſacus*
Stag's-horn tree, *Rhus*
Star of Alexandria, *Ornithogalum*
Star Apple, *Chryſophyllum*
Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum*
Star of Conſtantinople, *Ornithogalum*
Star Hyacinth, *Scilla*
Star of Naples, *Ornithogalum*
Star-Thiſtle, *Centaurea*
Star-wort, *Aſter*
Star-wort, Baſtard, *Buphthalmum*
Star-wort, Trailing, of Vera Cruz, *Tridax*
Star-wort, Yellow, *Inula*
Star-wort, Yellow, *Buphthalmum*
Staves Acre, *Delphinium*
Stich-wort, *Stellaria*
Stink-horns, *Phallus*
Stock, *Cheiranthus*
Stock July flower, *Cheiranthus*
Stock, Dwarf Annual, *Heſperis*
Stock, Virginian, *Heſperis*
Stone Crop, *Sedum*
Stone Crop tree, *Chenopodium*
Stone Parſley, *Bubon*

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* Unknown.

Stone Parſley, Baſtard, *Siſon*
Storax tree, *Styrax*
Storax, Liquid, *Liquidambar*
Strawberry, *Fragaria*
Strawberry, Barren, *Potentilla*
Strawberry, Barren, *Fragaria*
Strawberry Blite, *Blitum*
Strawberry Spinach, *Blitum*
Strawberry tree, *Arbutus*
Succory, *Cichorium*
Succory, Gum, *Chondrilla*
Succory, Wart, *Lapſana*
Sugar Cane, *Saccharum*
Sulphur-wort, *Peucedanum*
Sultan flower, *Centaurea*
Sumach, *Rhus*
Sumach, Myrtle leaved, *Coriaria*
Sumach, Tanner's or Corier's, *Coriaria*
Sundew, *Droſera*
Sun flower, *Helianthus*
Sun flower, Baſtard, *Helenia*
Sun flower, Dwarf, *Rudbeckia*
Sun flower, Dwarf, *Tetragonotheca*
Sun flower, Little, *Ciſtus*
Sun flower, Tickſeeded, *Coreopſis*
Sun flower, Willow-leaved, *Helenia*
Superb Lily, *Glorioſa*
Swallow-wort, *Aſclepias*
Sweet Briar, *Roſa*
Sweet Cicely, *Scandix*
Sweet Gum, *Liquidambar*
Sweet John, *Dianthus*
Sweet Root, *Glycyrrhiza*
Sweet Sop, *Annona*
Sweet Sultan, *Centaurea*
Sweet Weed, *Capraria*
Sweet William, *Dianthus*
Sweet William of Barbadoes, *Ipomœa*
Swine's Creſs, *Cochlearia*
Sycamore, *Ficus*
Sycamore, Falſe, *Acer*
Syringa, commonly called, *Philadelphus*

T.

Tacamahaca *
Tallow tree, *Croton*
Tamarind tree, *Tamarindus*
Tamariſk, *Tamarix*
Tanſey, *Tanacetum*
Tanſey, Wild, *Potentilla*
Tare, *Vicia*
Tarragon, *Artemiſia*
Tarton raire, *Daphne*
Tea, ſee Thea
Teaſel, *Dipſacus*
Tent-wort, *Aſplenium*
Thea tree, *Thea*
Thea, Falſe, *Ilex*
Thea, New Jerſey, *Ceanothus*
Thea, Oſweega, *Monarda*
Thea, Paraguay, *Ilex*
Thea, South-ſea, *Ilex*
Thiſtle, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Bleſſed, *Cnicus*
Thiſtle, Carline, *Carlina*
Thiſtle, Diſtaff, *Atractylis*
Thiſtle, Diſtaff, *Carthamus*
Thiſtle, Fiſh, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Fuller's, *Dipſacus*
Thiſtle, Gentle, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Globe, *Echinops*
Thiſtle, Golden, *Scolymus*
Thiſtle, Hedge-hog, *Cactus*
Thiſtle, Holy, *Cnicus*
Thiſtle, Ladies, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Melancholy, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Melon, *Cactus*
Thiſtle, Milk, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Soft, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Sow, *Sonchus*
Thiſtle, Sow, *Prenanthes*
Thiſtle, Downy Sow, *Andryala*
Thiſtle, Star, *Centaurea*
Thiſtle, Torch, *Cactus*
Thiſtle, Woolly, *Onopordon*
Thorn, Black, *Prunus*
Thorn, Box, *Lycium*
Thorn, Chriſt's, *Rhamnus*
Thorn, Egyptian, *Mimoſa*
Thorn, Evergreen, *Meſpilus*
Thorn, Goat's, *Aſtragalus*
Thorn, Lily, *Cateſbæa*
Thorn, Purging, *Rhamnus*
Thorn, Scorpion's, *Ulex*
Thorn, Spaniſh Hedge-hog, *Anthyllis*
Thorn, White, *Cratægus*
Thorn Apple, *Datura*
Thorny Plant, Burning, *Euphorbia*
Thorough Wax, *Bupleurum*
Three Faces under a Hood, *Viola*
Three-leaved Graſs, *Trifolium*
Thrift, *Statice*
Throat-wort, *Campanula*
Throat-wort, Blue umbelliferous, *Trachelium*
Thyme, *Thymus*
Thyme, Dodder of, *Cuſcuta*
Thyme Maſtick, *Satureia*
Tickſeed, *Coriſpermum*
Tills, *Ervum*
Tinker's Weed, Doctor, *Trioſteum*
Toad Flax, *Antirrhinum*

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* See the Note at Page 134.

Tobacco, *Nicotiana*
Tolu tree, Balſam of, *Toluifera*
Tomatoes, *Solanum*
Tooth-ach tree, *Zanthoxylum*
Tooth-pick, *Daucus*
Tooth-wort, *Dentaria*
Tooth-wort, *Plumbago*
Torch Thiſtle, *Cactus*
Tormentil, *Tormentilla*
Touch me not, *Impatiens*
Touch me not, *Momordica*
Tower Muſtard, *Turritis*
Tower Muſtard, Baſtard, *Arabis*
Tragacanth, Gum, *Aſtragalus*
acanthus Tragus's Sparrow-wort, *Stellera*
Traveller's Joy, *Clematis*
Treacle Muſtard, *Clypeola*
Treacle Muſtard, *Thlaſpi*
Tree Moſs, *Lichen*
Trefoil, *Trifolium*
Trefoil, Bean, *Cytiſus*
Trefoil, Stinking Bean, *Anagyris*
Trefoil, Bird's-foot, *Lotus*
Trefoil, Marſh, *Menyanthes*
Trefoil, Moon, *Medicago*
Trefoil, Shrub, *Ptelea*
Trefoil of Montpelier, Shrub, *Lotus*
Trefoil, Snail, *Medicago*
Trefoil, Thorny, of Candia, *Fagonia*
Trefoil Tree, *Cytiſus*
Trefoil, Baſe tree, *Cytiſus*
Trinity herb, *Viola*
Triple Ladies Traces, *Ophrys*
True-love, *Paris*
True-love of Canada, *Trillium*
Trumpet flower, *Bignonia*
Tuberoſe, *Polianthes*
Tulip, *Tulipa*
Tulip, African, *Hæmanthus*
Tulip, Chequer'd, *Fritillaria*
Tulip flower, *Bignonia*
Tulip tree, *Liriodendrum*
Tulip tree, Laurel-leaved, *Magnolia*
Tun Hoof, *Glechoma*
Tupelo tree, *Nyſſa*
Turbith, Arabian or True *
Turbith, Indian, or of the Shops, *Convolvulus*
Turbith, Garganic, *Thapſia*
Turk's Cap, *Lilium*
Turk's Head, *Cactus*
Turk's Turban, *Ranunculus*
Turnep, *Braſſica*
Turnep, French, *Braſſica*
Turmerick, *Curcuma*
Turnſole, *Heliotropium*
Turpentine tree, *Piſtacia*
Tutſan, *Hypericum*
Twopence, Herb, *Lyſimachia*
Tway Blade, *Ophrys*
Twy Blade, *Ophrys*

U.

Valerian, *Valeriana*
Valerian, Greek, *Polemonium*
Vanilla or Vanelloe, *Epidendrum*
Venus's Comb, *Scandix*
Venus's Looking Glaſs, *Campanula*
Venus's Navel-wort, *Cynogloſſum*
Vervain, *Verbena*
Vervain Mallow, *Malva*
Vetch, *Vicia*
Vetch, Ax, ſee Hatchet Vetch
Vetch, Bitter, *Ervum*
Vetch, Bitter, *Orobus*
Vetch, Jointed Podded Bitter, *Ervum*
Vetch, Chichling, *Lathyrus*
Vetch, Crimſon Graſs, *Lathyrus* | Niſsolia
Vetch, Hatchet, *Coronilla*
Vetch, Cluſius's foreign Hatchet, *Biſerrula*
Vetch, Horſe-ſhoe, *Hippocrepis*
Vetch, Kidney, *Anthyllis*
Vetch, Liquorice, *Aſtragalus*
Vetch, Knobbed rooted Liquorice, *Glycine*
Vetch, Milk, *Aſtragalus*
Vetch, Baſtard Milk, *Phaca*
Vetch, Venetian, *Orobus*
Vetch, Medic, *Hedyſarum*
Vetchling, *Hedyſarum*
Vetchling, Medic, *Hedyſarum*
Vetchling, Yellow, *Lathyrus*
Viburnum, American, *Lantana*
Vine, *Vitis*
Vine, Black, *Tamus*
Vine, Climbing five-leaved, of Canada, *Hedera*
Vine, Spaniſh Arbor, *Ipomoea*
Vine, White, *Bryonia*
Violet, *Viola*
Violet, Bulbous, *Galanthus*
Violet, Calathian, *Gentiana*
Violet, Corn, *Campanula*
Violet, Dame's, *Heſperis*
Violet, Dog's Tooth, *Erythronium*
Violet, Queen's, *Heſperis*
Violet, Water, *Hottonia*
Viper's Bugloſs, *Echium*
Viper's Graſs, *Scorzonera*
Virgin's Bower, *Clematis*
Vitæ, Arbor, *Thuya*

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* Unknown.

Vitæ, Lignum, *Guaiacum*
Umbrella tree, *Magnolia*

W.

Wake Robin, *Arum*
Wall flower, *Cheiranthus*
Walnut, *Juglans*
Walnut, Jamaica, *Hura*
Wall-wort, *Sambucus*
Wanhom, *Kæmpferia*
Wart Succory, *Lapſana*
Wart-wort, *Euphorbia*
Wart-wort, *Heliotropium*
Wart-wort, *Lapſana*
Water-leaf, *Hydrophyllum*
Water Soldier, *Stratiotes*
Wayfaring tree, *Viburnum*
Weld, *Reſeda*
Wheat, *Triticum*
Wheat, Buck, *Polygonum*
Wheat, Cow, *Melampyrum*
Wheat, French, *Polygonum*
Wheat, Indian, *Zea*
Wheat, Turkey, *Zea*
Whin, *Ulex*
Whin, Petty, *Ononis*
White Beam tree, *Cratægus*
White Leaf tree, *Cratægus*
White Sattin, *Lunaria*
White Wood, *Bignonia*
Whitlow Graſs, *Draba*
Whitlow Graſs, Rue-leaved, *Saxifraga*
Whortle Berry, *Vaccinium*
Whortle Berry, African, *Royena*
Whorts, Black, *Vaccinium*
Whorts, Bog, *Vaccinium*
Whorts, Red, *Vaccinium*
Whorts, Spaniſh Red, *Arbutus*
Wicken tree, *Sorbus*
Widow Wail, *Cneorum*
Willow, *Salix*
Willow, French, *Epilobium*
Willow, Spiked, of Theophraſtus, *Spiræa*
Willow, Sweet, *Myrica*
Willow Herb, *Epilobium*
Willow Herb, *Lythrum*
Willow Herb, *Lyſimachia*
Willow Herb, Roſebay, *Epilobium*
Wind flower, *Anemone*
Wind Seed, *Arctotis*
Winged Spiked Graſs, *Stipa*
Winter Berry, *Prinos*
Winter Bloom, *Azalea*
Winter Cherry, *Phyſalis* — — — T. Alke
Winter Cherry, *Solanum*
Winter Green, *Pyrola*
Winter Green, Ivy flowering, *Kalmia*
Winter Green, with Chick-weed Flowers, *Trientalis*
Winter's Bark, *Laurus*
Witch Hazel, *Hamamelis*
Witch Hazel, *Ulmus*
Woad, *Iſatis*
Woad, Wild, *Reſeda*
Wolf's Bane, *Aconitum* - - - - - Aconi
Wolf's Bane, Winter, *Helleborus*
Wolf's Peach, *Solanum*
Woodbind, *Lonicera*
Woodbind, Spaniſh, *Ipomoea*
Wood of Life, *Guaiacum*
Wood Anemone, *Anemone*
Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis*
Woodroof, *Aſperula*
Woodwaxen, *Geniſta*
Worm graſs, *Spigelia*
Worm ſeed, *Chenopodium*
Wormwood, *Artemiſia*
Wormwood, Wild, *Parthenium*
Wortle, Petroſeline, *Apium*
Would, *Reſeda*
Wound-wort of Achilles, *Achillea*
Wound-wort, Clown's, *Stachys*
Wound-wort, Saracen's, *Solidago*
Wound-wort, Saracen's, the true, *Senecio*
Wrack, *Fucus*
Wrack, Graſs, *Zoſtera*

Y.

Yams, *Dioſcorea*
Yapon, *Ilex*
Yarrow, *Achillea*
Yellow Weed, *Reſeda*
Yerva Mora, *Boſea*
Yew tree, *Taxus*

Z.

Zedoary, round, *Kæmpferia*
Zedoary, long, *Amomum*
Zerumbith, *Amomum*.

FINIS.

PLATE I.

PARTS OF THE FLOWER.

Fig. 1. A Flower with its Corolla, Piſtillum, and Stamina (page 1, 2) *a*, the Petals of the Corolla (p. 5) *b*, the Germen; *c*, the Style; *d*, the Stigma (p. 11) *e*, the Filaments; *f*, the Antheræ (p. 10)

Fig. 2. The Calyx, Piſtillum and Stamina, ſeparate from the Corolla (p. 1, 2) *a*, the Perianthium (p. 3) *b*, the Germen; *c*, the Style; *d*, the Stigma (p. 11) *e*, the Filaments; *f*, the Antheræ burſting and diſcharging the Pollen; *g*, an Anthera before it has burſt (p. 10)

Fig. 3. A Flower whoſe Corolla is monopetalous: *a*, the Corolla (p. 7) *b*, the Perianthium (p. 3)

Fig. 4. A polypetalous Corolla: *a*, the Ungues; *b*, the Laminæ (p. 7)

Fig. 5. A *Narciſſus* iſſuing from its Spatha: *a*, the Flower; *b*, the Spatha (p. 3)

Fig. 6. An Amentum (p. 3)

Fig. 7. The Fructification of a *Moſs*: *a*, the Calyptra (p. 4)

Fig. 8. A *Fungus*: *a*, the Volva (p. 4)

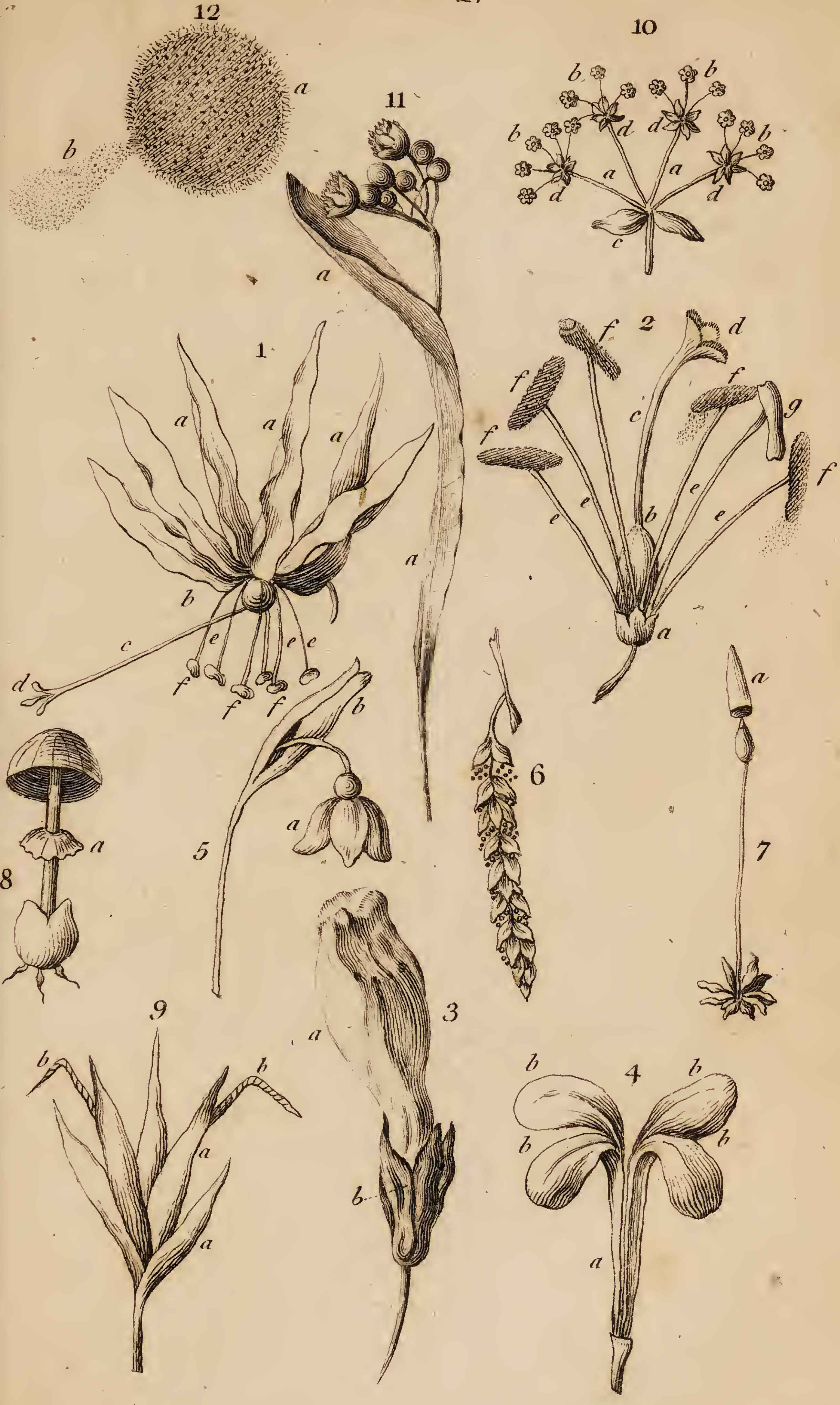
Fig. 9. A *Graſs*: *a*, the Gluma; *b*, the Ariſta, (p. 4)

Fig. 10. A Compound Umbel: *a*, the Univerſal Umbel; *b*, the Umbellulæ, or partial Umbels (p. 16, 17) *c*, the Univerſal Involucrum; *d*, the partial Involucra (p. 3)

Fig. 11. A Bractea accompanying the Flowers of the *Tilia*: *a*, the Bractea (p. 4)

Fig. 12. *a*, The Pollen ſeen with a Microſcope (p. 10) *b*, an elaſtic vapor diſcharged from it (p. 12)

Plate 1.



12
a
b
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10
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b
b
b
d
d
d
d
a
a
c
1
a
a
a
b
c
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b
a
6
7
a
8
a
9
b
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a
a
3
a
b
4
b
b
b
b
a

PLATE II.

PARTS OF THE FRUIT.

Fig. 1. A Capſule: *a*, the Valvules (p. 13)

Fig. 2. *a*, A Receptacle of Seeds (p. 16)

Fig. 3. A Strobilus (p. 14)

Fig. 4. A winged Seed: *a*, the Seed; *b*, the Wing (p. 15)

Fig. 5. A Legumen: *a*, the upper Suture, along which runs the Receptacle of the Seeds (p. 13)

Fig. 6. A Siliqua: *a*, *b*, the two Sutures to which the Seeds are faſtened alternately (p. 13)

Fig. 7. A Seed crowned with a Pappus: *a*, the Seed; *b*, the Stipes of the Pappus (p. 15) *c*, a hairy Pappus; *d*, a feathery Pappus (p. 15, 41)

Fig. 8. The Seed of a *Bean* ſplit in two: *a*, the Cotyledons; *b*, the Corculum; *c*, the Roſtellum; *d*, the Plumula; *e*, the Hilum (p. 14, 15)

Fig. 9. A Drupa: *a*, the Nucleus, or Stone; *b*, the Pulp (p. 14)

Fig. 10. A Pomum: *a*, the capſule; *b*, the Pulp (p. 14)

Fig. 11. A Berry: *a*, the Seeds; *b*, the Pulp (p. 14)

Fig. 12. A Seed crown'd with a Calyculus: *a*, the Seed; *b*, the Calyculus (p. 15, 41)

Plate 2.

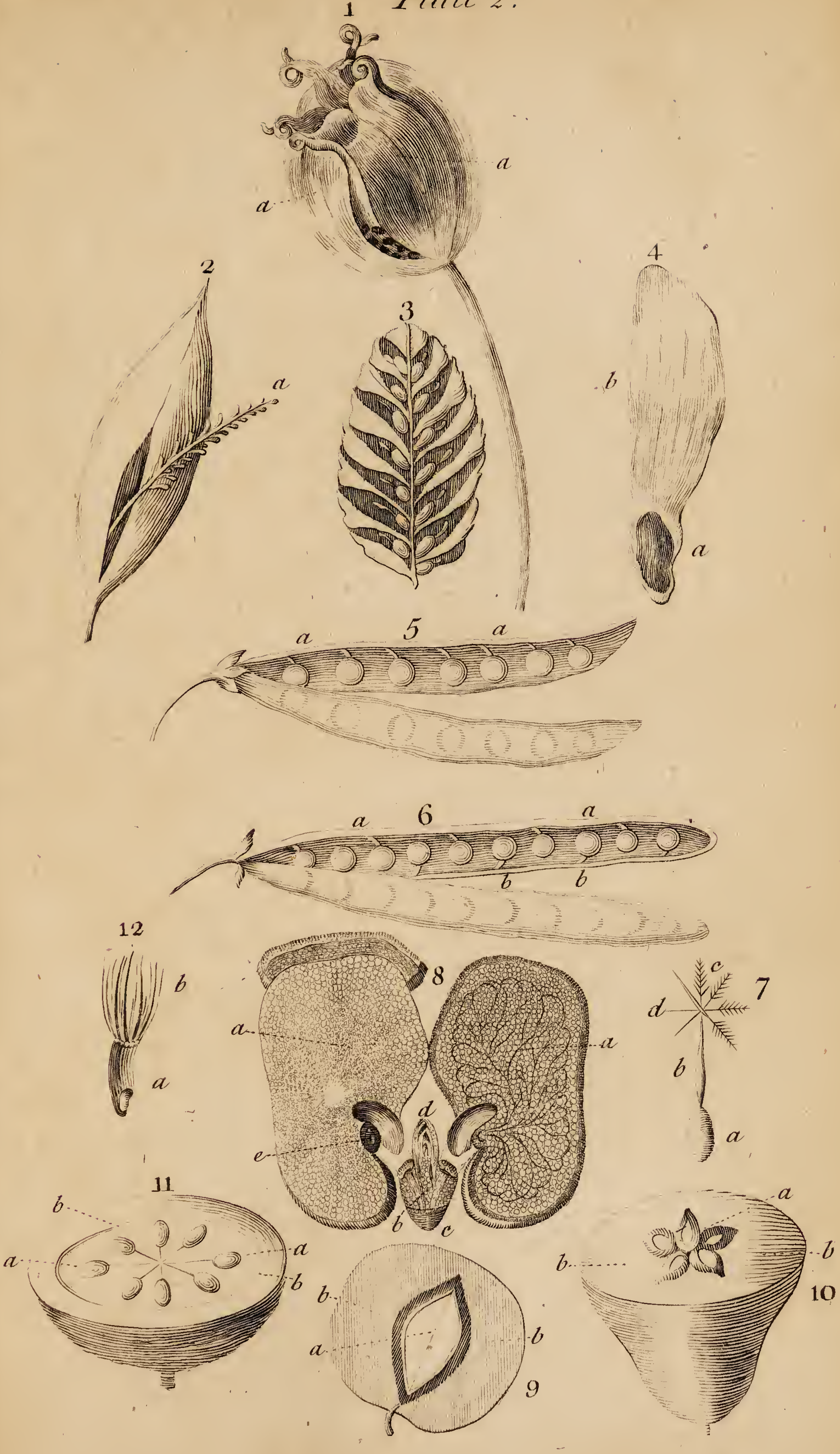
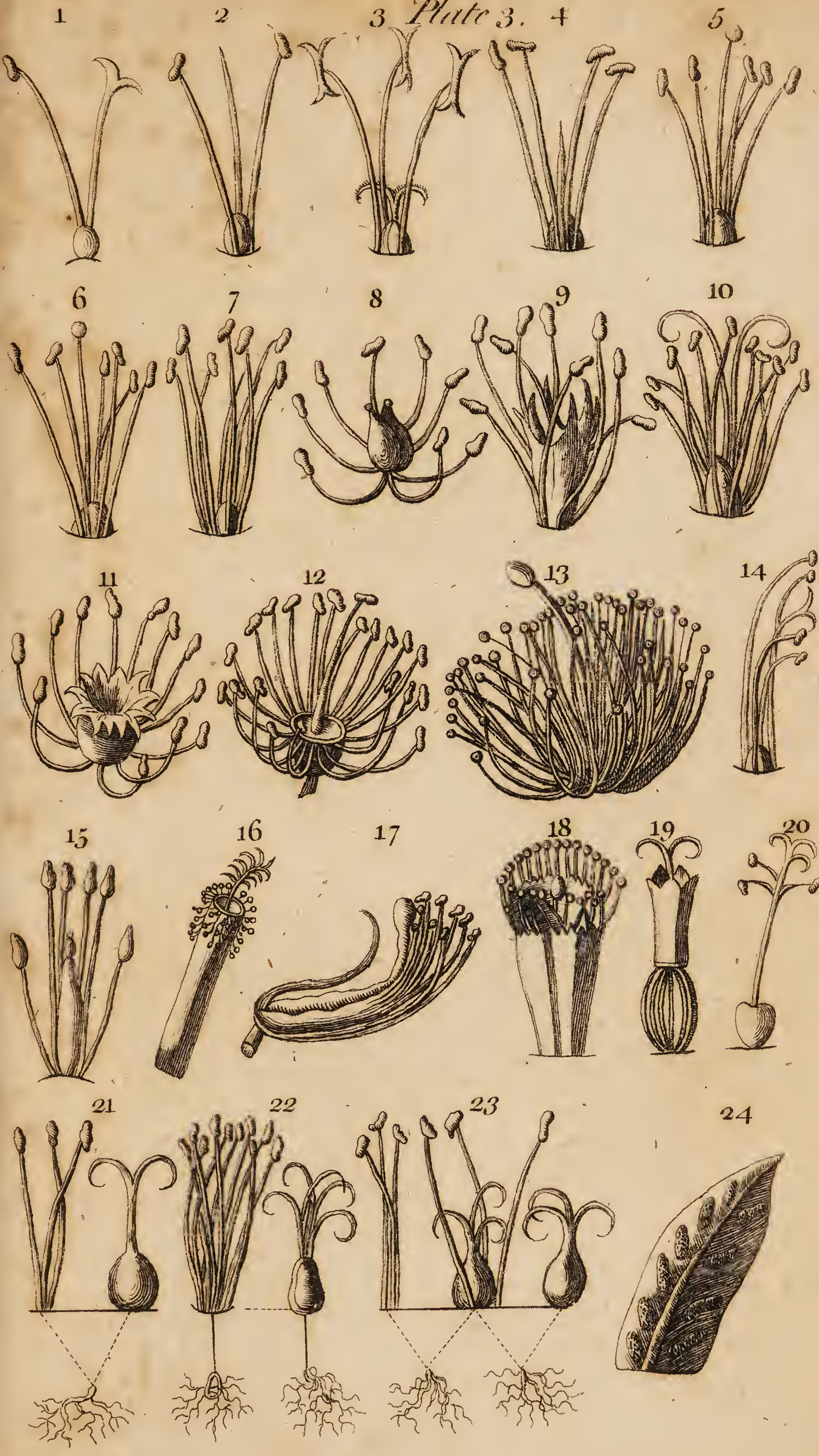


PLATE III.

CLASSES.

Fig.	Class.
1	Monandria (p. 72, 83)
2	Diandria (p. 72, 84)
3	Triandria (p. 72, 85)
4	Tetrandria (p. 72, 86)
5	Pentandria (p. 72, 88)
6	Hexandria (p. 72, 92)
7	Heptandria (p. 72, 94)
8	Octandria (p. 72, 94)
9	Enneandria (p. 72, 96)
10	Decandria (p. 72, 97)
11	Dodecandria (p. 73, 98)
12	Icoſandria (p. 73, 100)
13	Polyandria (p. 74, 101)
14	Didynamia (p. 74, 103)
15	Tetradynamia (74, 107)
16	Monadelphia (p. 75, 110)
17	Diadelphia (p. 75, 113)
18	Polyadelphia (p. 76, 119)
19	Syngeneſia (p. 76, 120)
20	Gynandria (p. 76, 126)
21	Monœcia (p. 76, 128)
22	Diœcia (p. 77, 131)
23	Polygamia (p. 77, 134)
24	Cryptogamia (p. 78, 136)

Plate 3.



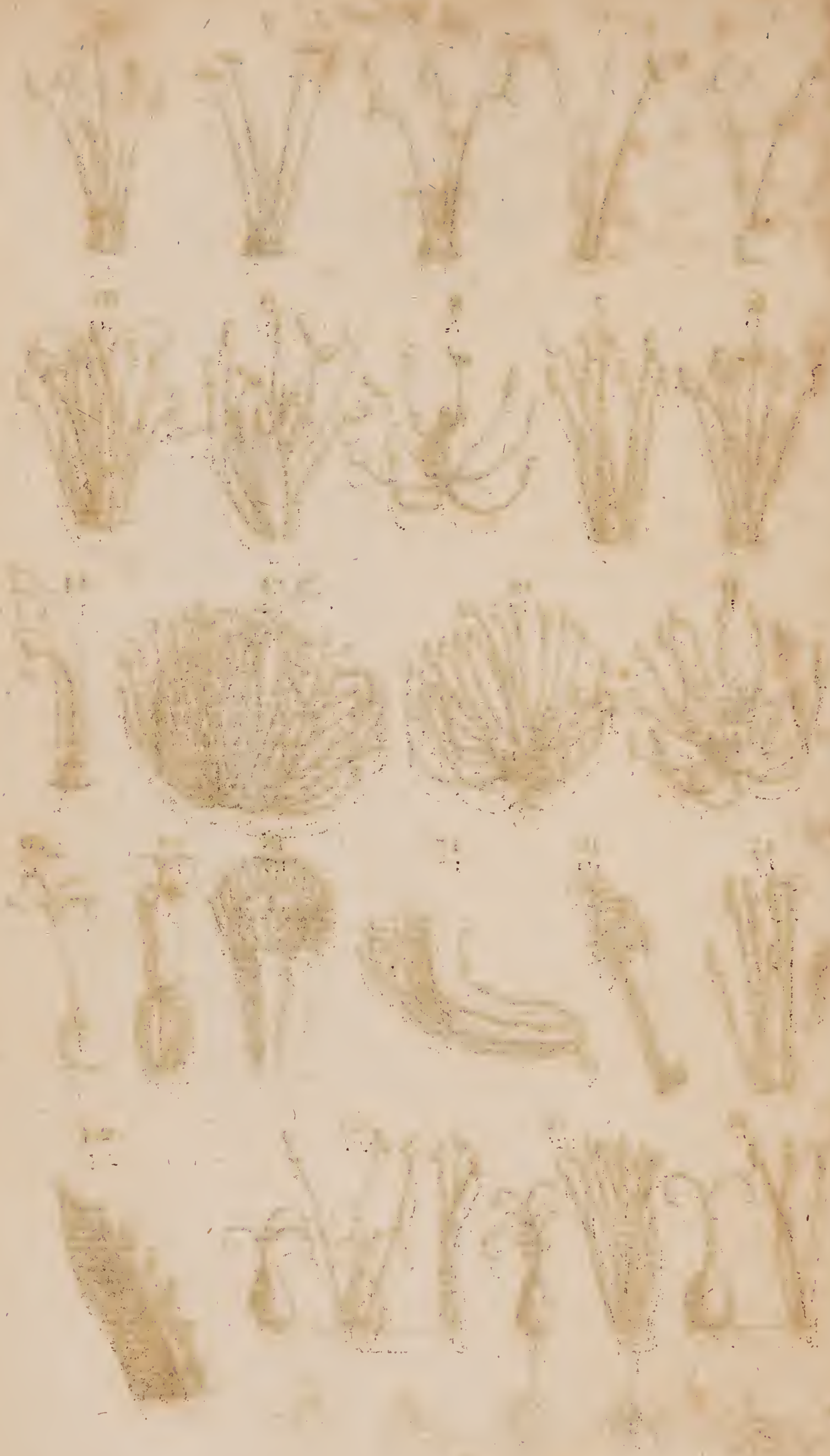


PLATE IV.

ROOTS.

Fig. 1. A Squamoſe Bulb (p. 195)

Fig. 2. A ſolid Bulb (p. 195)

Fig. 3. Tranſverſe Section of a Tunicate Bulb (p. 195)

Fig. 4. A pendulous Tuberoſe Root of the Filipendula (p. 195)

Fig. 5. A Ramoſe Root (p. 162)

Fig. 6. A Fuſiform Root (p. 162)

Fig. 7. A Repent Root (p. 162)

Plate 4.

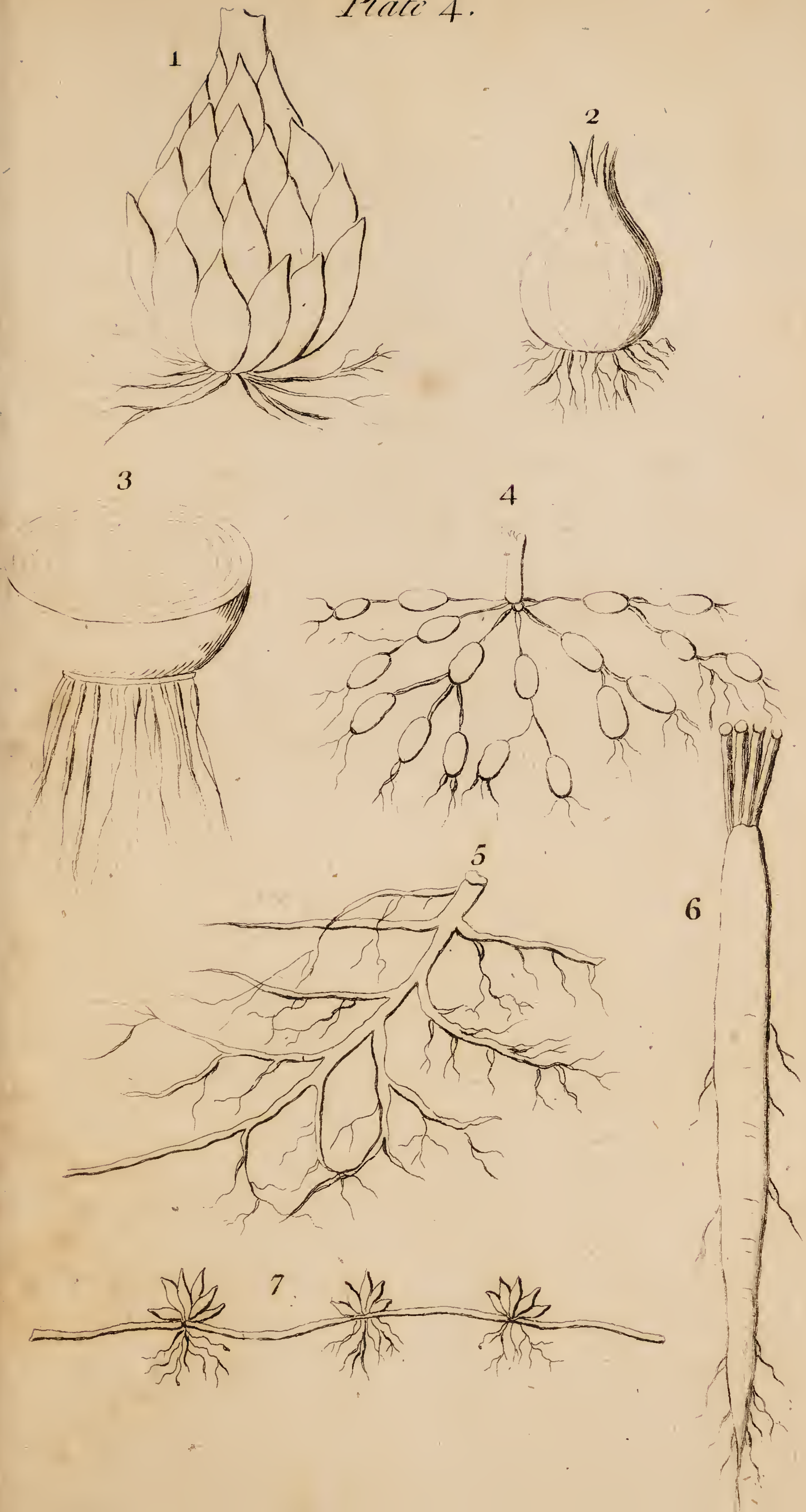


PLATE V.

TRUNK.

Fig. 1. A Squamoſe Culm (p. 167)

Fig. 2. A Repent Stem (p. 165)

Fig. 3. A Frons (p. 170) ſee alſo the Note at p. 61.

Fig. 4. A Volubile Stem (p. 164)

Fig. 5. An Articulate Culm (p. 167)

Fig. 6. A Scapus (p. 167)

Fig. 7. A Dichotomous Stem (p. 167)

Fig. 8. A Brachiate Stem (p. 166)

Plate 5.

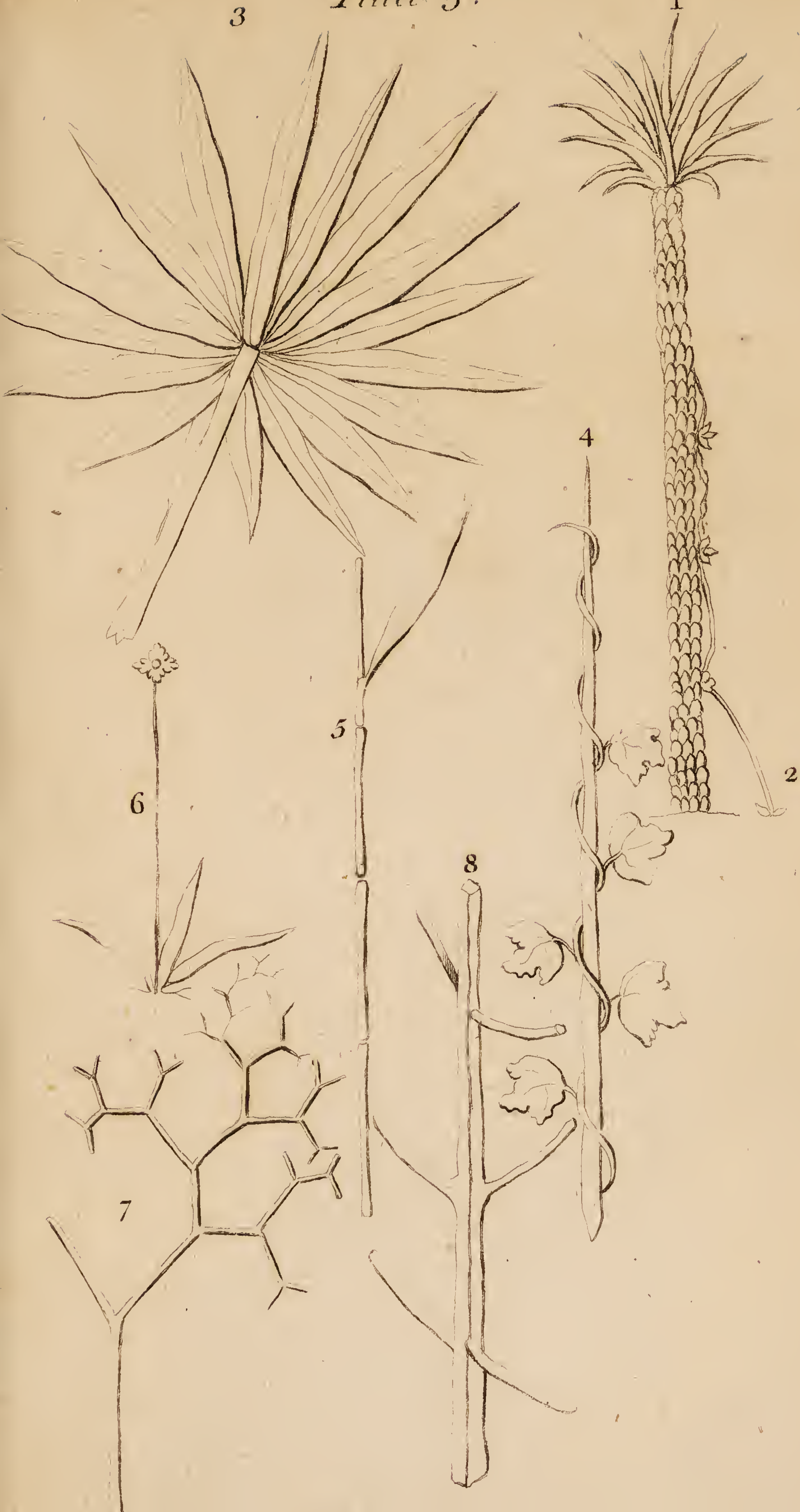


PLATE VI. LEAVES.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

FIG.

1 ORbiculate (p. 171)
2 Subrotund (p. 171)
3 Ovate (p. 171)
4 Oval (p. 172)
5 Oblong (172)
6 Lanceolate (p. 173)
7 Linear (p. 173)
8 Subulate (p. 173)
9 Reniform (p. 174)
10 Cordate (p. 174)
11 Lunulate (p. 174)
12 Triangular (p. 173)
13 Sagittate (p. 174)
14 Cordato-ſagittate *.
15 Haſtate (p. 174)
16 Fiſſa (p. 174)
17 Trilobe (p. 175)
18 Præmorſe (p. 176)
19 Lobate (p. 174)
20 Quinquangular (p. 173)
21 Eroſe (p, 178)
22 Palmate (p. 175)
23 Pinnatifid (p. 175)
24 Laciniate (p. 175)
25 Sinuate (p. 175)
26 Dentato-ſinuate †.
27 Retrorſum-ſinuate ‖.
28 Partite (p. 175)
29 Repand (p. 177)
30 Dentate (p. 176)

---

* Partaking of both Heart and Arrow-ſhape.

† Partaking of the indented and the hollowed.

‖ Hollowed backwards.

The Explanation of theſe Terms were omitted in the Chapter of Simple Leaves.

Plate 6.

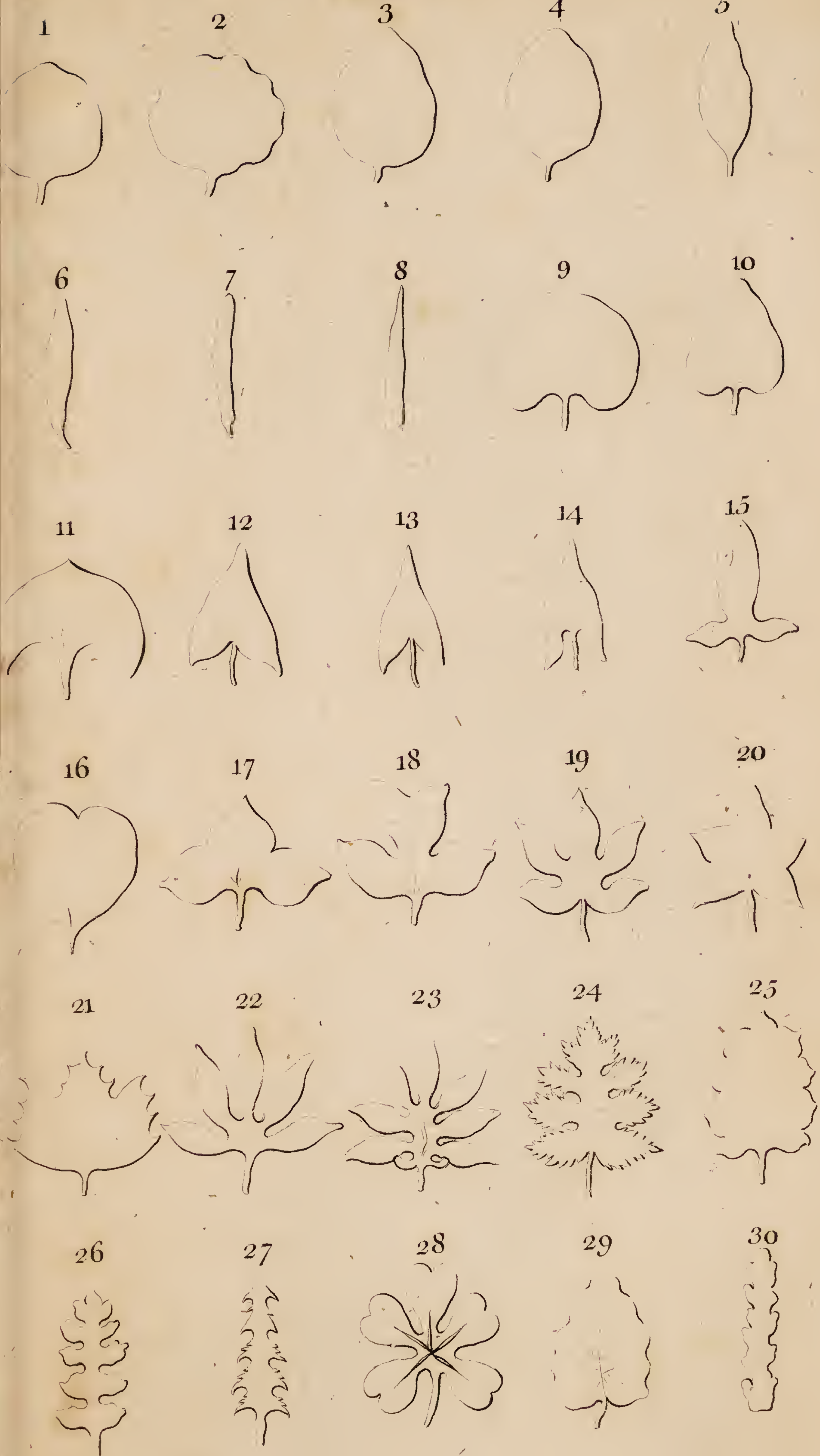

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PLATE VII. LEAVES.

SIMPLE LEAVES *continued.*

FIG.
1 Serrate (p. 177)
2 Duplicato-ſerrate (p. 177)
3 Duplicato-crenate (p. 177)
4 Cartilagineous (p. 177)
5 Acutely-crenate (p. 177)
6 Obtuſely-crenate (p. 177)
7 Plicate (p. 179)
8 Crenate (p. 177)
9 Criſp (p. 177)
10 Obtuſe (p. 176)
11 Acute (p. 176)
12 Acuminate (p. 176)
13 Obtuſe with an Acumen *
14 Acutely-emarginate †
15 Cuneiform-emarginate ‖
16 Retuſe (p. 176)
17 Piloſe (p. 178)
18 Tomentoſe (p. 178)
19 Hiſpid (p. 179)
20 Ciliate (p. 177)
21 Rugoſe (p. 179)
22 Venoſe (p. 180)
23 Nervoſe (p. 180)
24 Papilloſe (p. 179)
25 Linguiform (p. 182)
26 Acinaciform (p. 181)
27 Dolabriform (p. 182)
28 Deltoid (p. 173)
29 Triquetrous (p. 182)
30 Canaliculate (p. 181)

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* Blunt with a Point.

† Sharply nicked.

‖ Wedge-ſhaped and nicked. The Explanation of theſe Terms were omitted in the Chapter of Simple Leaves.

Plate 7.

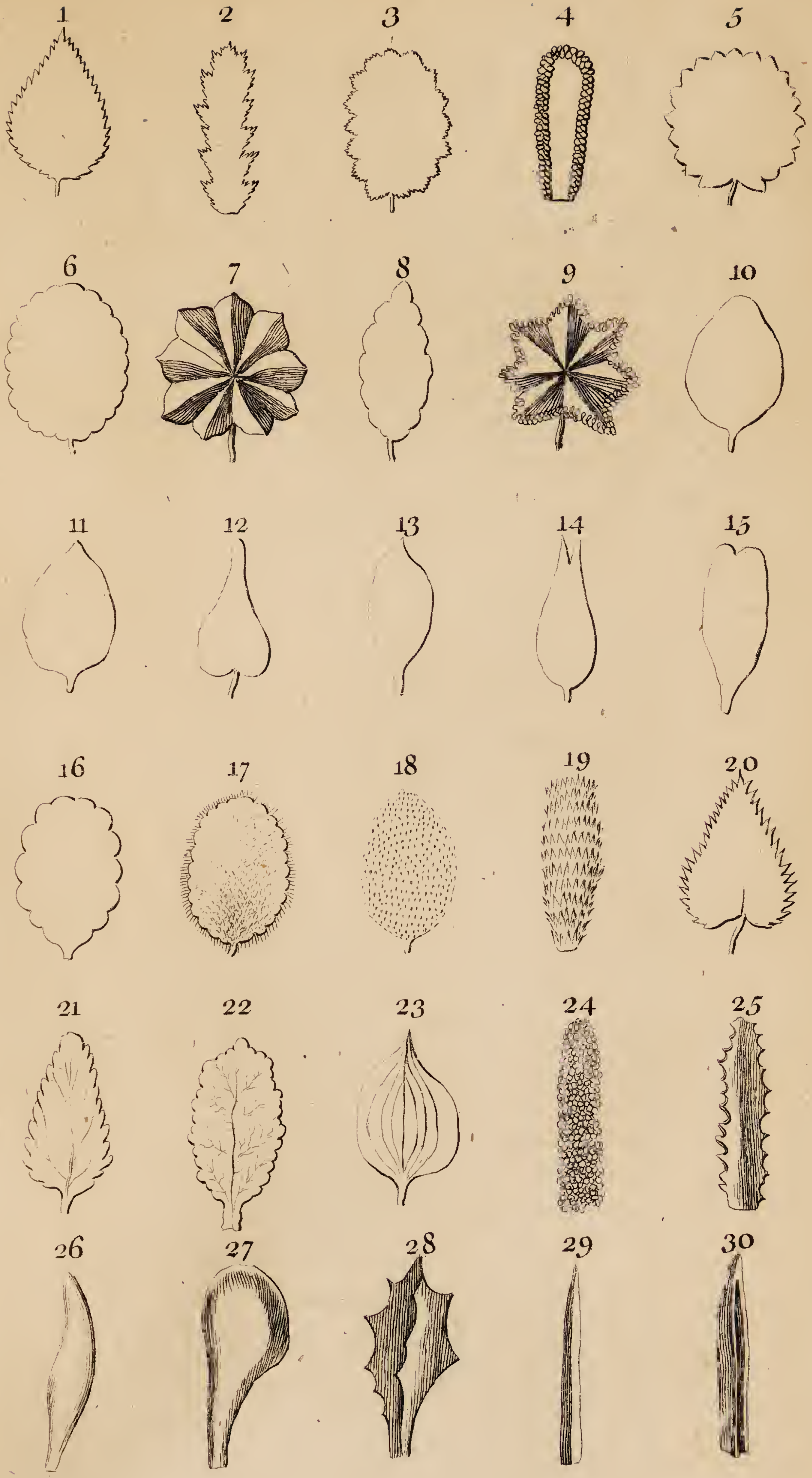
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PLATE VIII. LEAVES.

SIMPLE LEAVES *continued.*

FIG.
1 Sulcate (p. 182)
2 Teretes (p. 180)

COMPOUND LEAVES.

3 Binate
4 Ternate, with the Folioles ſeſſile (p. 183
5 Ternate, with the Folioles petiolate Digitate)
6 Digitate
7 Pedate (p. 184)
8 Pinnate with an odd one (p. 183)
9 ——— abrupt (p. 183)
10 ——— alternately (p. 183)
11 ——— interruptedly (p. 183)
12 ——— cirrhoſe (p. 183)
13 ——— conjugate (p. 184)
14 ——— decurſively (p. 183)
15 ——— articulately (p. 183)
16 Lyrate * (p. 175)
17 Biternate (p. 184)
18 Bipinnate (p. 184)
19 Triternate (p. 184)

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* This belongs to the Simple Leaves.

Plate 8.

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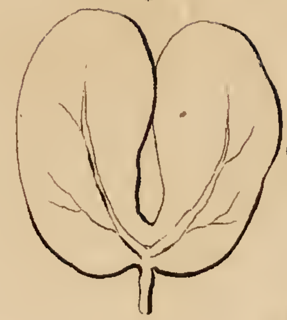

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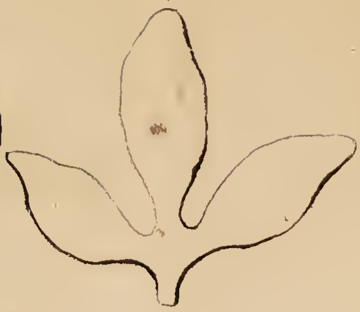

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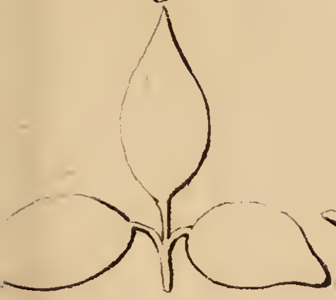

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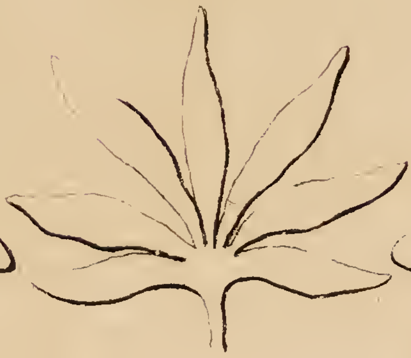

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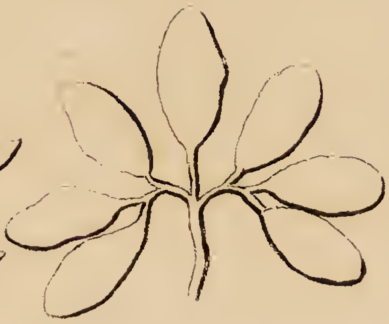

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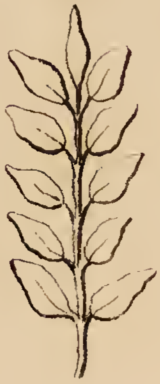

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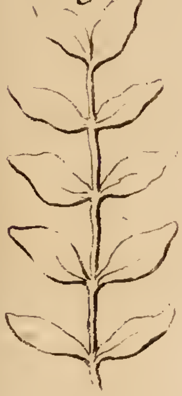

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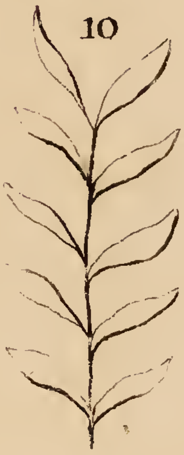

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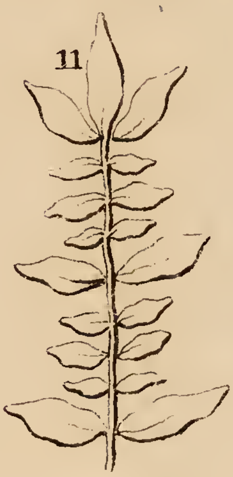

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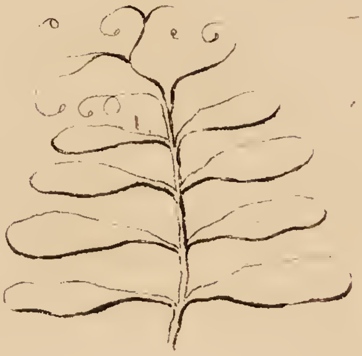

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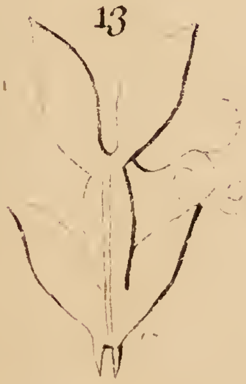

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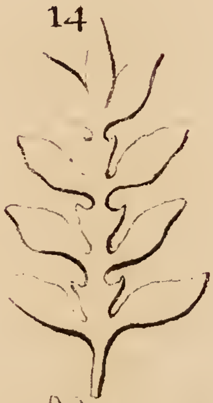

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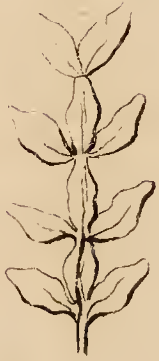

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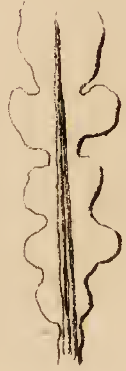

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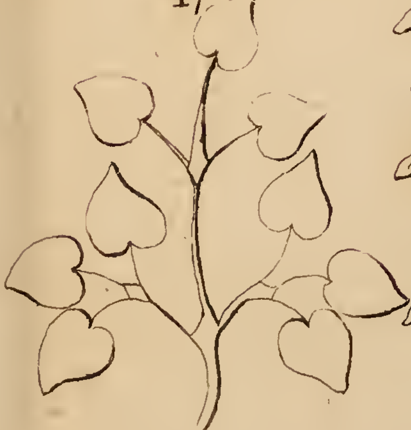

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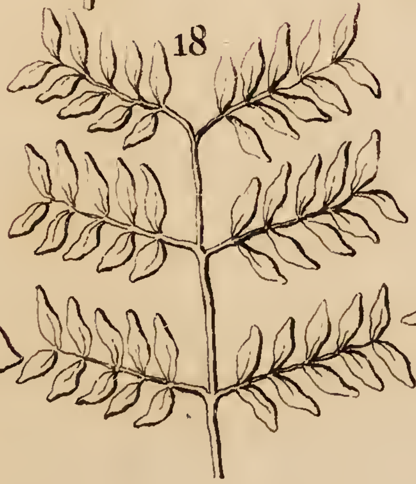

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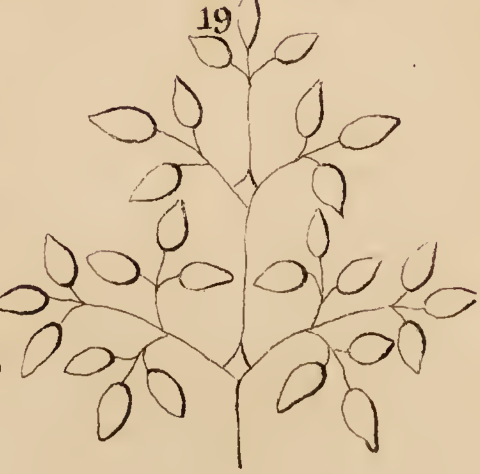

PLATE IX. LEAVES.

COMPOUND LEAVES *continued.*

Fig. 1. TRipinnate abrupt (p. 184)
Fig. 2. ——— with an odd one (p. 184)

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

Fig. 3. *a*, Inflex (p. 188)
b, Erect (p. 188)
c, Patent (p. 188)
d, Horizontal (p. 188)
e, Reclined (p. 188)
f, Revolute (p. 188)
Fig. 4. *a*, Seminal (p. 185)
b, Cauline (p. 185)
c, Rameous (p. 185
d, Floral * (p. 185)
Fig. 5. *a*, Peltate (p. 186)
b, Petiolate (p. 187)
c, Seſſile (p. 187)
d, Decurrent (p. 187)
e, Amplexicaul (p. 187)
f, Perfoliate (p. 187)
g, Connate (p. 187)
h, Vaginant (p. 187)
Fig. 6. *a*, Articulate † (p. 183)
b, Stellate (p. 186)
c, Quatern (p. 186)
d, Oppoſite ‡ (p. 186)
e, Alternate (p. 186)
f, Aceroſe § (p. 173)
g, Imbricate (p. 186)
h, Faſciculate (p. 186)
Fig. 7. Parabolic *† (p. 172)
Fig. 8. Spathulate (p. 172)

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* This muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the Bractea, or floral Leaf in Plate I, Fig. 11.

† This is a compound Leaf.

‡ The Definition in the Page cited, confines this Term to Leaves in Pairs that croſs each other; but by this Figure taken from *Linnæus*, it appears to be applicable alſo to Leaves in Pairs that are not ſo circumſtanced.

§ The definition of this has been given amongſt the ſimple Leaves, tho' it ſtands more properly here.

*† This and Fig. 8. are ſimple Leaves omitted in their Place.

Plate 9.

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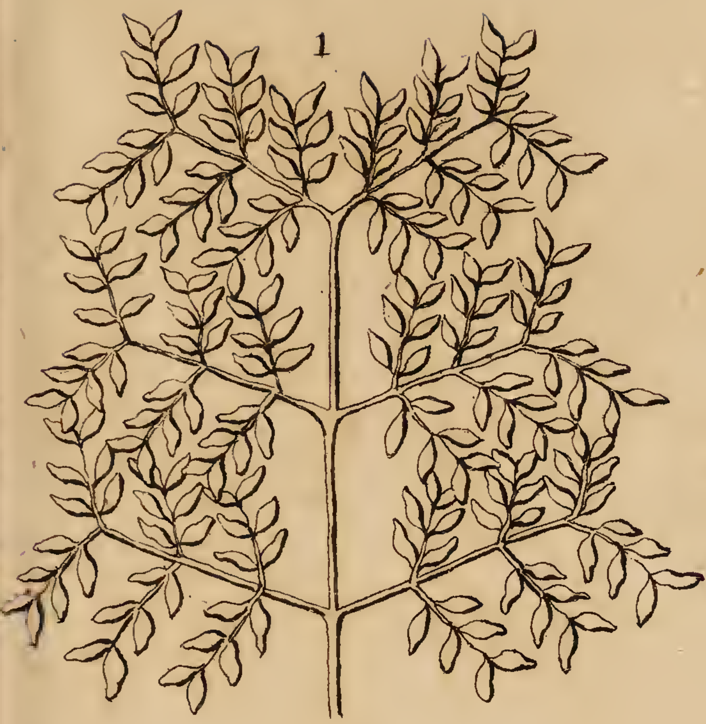

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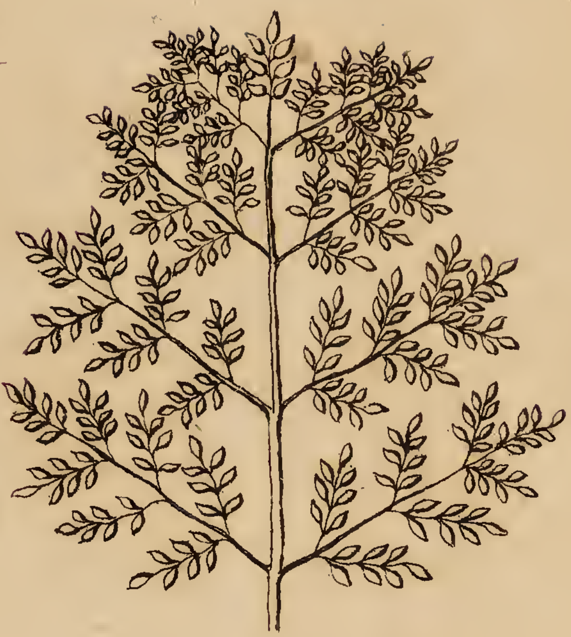

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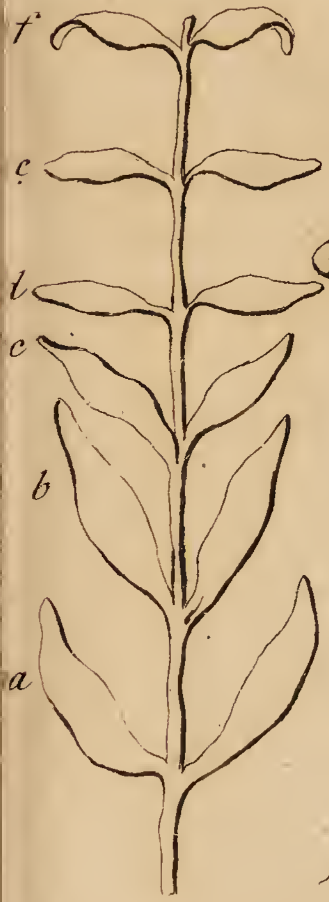

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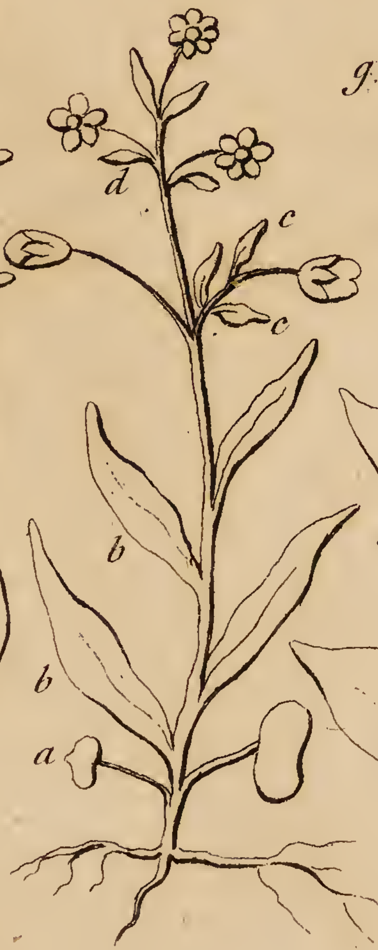

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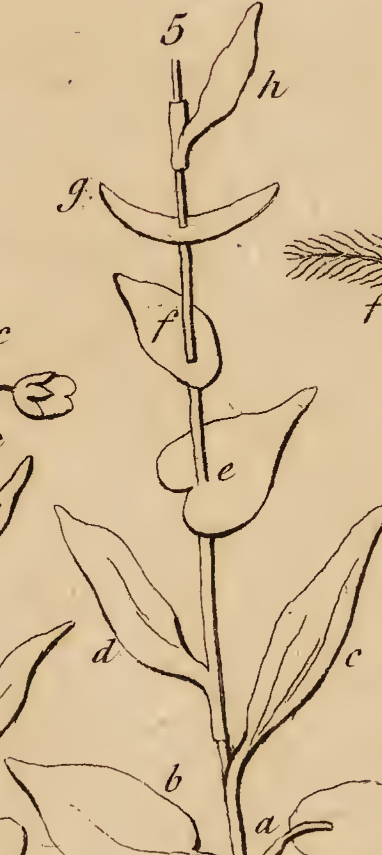

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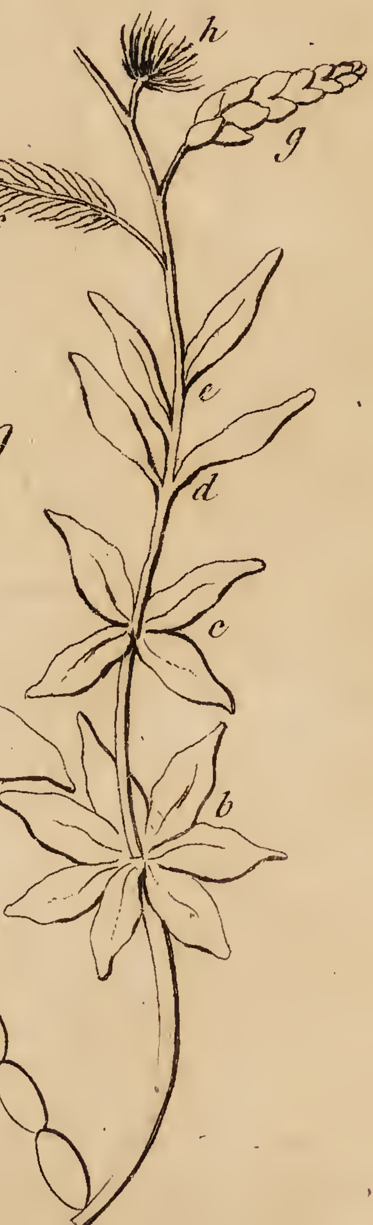

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PLATE X.

FULCRA.

Fig. 1. *a*, A Cirrhus (p. 190)
b, Stipulæ (p. 189, 204)
c, Concave Glandules (p. 190, 210)

Fig. 2. *a*, Pedicellate * Glandules (p. 190, 210)

Fig. 3. *a*, Bracteæ differing from the Leaves (p. 189)
b, The Leaves.

Fig. 4. *a*, Simple Spines (p. 189, 209)
b, A triple Spine.

Fig. 5. *a*, Simple Aculei (p. 189, 208)
b, Triple Aculei, or Forks (p. 209)

Fig. 6. *a*, Oppoſite Leaves (p. 186) †
b, The Axillæ (p. 168, 212)

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* Such as are born on Pedicells, or little Footſtalks.

† See the Note on Plate 9. Fig. 6. *d*.

Plate 10.

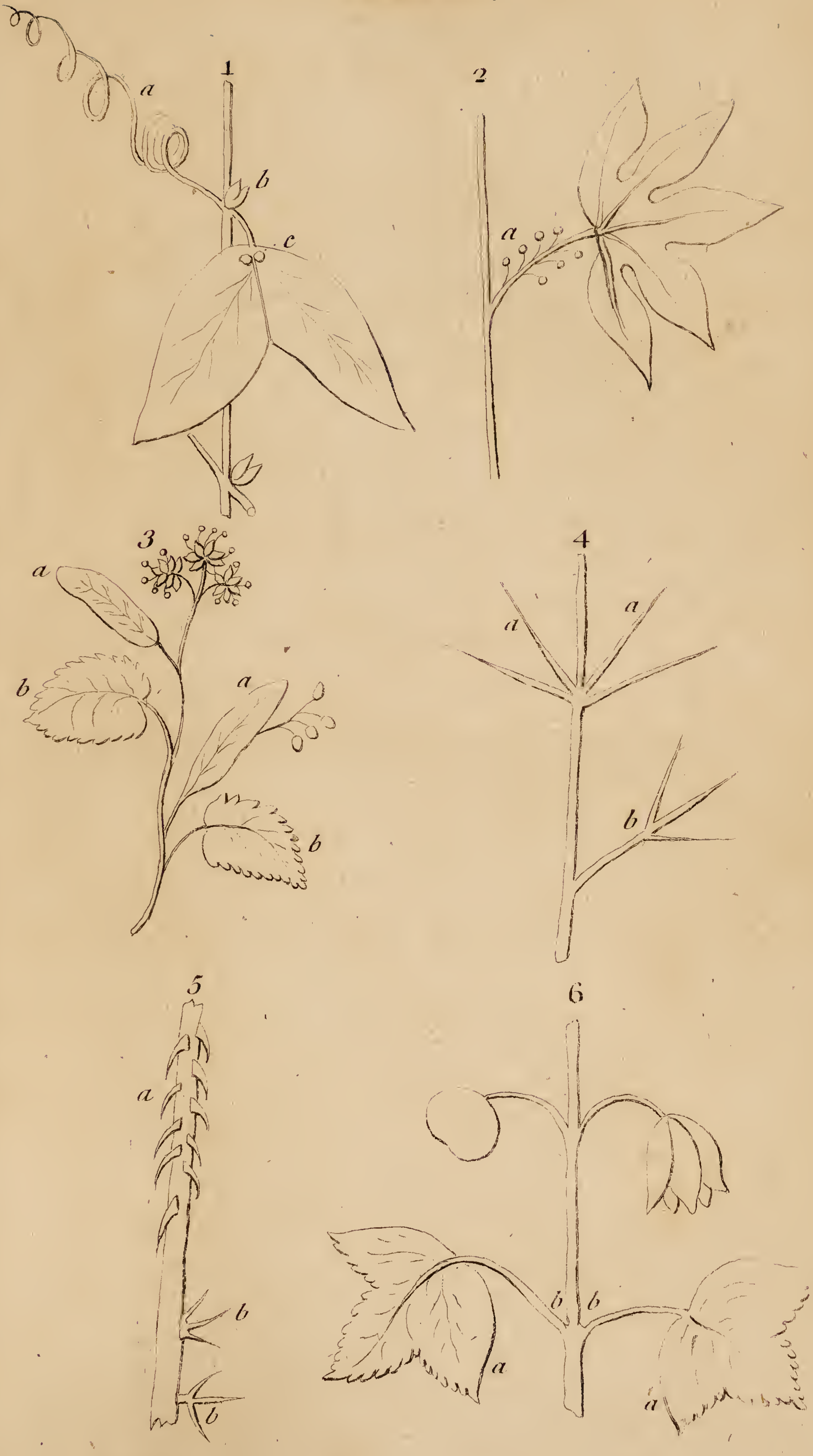

PLATE XI.

FOLIATION.

FIG.
1 Convolute (p. 202)
2 Involute (p. 201)
3 Revolute (p. 202)
4 Conduplicate (p. 203)
5 Equitant (p. 203)
6 Imbricate (p. 203)
7 Obvolute (p. 202)
8 Plicate (p. 203)
9 Convoluta * (p. 202)
10 Involute oppoſite } (p. 201 involute)
11 ——— alternate }
12 Revolute oppoſite
13 Equitant ancipit † } (p. 203 equitant)
14 ——— triquetrous ‖ }

---

* More than one Leaf convolute. Fig. 1. is a ſingle Convolution.

† Equitant with two prominent Angles. See the Difference in Fig. 5. which has not thoſe Angles.

‖ Equitant three Ways, ſo as to form a Triangle.

Plate 11.

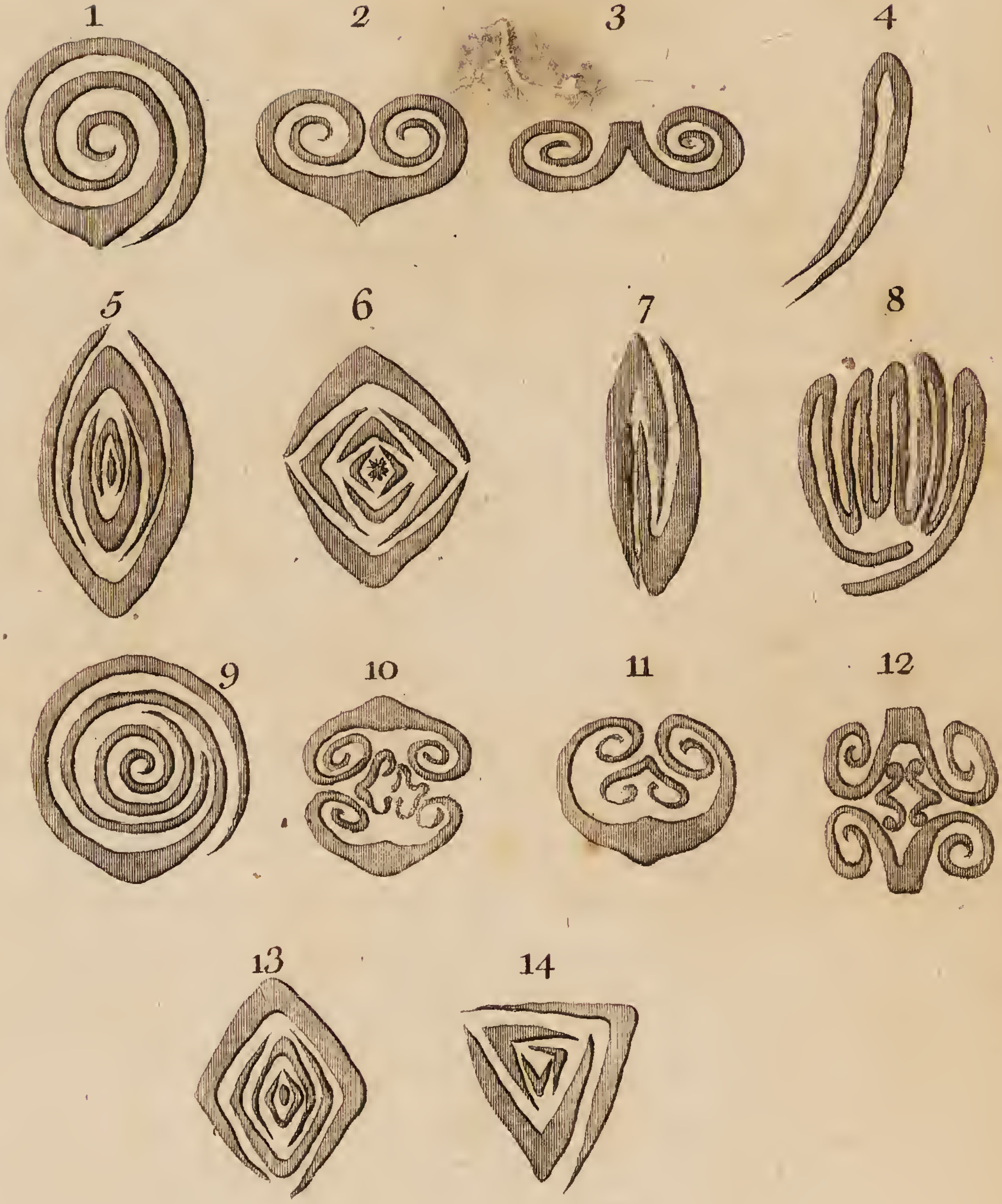

PLATE XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fig. 1. A Corymbus (p. 169)

Fig. 2. An Arillus exemplified in the Fruit of the Euonymus: *a*, the Valvules of the Capſule; *b*, a Seed; *c*, the Arillus opened to diſcover the Seed (p. 15, 41)

Fig. 3. A Verticillus (p. 170)

Fig. 4. *a*, The horned Nectaria in *Aconitum*; *b*, two Peduncles or Styles that ſupport them (p. 7, 8)

Fig. 5. A paleaceous Receptacle of a compound Flower ſhewn in *Rudbeckia*: *a*, the Paleæ that part the Florets of the Diſk; *b*, the tubuloſe Florets of the Diſk; *c*, the ligulate Corollulæ of the Radius; *d*, a ligulate Corollula fallen off (p. 49, 50, 121)

Fig. 6. *a*, A Spatha; *b*, a Spadix (p. 3, 17)

Fig. 7. A Racemus, (p. 170)

Fig. 8. A tubuloſe Floret of a compound Flower, (p. 49, 121, 122)

Fig. 9. A monopetalous Hypocrateriform Corolla: *a*, the Tube; *b*, the Limb (p. 7)

Fig. 10. A Nectarium that crowns the Corolla ſhewn in the Cup of a *Narciſſus*: *a*, the Cup or Nectarium (p. 30)

Fig. 11. A Spike (p. 169)

Fig. 12. A calycine Nectarium ſhewn in the Flower of a *Tropæolum*: *a*, the Nectarium (p. 30)

Fig. 13. A Nectarium of ſingular Conſtruction ſhewn in a Flower of the *Parnaſſia*: *a*, five heart-ſhaped Nectaria terminated by Styles or Threads, each of which is crowned with a little Ball (p. 30)

Fig. 14. A Cyma of the *Lauruſtinus* (p. 17)

Fig. 15. A Panicle (p. 169)

Plate 12.